THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate the memorial of the citizens of Utah, through their legislative Assembly, asking admission into the Union as a State, under the title of the State of Deseret.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, moved that the memorial be printed, and also that the two gentlemen now here claiming to be Senators from that State, be admitted to the floor of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A message was received from the President transmitting the treaty with reference to the slave trade with Great Britain, and a copy of the correspondence on that subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate whether any claims for the destruction of p operty by the Federal army had been made by citizens of the United States, and the nature of those claims, and whether any measures have been taken to ascertain the exact amount of damages. Adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into the validity and amount of the claims of Geo. McDougall, for furnishing beef to the Indians in California in 1852. Laid over.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the purchase of the hospital buildings known as the Douglas Hospital. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs, on the bill for the increase of the medical department of the volunteer service.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the bill to donate lands to States and Territories that may establish colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts was taken up.

The pending amendment of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, restricting the amount of land to be located in any one State under the bill to 1,080,000 of acres, was adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, moved to amend by requiring that the scrip issued by the Secretary of the Interior under the act shall indicate the respective States to which it is issued, and the assignments shall be in amounts not exceeding 640 acres each.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, advocated the amendment as necessary to trace the scrip to loyal or disloyal States, and at the same time prevent the massing of the lands in large tracts in the hands of speculators.

Mr. WADE opposed the amendment as rendering the bill inefficient and the lands unmarketable.

Mr. COLLAMER took the same view.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, was opposed to the whole measure.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 19.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, moved to reconsider the vote, as he had voted erroneously—and after considerable discussion by Messrs. Wade, Grimes, Collamer, Rice and others, the reconsideration was carried—yeas 25, nays 15.

The amendment was then rejected.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by providing that no State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall avail itself thereof within two years of its approval by the President. Adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, moved to amend by declaring that this act shall take effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1864. Carried. Yeas 30, nays 6.

Various amendments of less importance were also adopted, among them one by Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, to prevent the location of the land scrip under the act until January 1, 1863.

Mr. GRIMES moved to extend the limit of 1,000,000 of acres, to be taken from a single State, to the Territories. Rejected.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, moved to amend by allowing the substitution of $30,000 in money for each Senator and Representative in Congress of a State, in lieu of lands, should it be preferred by any State. Rejected.

An amendment was adopted requiring States to select from the lands within their borders as far as they may go.

The question being on the passage of the bill—

Mr. GRIMES said that as the lands in the Territories, by the exclusion of the limit of 1,000,000 of acres from them, would be liable to be absorbed unduly under the bill, he should have to vote against it.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, replied that by the amendment requiring States to select lands within their own borders, there were only 5,000,000 acres of land to be selected by States having no lands within their own limits.

The bill was then passed—yeas 32, nays 7.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the proper control of the contingent expenses of the State Department. He said he was induced to offer the resolution on account of having seen items in a bill from the House like the following: "Paid A. Dudley Mann, for diplomatic services in Switzerland, $4,500;" another one, "paid Wm. Carzenore, as special agent, $5,200," and again, $1,790, making $7,000 for special agencies; and to Wm. Preston, minister to Spain, for extraordinary expenses in following the Queen to Aranguay, $4,000; another one to Oscar Irwin, despatch agent, $1,333, and another to the same, $1,510. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, the bill from the House making further appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the year 1863, and for deficiencies of 1862, was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES moved an amendment providing that the Washington Gas Light Company shall not after the 1st of July, 1862, charge over 25 cents per cubic foot for gas to the United States, and 28 cents to other customers, with 10 per cent. discount for payment within a certain period. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved an amendment of $8,000 for the removal of army bakeries from the capitol, which was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER moved the appropriation of $7,500 for the payment of the salary of the consul general to Hayti, and $4,500 for the same to Liberia.—Carried—yeas 30, nays 6.

The bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, Senate bill to modify the fugitive slave law was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, asked leave to have a communication, which had been sent to him, printed. It is in effect: Colonel Rasloff, Charge d'Affaires from Denmark, has addressed a letter to Secretary Seward, proposing a convention for the emigration of free persons of color and recaptured Africans to St. Croix, in the West Indies. He says that the Governor of that island has sent hither an agent to apprentice such transfer, and that persons of the descriptions named will be sent to St. Croix free of charge, on condition that they will work on the sugar plantations for three years, with the remuneration paid to the native rural population. Secretary Seward, however, replies that he is not authorized to enter into such a convention at this time, and that the disposal of recaptured Africans is regulated by law. He submits the correspondence to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in each House of Congress for their consideration.

Colonel Raasloff, in reply to Mr. Seward's note, says that the island has been checked in its progress for the want of manual labor, and shows the advantages which would result to those affected by the proposed plan of emigration, apart from the humane and Christian principles involved and the expense saved to the United States by diverting the flow of emigrants from Liberia to St. Croix.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, there was taken from the Speaker's table, for the appointment of a Committee of Conference, the bill making appropriations for the payment of the bounty authorized by the 6th section of an act, entitled, "an act to authorize the employment of volunteers, to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting public property, approved July 22, 1861, and for other purposes."

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish fraudulent contractors for Government supplies. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill regulating the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, for their improvement and benefit. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER announced that the regular order was the consideration of the bill relating to claims for the loss of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

On motion of Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, it was postponed till Thursday of next week, and made the special order.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Indian agents in New Mexico came up as unfinished business. After a brief debate, the bill passed.

The bill provides for the appointment by the President of two additional Indian agents, and two sub-agents, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, for New Mexico.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New York, the consideration of the bill to expedite the collection of the revenue, and the final disposition of suits arising therefrom in the collection districts of the city of New York, was postponed to the second Monday in December next.

The bill to quiet land titles in the State of California, came up as the regular order of business.

The bill was, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, laid on the table.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill authorizing the appointment of a German instructor at the West Point Academy. Passed.

Also, from the same committee, a bill to transfer the gunboats from the Western Department to the Navy Department. Passed.

Also, from the same committee, a joint resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the Washington aqueduct, to pay Robert McIntire and others, according to the amount of their respective claim, for work done and material furnished for the Washington aqueduct, under the direction of Captain B. W. Benham and Lieutenant J. St. C. Morton. Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported Senate bill to regulate the pay of certain officers. Several amendments were adopted which were recommended by the committee. The bill passed.

The following is the original resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Vallandigham, and which was objected to by Mr. Blake, of Ohio:

RESOLVED, That the House has heard with sincere satisfaction of the evacuation of Corinth, and the occupation of it by our army without the loss of life; and that the thanks of this House are due to Major General Halleck and the brave men under him for this signal achievement; and moreover, that in common with the whole country, this House would rejoice to see the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, maintained and restored everywhere, without any further effusion of fraternal blood.

By a vote of 35 in the affirmative, it went over under the rule for discussion.

Adjourned.

PREMIUM FOR RAISING SUGAR IN OHIO.—The State Board of Agriculture of Ohio will award a premium of $1,000 to the first person who makes 5,000 pounds of good brown sugar, and a specimen of white sugar of not less than twenty pounds in a single unexpressed block, from beets raised on five acres of ground within the State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A rather notorious character, known as "Bill Hayes," was arrested on Monday night by officer Hickman upon the charge of stealing a watch from the pocket of John Kilnefelter, No. 53 Chatsworth street. He was arraigned before Justice Logan, who discharged him for want of sufficient evidence. William Kellholtz, William Fredericks and E. Bradley were also arrested upon the charge of attempting to rescue Reese from the officer. They were sent to jail in default of bail for court.

ARREST OF NEGRO GAMBLERS.—Yesterday afternoon, the following named negroes were arrested in a groggery on Commerce street, below Pratt street, on the charge of gambling: Henry Corbin, Henry Walker, John Cox, Joshua Calden, Charles Wilson, Jacob Brown, John Thomas, Chas. Dickison, John Woolen, Clement Brown, Robt. Downs, William Quin, Nat. Reason, Dan. Fellman, Robert Cooper, Charles Dickison, Walter Hughes, and Morris Finbaugh. Justice Hiss committed them for a hearing.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Monday evening two small boys, aged eleven and thirteen years, sons of Mr. Charles Nelson, were playing on Chessborough's wharf, when both accidentally fell into the dock. Both were able to swim, and manfully exerted themselves, at the same time calling for help. Officer Burgess heard their cries and went to their assistance and succeeded in getting both on shore.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—To-night a total eclipse of the moon will take place. The eclipse will commence about midnight, and for about sixty two minutes the moon will be entirely hid from view. The eclipse will be apparent throughout the United States.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Laura Smith, negress, was yesterday before Justice Showacre upon the charge of stealing $10 from the house of Mrs. Henry M. Bruck, No. 278 Hanover street. There being no evidence to sustain the charge, she was dismissed.

SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS.—Marshal Bonifant yesterday sold the cargo of the schooner Two Brothers, which had been condemned in the United States District Court. It consisted of sugar, molasses, etc., and was purchased by sundry parties.

FOR COURT.—George Duff, negro, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of entering the house of Messrs. Bradley, on Hanover street, with intent to steal. Justice Showacre sent him to jail for Court.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Benjamin Brown was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of assaulting Officer Murray. He was committed for Court by Justice Logan.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The attractions offered at this popular Theatre—which, by the way, is the only one in the city now open—is of a pleasing and diversified nature, and well calculated to attract a crowded audience. They consist of the popular comedy of the *Hypocrite*, the amusing interlude of *Betsy Baker*, and the drama of the *Lost Ship*, in which Robson, the comic, and the entire company appear. We perceive the Manager announces another of his popular matinees on Saturday, when the romantic spectacle of the *Sea of Ice* will be performed. "Glad of it, for the sake of the little ones."

THE MELODEON.—The best exhibition ever given in this city is nightly presented at the Melodeon. The performance of Sharpley, the singing of Miss Eva Brent, and in fact the parts sustained by each of the company, are excellent. Miss Brent has a voice of great power and sweetness, and she manages it with taste and effect.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Bond.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Hester Williams, negress, indicted for the larceny of a pair of shoes, the property of Eleanor Hall. Adjudged guilty.

Mary A. Adams, negress, indicted for stealing a dress-pattern from Jemima Reynolds. Adjudged guilty.

John C. Sehrt, indicted for stealing some articles from his wife. Judgment—not guilty of larceny. The accused was required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace.

David White, indicted for forcible entry and detainer of the property of Mrs. Rachel Little.—Under *curia*.

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

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Giles.

United States *vs.* schooner J. B. Brinkley, libelled for unlawful trading. Decree reported.—Judgment of condemnation, and sale ordered.

Same *vs.* a canoe and cargo, seized by Captain McGowan. Before reported. Decree of condemnation, and sale ordered.

Same *vs.* schooner Charles Lloyd, libelled for unlawful trading. Seized in Cage's Straits, Chesapeake bay, February 22, 1862. Claimants, J. W. and William W. Marsh. Judgment of condemnation, and sale ordered.

Charles W. Hughes *vs.* Lee Webster. Libel for materials furnished the schooner Liberty. Decree for $33 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge Martin.

Edward J. Peters *vs.* William H. Hayward.—Agreed.

Charles Alexander *vs.* same. Agreed.

Mrs. Robbins *vs.* George Cuttle. *Non pros.*

Alonzo Caldwell *vs.* Eliza Goldsmith. Judgment for return of property and costs.

Assignment for to-day from No. 501 to 541 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge King.

Dalsheimer *vs.* S. Greenfelder & Co. Appeal from Hiss.

Charles H. Mercer *vs.* John H. Pearce. Appeal from Forrester. Under *curia*.

Simon Frank and others *vs.* S. Shoemaker and others, garnishee of A. B. Goodman. Attachment on warrant. Jury unable to agree and were discharged.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge Price.

TOWSONTOWN, June 10.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

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

The Court was occupied in hearing the argument of the counsel in relation to the instructions to be given to the jury in the case of [illegible] and Ashland Iron Company [illegible] Messrs. Kilbourn, Gittings and Machen for plaintiff; Messrs. Boarman, Johnson and Scott for defendants.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

From the London Times, May 24.

There is distress in the North of England. It makes little noise. It has no impecunious spokesman in Parliament. It is established by figures, in a comparison of the persons receiving relief in the first and second weeks of this month, it appears that in eleven unions, with a total of 75,060 paupers, the number has increased by 2,020. The unions are not those which showed an increase in the last published comparison, for there is a caprice in these things. They are Ashton-under-Lyne, Birmingham, Blackburn, Burnley, Chorlton, Manchester, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport and Wigan. Adding the increase to the original number, we find that in these unions there were, at the last account, 77,080 recipients of relief.—Everybody acquainted with the manufacturing population must know what this means. The artisan does not ask for relief, or accept it, unless driven to it by necessity.

When death stares him in the face he makes up his mind at last to the terrible downfall of his hopes and his pride, and does what he has ever before regarded with disgust,—he joins the crowd at the steps that lead to the Board, and waits for his turn to recount his sufferings and his wants. He does this for a shilling or two, which he will not receive till he has proved his truthfulness by doing some miserable drudgery, which, under ordinary circumstances, has hitherto been the employment of the lowest of mankind. He has subscribed as much to "meeting;" he has given as much to a subscription; he has spent as much at one sitting, or on one festive occasion, when with wife and children he went to breathe the country air; he has given as much for some trifle, which his necessities have now compelled him to pawn for a quarter of the sum. Yet he must ask, and beg, for the miserable pittance. He must live, if not for his own sake, for the sake of wife and children looking to him for support. No doubt, there are hundreds of such internal struggles now in the hearts of that proud and independent people, ending in the inevitable surrender of life-long self-respect.

Of course these men ought to have saved money; perhaps they have saved; but not enough. The stock has soon been exhausted. But there are many things which we ought to have done, and yet have left undone. Some of us have long been enjoying incomes, not of eighteen or twenty shillings a week, but of many hundreds, aye, thousands a year, and yet have not saved. Were our occupation gone, how should we stand? It is easy for every class to tell every other its duties; perhaps for every man to preach virtue, honesty, prudence, and economy to everybody else; but not so easy to resist the thousand temptations that warp our reason right in the contrary direction. These artisans could not expect that a whole cotton crop would one day be shut up for mere spite in the United States, and then burned; first, that it might do no good to one side, then that it might do no good to the other.

Who expected this of the United States? It is excusable to suffer by a madness which we had a right to believe impossible. This is the defence of the Lancashire artisan, and we must admit there is truth in it, even though we must, for truth's sake, remind the artisan that he has been very apt to take into his own hands the management, not only of his own affairs, but of other people's. But, with this real distress before us, touching hundreds of thousands of hard-working men, and arising from a cause almost utterly out of the reach of human anticipations, we were loudly invoked last night to turn our attention to the distress which Mr. Maguire has taken under his patronage, and for which he may be said to have taken out a patent. * *

But the distress, thus far, does not rise above the ordinary level of difficulty, either in its cause or in its extent, or in the remedies to be applied. A few hundreds collected among charitable people in Ireland will fully meet the case. We cannot permit it to come in competition with the utter destitution or very great want suffered by hundreds of thousands of persons from one of the most unexpected and prodigious calamities of these modern times. The civil war in America is a portent. We must admit that it took us all by surprise, not the least those who were always predicting the final disruption of the Union. They had prophesised till they ceased to believe in themselves. The distress inflicted on the British population dependent upon America for the raw material is a national question. It may, very likely, demand some kind of aid from the State. So pray do not let us have the whole subject of public charity turned into ridicule by the untimely obtrusion of Mr. Maguire's interesting *protegee*.

PAINTING ON SHIPBOARD.—Com. Goldsborough has a complete printing press and apparatus on board his flag-ship, by means of which he strikes off copies of all his orders, letters and despatches for the 70 vessels of his fleet, thereby economizing time and labor, and avoiding errors.

FORESHADOWINGS.

From the New York Express, June 9.

THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

We have nothing from Gen. McClellan to-day,—though there is increasing anxiety to hear from him, since it seems to be pretty certain that Beauregard has brought, or is bringing, his Corinth army to swell the number of his opponents. The impression is, that the War Department is silently but vigorously sending on reinforcements, and we hope the impression is correct. There is a little brief item, in the Fortress Monroe letter, published elsewhere, which, in this connection, may mean much. We refer to the arrival in the James River (and departure) of several transports crowded with troops, for ——? (The events of the next few days may enable us to fill up the blank.)

OUR WASHINGTON GENERALS.

There is a growing want of confidence in the Washington handling of the army, and we are glad to see that some even of the Republican, or Abolition presses, dare speak out. The newspaper Generals never had any right, at a distance from scenes of action, and in utter ignorance of pressing facts, to criticize and condemn Generals in the field—but newspaper Generals are just as well informed, if not better, than the Washington Generals—and hence their observations and criticisms upon Washington army government are proper, and in taste, and they will be heard by the people, if not heeded in Washington.

When the *Express* condemned, some weeks ago, the annulment of all enlistments, with no reserves in the field, it pronounced such war to be only hazard—mere gambling, not war. The Washington Generals have revoked their order annulling army enlistments, and have hastily summoned to the field what three months' militia men they could get, and insomuch, have done justice to the foresight of the *Express*; but, for the breaking up of General McClellan's unit command into four conflicting parts, for introducing chaos where existed order, (the result of which have been Banks' defeat, McDowell's idleness, Fremont's hard traveling with little profit); for all this, we say, there has been only the humble apology of restoring to McClellan's command—(despite that little defeat of Bull Run)—than Mr. Secretary Stanton has been showing for 60 days past.

"On every hand, quoth the *Tribune* to-day, the Confederates would seem to be flying and dispersing before the triumphant armies of the Union, except at Richmond. There, the front of treason is still stubborn and defiant. The fact that Gen. McClellan does not see fit to attack the city, now that a week has passed since the recent battle, indicates a distrust of his relative strength. It is said, indeed, that the Confederates might have been chased not only into but through Richmond on the Sunday of the fight, but it is by no means so certain that they could be routed at present. At all events, the hesitation to attack implies that the result of the late struggle is not accepted by the Confederates as decisive.

"That the Government is doing its utmost to strengthen General McClellan, we do not doubt.—Yet it seems to us that it was a mistake to decline the services of the Uniformed Militia who so recently offered to march to the defence of the Union. We think every regiment should have been accepted for th es months, and employed to garrison Baltimore, Washington, &c., while every man already in the service was sent to reinforce Gen. McClellan. Better have 100,000 too many men in the army before Richmond than one thousand too few. A disaster there at this late day would be terrible; and even if its only result be the saving of precious lives, the calling out of one hundred thousand militia would be joyfully hailed by every true heart in the country. Let the triumph of the Union cause be rendered not only certain but speedy, and with the least possible effusion of blood. Fifty thousand more men before Richmond to-day would very probably close the war within a month and snatch millions from the miseries of famine and despair.

"We do not believe that any considerable proportion of Beauregard's late army of the West either has or will be brought to Virginia; but the Confederates have there gathered nearly all that is left of their effective force, and if they fight at all, will fight with the energy of despair. Let them be met by an array that will not only render their defeat inevitable, but deprive discomfiture of its sharpest sting by rendering it nowise discreditable. Let the East, the Centre, and if need be the West also, be appealed to for every disciplined regiment of their Militia, under the assurances that they are wanted to close speedily the days of Treason, and the call will not be unheeded."

There is the spirit of Turenne, Soult, Napoleon, Wellington, Scott, in all that! We nominate, now, the *Tribune* Field Marshal, to be Washington General in Chief. We commend what he says to the Massachusetts General, Wilson, who, but a very short time gone by, proposed to disband some thousands of our three years' men.

The *Times*, too—another newspaper General, Republican, too—thus talks:

"There is an ominous pause in the movements of our army in front 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 this information is likely to be more or less accurate, the public can judge. Hitherto, it may be well to remember, he has not been in 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. Stiles, 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 [illegible] weight that [illegible] to attach to such evidence, we [illegible] that thus 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."

The *Times* intimates, however, that McClellan is kept thus far we k, in order to protect and defend Washington, and attributes the holding back of McDowell's corps to apprehension for the safety of that city,—which, if not tragic, would be very comic, considering what we heard of "Quaker guns" at Manassas from Bayard Taylor, and other such historians (immediately rewarded for such histories)—"Quaker guns," which affrighted off McClellan so long,—who, with his hundreds of thousands, it was added, were kept at bay, all winter, only by some forty thousand Confederates, etc.! But, now, even we, *Express* "Generals," who resisted all winter McClellan's running any risk, do not think Washington can be in any peril now. There are broomsticks enough within reach, by mail, to sweep off all Confederates,—we think,—if Fremont and Banks can only keep Stonewall Jackson busy in the Shenandoah Valley. Indeed, if Washington were taken,—McClellan being in Richmond,—upon the whole, we think, it would be a benefit, just now, to the country,—if Congress were taken with it. All that we speak for to have saved is "Old Abe," upon whom, (removed from Sumner's bullying,) as a basis, we think there could be restored the Constitutional Government. But, hear the *Times*:

"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 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 extrahazardous to rely upon 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 may be necessary to add to all this, that it is by no means certain, that some of the best parts of Beauregard's army may not now be in Richmond. The reinforcement is not only possible but probable. At any rate, prudence dictates that we should act upon it as fact. We should be happy to hear now that 25,000 men were taken from Corinth to be sent to Richmond. Halleck now can wait; McClellan must go ahead.

HOW ANDREW JOHNSON TREATS REBELS.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following:

Our Rebel citizens will find the following order in blank, issued to the Provost Marshal by Governor Johnson, full of highly useful information. It has been executed already, and will be, from time to time, as public good demands it. Gentlemen who persist in uttering libellous sentiments may prepare for a speedy trip South; they cannot remain here. They can no more be tolerated than scorpions, adders or tarantulas in an orderly community which has any regard for its own safety:

"STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, June 3, 1862.

"*Col. Stanley Matthews, Provost Marshal:*

"Dear Sir—Mr. ——— is hereby remanded to your custody, there to remain until arrangements can be made for his transportation South, in connection with such others as may be ready and are required to be sent beyond the National lines, there to be left with the distinct understanding that if he re-crosses and comes again within said lines during the existing rebellion he shall be considered as a spy and dealt with accordingly.

"Very respectfully,

"ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

"P. S.—If Mr. ———, before he is remanded to prison, determines to take the oath of allegiance and give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his faithful observance, he will be released on so doing.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

From the New York Times, June 10.

INFORMATION WANTED.

It is still mysterious enough where the great bulk of Beauregard's army can have gone. We suppose it must be allowed that he had at least a hundred thousand men at Corinth. Now, suppose Gen. Pope captured ten thousand of these Confederates; suppose ten thousand deserted and fled to their homes or to the woods; suppose thirty thousand have gone to Richmond, (and, if any were sent there, the single circuitous line of railroad could hardly have carried more than that since the day Corinth was evacuated,) and there are still sixty thousand men of Beauregard's army unaccounted for. It is unlikely that the regiments of General Price's command disbanded, or that the men deserted; for the bulk of his troops belonged in Missouri, and it would have been impossible for any number of them to have retraced their steps in that direction without our immediately knowing it.

The troops of Gen. Van Dorn were mostly from Arkansas, and they could not have crossed the river to get to their homes. Polk's troops were from Louisiana and Mississippi; and those from Louisiana, at least, could not have got into their State without first taking the oath of allegiance. Bragg's troops came from Alabama and Florida; Hardee's mostly from Georgia, with a few from South Carolina; and, unless those from the last-mentioned States have been sent eastward toward Virginia, it is hardly conceivable that any very great portion of Beauregard's army can have deserted. It is easy to talk about an army a hundred thousand strong breaking up, and the men flying in confusion everywhere; but rarely, if ever, in the military history of the world, has an army broken up in such a way, and there is not a shadow of proof that the Confederate army of the Southwest has done so. If such a host were disbanded in Mississippi at present the men would be fighting, if not fasting upon, each other before a week.

It does not seem that any part of the Corinth army went to Memphis, for our gunboats found no enemy there. There cannot possibly be any great number of men at any point between Corinth and Memphis, for there they would be subject to inevitable capture. We know that no part of the army went eastward on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; for Gen. Mitchel has, within the last few days, operated along that line as far as Chattanooga. If the whole force has really moved southward over the two lines of railroad traversing the State of Mississippi, where is it now? Where are Gens. Price, Polk, Bragg and Hardee, and their heavy columns—not to speak of Beauregard? Are they somewhere in Mississippi, somewhere in Alabama, in Georgia, in South or North Carolina, or in Virginia? Or are they still not so far away from Corinth as might be imagined, and waiting for such time as Gen. Halleck's forces are divided that they may fall upon detachmen s of them and destroy them? Even if there are only fifty thousand of the original force left, they might do us vast damage yet.

A favorite theory is that a large part of the Southwestern army has been sent to Richmond; and we have no doubt that this is the case. But, as we said, it would have been impossible to have moved a hundred thousand men there yet; and if they are engaged in the act of moving there now, certainly General Halleck ought to know it, and ought to convey, as fast as possible, the bulk of his army there too, where it may be of service.

We are all in the dark in regard to this whole matter. Each theory in the case seems to have greater difficulties than any other. If the enemy knows a little of the movements of our army as we know of the movements of his army, it must be considered a very queer affair all round.

From the New York Express.

THE REBEL ONSET—AN AWFUL SCENE.

An extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, from his nephew, a member of Battery A, New York Artillery, in Casey's division, better known as the "Napoleon-gun battery," in the front line of the first day's battle before Richmond, says:

* * * Our spherical case-shot are awful missiles, each of them consisting of a clotted mass of seventy-six musket balls, with a charge of powder in the centre, that is fired by a fuse the same as a shell. The missile that acts as a solid shot, ploughing its way through masses of men, and then exploding, hurls forward a shower of musket-balls, that mow down the foe in heaps. Our battery threw twenty-four of these a minute, and as we had the exact range of every part of the field, every shot told with fearful effect. But the enemy were not at all daunted.

They marched steadily on, and hailed a perfect tempest of balls upon us. Why we, as well as our horses, were not every one shot down will forever remain a mystery to me. We did not mind the leaden hail, however, but keep pouring our case-shot into the dense masses of the foe, who came on in prodigious and overwhelming force. And they fought splendidly too. Our shot tore their ranks wide open, and shattered them asunder in a manner that was frightful to witness, but they closed up again at once, and came on as steadily as English veterans.

When they got within four hundred yards, we closed our case-shot and opened on them with canister, and such destruction I never saw elsewhere witnessed. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks—indeed, whole companies went down before that murderous fire; but they closed up with an order and discipline that was awe-inspiring.—They seemed to be animated with the courage of despair blended with the hope of a speedy victory if they could by an overwhelming rush drive us from our position.

It was awful to see their ranks torn and shattered by every discharge of canister that we poured right into their faces, and while their dead and dying lay in piles, closed up, and still kept advancing right in the face of that fire. At one time three lines, one behind another, were steadily advancing, and three of their flags were brought in range of one of our guns shotted with cannister.

"Fire!" shouted the gunner, and down went those three flags, and a gap was opened through them, and the dead lay in swaths. But they at once closed up and came steadily on, never halting or wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to our guns, and sweeping everything before them captured every piece.

When we delivered our last fire, they were within fifteen or twenty paces of us, and as all our horses had been killed or wounded, we could not carry off a gun. Our whole division was cut to pieces, with what less I do not know. We fell back to a second line of intrenchments, and there held the [illegible] Confederate artillery, and when we kept our position all night.

An Irishman in a time of revival joined the church, but was found sinning grievously not long afterwards. "Didn't you join the Methodist?" inquired a piously-disposed person. "Faix and I did; I jined for six months, and behaved so well that they let me off with three."

The huge cinders, half-burned shingles, papers and scraps of clothing, from the great fire at Troy, were carried by the gale over the tops of the Taghanic Mountains, 1,200 feet high, and scattered through half a dozen towns in Berkshire county, forty or fifty miles from their starting point.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1862.

The Stock market was very firm to-day, all sound securities being sought for, without finding sellers. For Maryland inscribed 6's 1890 102 was bid, and for Missouri 6's 53 was bid, 53¾ asked. The only sale of City was $1,000 Park 6's at 98, closing at 97 bid, 98¾ asked; for those of 1870 99 bid, 100 asked; 1875 99⅞ bid, 100 asked; the old issue of 1890 closed firm at 101 bid, without finding sellers. In Railway bonds there were sales of $2,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 80¾, closing at 80 bid, 80¾ asked, and $60 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 at 62¾. Railway shares were also better; sales of 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio, buyer's option 60 days, at $65; 75 shares do. regular way at 64¾, and 10 shares do. at 64¾, closing at 64¼ bid, $65 asked regular way; at buyer's option 60 days $65 was bid, $65¼ asked; for Northern Central $23 was bid, $23¼ asked regular way, and $23 bid, $24 asked seller's option 60 days. In Mining stocks we notice sales of 400 shares Gardner at $1.10; 100 shares Springfield at $2.50, and 300 shares Guilford at 50 cts. All other stocks remain about the same, the market closing very firm.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the book of ISRAEL COHEN, No. 7 South street:

STOCKS	PAR.	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881	....	....	....	N. W. Virginia	50	....	....
Md. 6's ext. '70	....	....	....	Wash'n Br. & G.	100	....	....
do. ins. '90	....	....	....	Balt. Wil. & Balt.	50	....	....
do. ins. '80	....	102	....	*Railroad Bonds*			
Md. 5's ins.	....	....	....	B. & O. 6's, 1862	....	....	65
Va. 6's ins.	....	....	....	do. do' 1867	....	91	....
do. cou.	....	....	....	do. do' 1875	....	91	....
Missouri 6's cou	....	....	....	do. do. 1886	....	....	....
N. Carolina 6's	....	51	55¾	do. 1885	....	55¾	59
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	N. W. Va. 1. 1873	....	94¾	....
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	do. 2d, 1875	....	....	58
Tennessee 6's	....	54	....	do. 3d, 1888	....	....	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	N. C. R. 1st, 1880	....	5	....
Louisana 6's	....	....	....	do (Y. & C.) 1877	....	....	....
City Stocks				do. do. 1874	....	....	....
Balt. 6's pres.	....	....	....	do (S. & Lex.) 1873	....	....	....
do. 1890	....	....	....	do. (Y. & C.) 1877	....	....	....
do. 1871	....	10	....	do. do. 1885	....	81	90¾
do. 1872	....	....	....	O. & O. 7's 1st, 1875	....	....	....
do. 1875	99¾	100	....	do. 2d, 1885	....	80	....
do. 1885	....	....	....	do. 2m. 1865	....	66	75
do. new, 1890	....	101	....	do. 3m. 1885	....	....	....
do. old, 1890	....	101	....	do. 4m. 1876	....	....	....
Park 6's	....	97	99	do. inc. 1857-76	....	4	....
Balt. 5's	....	....	....	W. & G. 1st 1863	....	95¾	97¾
Bank Stocks.				do. do. 1m. 1890	....	89	70
Baltimore	100	90	95	*Turnpike Stocks*			
Commerce	....	....	63	Reisterst'n T'ke	6	....	5
Chesapeake	25	....	....	York do.	20	....	....
Citizens'	10	9¾	....	Frederick do.	2	....	....