THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a report of the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the 4th instant, calling for information in relation to the testing of an improvement in building ships of war, by Martin Bishop, of Indiana. Captain Dahlgren says the delay has been occasioned by the want of a suitable place outside of the navy yard here for testing the invention, by the necessity of using the target recently completed for testing iron cladding, and by the great stress at the yard.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to amend the act of 1804, to punish certain crimes against the United States, with an amendment.

He also reported back, without amendment, the bill to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back with an amendment the bill for the relief of the Wyandotte Indians, agreeably with certain treaty stipulations.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to amend an act for the examination of drugs, medicines, &c.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, called up his motion of yesterday to allow the gentlemen (Messrs. Hooper and Cannon) here from Utah, claiming to be Senators from the State of Deseret, to take seats on the floor.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, objected.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, thought they should be admitted, in conformity with the action in other cases heretofore.

The CHAIR decided that consent of the Senate was necessary to take up the motion, and Mr. Latham called for the yeas and nays; but Mr. HALE and others asking that the matter be laid over until to-morrow, with the view of looking into precedents, Mr. L. withdrew his motion.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, introduced the following:

RESOLVED, That all acts or ordinances of secession alleged to have been adopted by any Legislature or Convention of the people of any State, are, as to the Federal Union, absolutely null and void; and that while such acts may and do subject the individual actors therein to forfeitures and penalties, they do not, in any degree, affect the relations of the State wherein they purport to have been adopted to the Government of the United States; but are, as to such Government, acts of rebellion, insubordination and hostility on the part of the individuals engaged therein, or giving assent thereto; and that such States are, notwithstanding such acts or ordinances, members of the Federal Union, and as such are subject to all the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States; and the loyal citizens of such States are entitled to all the rights and privileges thereby guaranteed or conferred.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide the means and mode of evidence in support of claims in certain cases against the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

[The bill makes it the duty of the Commissioners of Chancery in the several courts of the United States, when called upon to take evidence, to certify the same, and report to the Quartermaster General, first, with reference to military stores taken with consent of the owner; second, such supplies as taken without consent; third, claims for damages done to real estate or premises; and fourth, for turnpike tolls.]

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the better government of the navy of the United States. Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill to regulate the appointment of Second Lieutenants in the marine corps, was taken up. [The bill directs that appointments be made from the naval academy.]

The question was on an amendment by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, providing that the appointments shall be limited to the States which have not their due proportion in the service, until they shall be filled.

Several Senators opposed the amendment, and Mr. DAVIS finally moved that the bill be re-committed to the Naval Committee, with instructions to report a bill requiring the appointments to be first made from the loyal States which have not their proportion of the officers, on the basis of appointments to the military academy.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, doubted if Congress had the power to designate the sections or localities from which the President should select his appointees.

After further debate the motion to recommit was rejected, and also Mr. Davis' amendment. The bill was then passed.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to establish provisional governments in certain cases, with amendments.

At one o'clock the bill to amend the fugitive slave law was in order. [It gives trial by jury to the alleged slave when apprehended.]

Mr. LATHAM, of California, moved to postpone it and take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Carried—yeas 24, nays 11.

The Pacific Railroad bill being up, Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, explained some circumstances relative to the measure, urging that it would be self-sustaining, and that nothing was asked from the Government until 1865.

The title of the bill indicates its general character, viz: "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes."

The names of some additional corporators were inserted in the bill, and the amendments proposed by the special committee on the subject were ordered to be printed.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow at one o'clock.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to provide for additional medical officers for the volunteer service was taken up. The bill provides for forty additional surgeons and 120 assistant surgeons, to receive corresponding pay with like officers of the regular army, and their term of office cease with the present war. All appointees are to be previously examined by a board of medical officers, to be designated by the Secretary of War.

Mr. WILSON explained the immediate necessity of the measure, stating that soldiers who were injured in the battle before Richmond on the 31st ult. and 1st instant did not get their wounds dressed until Saturday last, because of the want of a sufficient number of surgeons.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, said the same want of surgeons was felt in the hospitals of the West. This bill would organize a corps, the members of which could be ordered to any point where needed, whereas the other surgeons were attached to regiments and brigades.

Messrs. Clark, of New Hampshire, Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and others remarked upon the difficulty which disabled soldiers experienced in getting their discharges when it was evident they would not be again fit for duty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, explained at length that there was vast difficulty in this matter by the neglect of the proper officers in following the forms and rules of the service. The discharges could only be given by commanding officers, even after surgeons should give certificates of disability. The company officers, too, neglected to give the soldiers descriptive lists. Some 40,000 soldiers had been sent home, many of whom would now be in the service, on account of the irregularity, while others who should be discharged, are not. We have a great army of sick and wounded soldiers. He referred to the law which had been passed authorizing medical inspectors, which had not all been appointed. These and the present bill, he thought, would serve to remedy the evil.

Mr. FOSTER, of Conn., said many of the surgeons were entirely incompetent to their duties, and others who might have skill had been in such condition when their services were needed that they were unfit for duty—they were intoxicated, and acted most brutally towards the wounded. He related that after the recent battle of Winchester wounded men lay for a week without attention, from this cause, and others who were finally operated upon died actually from the incompetent use of the knife by the surgeon. Men whose limbs had been amputated had actually been kicked while lying upon the floor, because they were not able to get up when ordered; and others had been brought in and laid so long neglected, that they finally died, and were buried in the same clothes which they had on when brought from the battle-field.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War might find, by inquiry, that all the barbarities practiced in this rebellion are not on the part of the Rebels themselves. He said there were now 15,000 soldiers in the hospitals who should be finally discharged, having recovered sufficiently for that, but not likely to be again fit for service. This should be done, not only in justice to them, but to the large number of more recent wounded and sick who needed the accommodations.

The bill was then passed.

The bill for the relief of Lieut. (now Gen.) Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., on account of $1,000 of funds lost while serving as commissary in Mexico in 1847, was taken up.

Mr. HALE made some inquiries as to why the claim had lain so long dormant, and intimated that it was now brought here probably on the strength of Gen. Grant's recently acquired fame, and after some response from Mr. Trumbull and others, it was laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, signed in this city on 7th of April last, and ratified in London on the 20th ultimo, with a copy of the correspondence preceding, between the Secretary of State and the British Envoy Extraordinary, Lord Lyons.

The President says it is desirable that such legislation as may be necessary to carry it into effect shall be enacted as soon as may comport with the convenience of Congress. Ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting copies of the correspondence from Major-General Wool, in relation to the exchange of prisoners.

It appears from the correspondence between Gen. Wool and Gen. Huger that a misunderstanding exists between these officers. The Confederate Government claimed that according to the understanding a number of United States prisoners heretofore held as hostages equal to that of the privateersmen should be exchanged, the names to be designated by Gen. Wool. The Confederates demanded that the privateersmen should first be delivered to them, which was refused by Gen. Wool until the United States prisoners should be brought to City Point for the purpose of exchange. The Confederate Government, while willing for an equal exchange, desires to hold the other prisoners subject to future arrangement. The Confederate Secretary of War, Randolph, expresses the opinion that an arrangement has been made for a general exchange of prisoners. The documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHALEY, of Virginia, offered a resolution authorizing the striking of medals, commemorative of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, to be presented to Major Anderson and the officers and men under his command at that occasion. Gold medals to the officers, and silver to the men. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for postal services on post routes established during the present session of Congress.—Passed.

A bill defining the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army, came up as the regular order, but,

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, it was postponed until Friday next,

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, called up the regular order—Senate bill 89—an act to amend the act of 3d March, 1857, entitled "an act supplementary to the act entitled 'an act to amend the judicial system of the United States.'" Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Information has been received, by the Government, that Hon. Benjamin Wood, Representative in Congress from the State of New York, and a member of this House, has been engaged in communicating or attempting to communicate important intelligence to the Confederate rebels, in arms against the Government of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the alleged conduct of said Benjamin Wood in the premises, and to that end the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on their oath or affirmation.

Mr. BINGHAM said such information had been communicated to him that Mr. Wood had furnished, or attempted to furnish, intelligence to the Rebels.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, would remind the gentleman that Mr. Wood was not in his seat.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that Mr. Wood was in his seat when he rose.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, would inquire to what department of Government this information came.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that it came to all the departments. He thought it hypocritical to demand to know of what department, when the Government had received it.

Mr. WADSWORTH, Kentucky, said there was a difference between the accused and the accuser.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that he made no charge.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, had no objection to the adoption of the resolution, but, at the same time, he desired to have an opportunity to be heard.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill to repeal the second and sixth sections of an act to prohibit the circulation of notes under five dollars in the District of Columbia, passed December, 1856. Passed.

Also, from the same committee, the Senate bill providing for the selection of jurors to serve in the several courts of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. DELANO, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill regulating the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for their improvement and benefit.

After a brief discussion, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. STEELE, of New York, reported a bill to extend the charter of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad Company. Passed.

The bill provides that the railroad of said company be extended from the south end of the Potomac bridge, as the same is now constructed, along Maryland avenue to the Capitol grounds, and across Pennsylvania avenue along First street to Indiana avenue, and thence to the Baltimore and Ohio depot.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill on Friday morning, providing that all persons hereafter convicted by courts-martial shall not be imprisoned in the District penitentiary. Adopted.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, reported, from the Committee on the Judiciary, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in conjunction with the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, to locate and contract for the construction of a Penitentiary, Jail, and House of Correction in the District of Columbia.

Mr. DELANO obtained the floor, but gave way for an adjournment.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, offered a joint resolution setting apart the 14th of June and the 17th of September as a National holiday, and to be observed as the flag day. Adopted.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.—The following is given as the Staff of Major-General John E. Wool, Commander of the Middle Department at this time:—Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Whipple, U. S. A., Aid de Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff; Colonel Thomas J. Cram, U. S. A., Aid de Camp and Inspector-General of the Department; Major James Belger, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, U. S. A., Chief Commissary; Surgeon J. Simpson, U. S. A., Medical Director; Major Wm. P. Jones, Aid de Camp; Major Henry Z. Hayner, Aid de Camp; Major Charles J. Von Hermann, U. S. A., Aid de Camp; Captain Wm. Jay, U. S. A., Aid de Camp; First Lieutenant Septimus Carnegie, Aid de Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Second Lieutenant De Witt Clinton, Aid de Camp. It is thought that the headquarters of General Wool will be established in the western part of the city.

FROM THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.—There arrived in this city last evening five members of the First Maryland regiment, Col. Kenly, including three officers, who state that they escaped from the Confederates at Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Va. Their names are Major John W. Wilson, Captain Robert Smith, of Company G, Acting Quartermaster, First Lieutenant Isaac Wilson, of Company G, and a drummer and a member of the band attached to the regiment. A Second Lieutenant of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment also escaped and arrived here in company with them. They state that about twenty members of the First Maryland regiment escaped at Harrisonburg, and about forty more at Mount Jackson.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Another squad of Confederate prisoners, taken in the Valley of Virginia, arrived in this city last evening, in charge of Captain William R. Patterson, of the Purnell Legion. They were taken to the City Jail, where Captain Thomas C. James received them, and assigned them to their quarters. Their names are, Mark White, George W. Barringer, George Barkley, John A. Maunell, James Y. Maunell, Hiram Wentworth, Festus Rutledge, William Ward Croghan, Edward Higgins, John Welch, Roller Moler and Grove Henkel. The regiments to which they were attached are not given.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a gentleman named Frank Barton was driving a horse along Central avenue, when the animal took fright and dashed off at a furious rate. Mr. Barton finding it impossible to manage, continued jumped from the buggy. And, near Eden street run down the child, a small girl named Margaret Leating, whose parents live at the corner of Central avenue and Chew streets. Her injuries are of a very serious character, but the attending physician, Dr. Brooks, is of opinion that they will not prove fatal.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, yesterday sold a lot of ground and improvements on the west side of Cathedral street, near Tyson street, having a front of eighteen feet, and running back to Howard street. The improvements consist of a three-story brick dwelling, with a double two-story and attic back building, furnished with all the modern improvements. The whole is subject to a ground rent of $108. It was purchased by Dr. S. Chew for $1,800.

LAYING A CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of a new Methodist Episcopal Church will be laid this afternoon on the site of the old stone chapel, in Garrettson Forest, Baltimore county. This is one of the oldest places of worship of the Methodist denomination in America. The venerable Cornelius Howard, Robert North Carnan, Robert North Moale, and Rev. Joshua Wells are some of the honored names of its earliest members. Rev. John Poisal and Rev. David Thomas are expected to officiate on the occasion.

UP THE HILL AND DOWN AGAIN.—Yesterday morning, a number of the convalescent soldiers at the Patterson Park Hospital were removed to the Government buildings located on the grounds of Gen. Stuart, at the west end of Baltimore street. The removal had scarcely been completed, when orders were given for the return of the soldiers to their old quarters, and during the evening the order was complied with.

A CAMP FOR THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.—For some days past arrangements have been in progress looking to the establishment of a new camp for the First Maryland regiment, with a view to the reorganization of the command as soon as those members now held by the Confederates as prisoners shall have returned. The camp will be located at "Flat Rocks," a short distance down the lane to the right of the entrance to Druid Hill Park from Madison avenue.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Another accident, the result of carelessly handling firearms, occurred yesterday. William Klein, bar-tender at Stag Hall, kept by John Peters, in Hanover street, near Pratt, was handling a pistol when it was accidentally discharged, the contents passing through his right hand, shattering it in a horrible manner.—Prof. J. R. W. Dunbar dressed the wound. Persons cannot be too careful in handling firearms.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—On yesterday the following Confederate prisoners who have been confined in the city jail, and who were captured in the valley of Virginia, took the oath of allegiance and were released: William Clarke, John Brown, Robert Wilkon, William R. Patterson, Matthew Moore, John Dalara, Perry Michael, and Joseph Myers.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Yesterday a man named Henry Krebs was arrested on the charge of assaulting and beating Conrad Stellinger. He was held for a hearing by Justice Wheat. A woman named Elizabeth Robinson was arrested, charged with beating Elizabeth Jubb. She was committed for Court by Justice Hebden.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.—John Beard, negro, was yesterday arrested by officer Kraft, upon the charge of assaulting and resisting him while in the discharge of his duty. The officer, at the time of the assault was endeavoring to arrest Beard for beating his wife. Justice Logan committed him to jail, in default of bail, for Court.

PAINFUL INJURY.—Charles Nizel, a cooper, residing at No. 310 South Charles street, met with an accident yesterday of a very painful character. He was cutting a piece of wood with a cooper's axe, when he accidentally struck his left hand, nearly severing his thumb and forefinger in twain. He was attended by Dr. Baltzell.

CENTRE MARKET.—The supply of vegetables, strawberries, cherries, &c., at the Centre market yesterday morning was very fine. The berries were not only cheap but of a very fine quality. There was an excess of peas, and in fact a superabundance of every seasonable vegetable.

THEFT.—Yesterday morning a man named Henry Stevens was arrested on the charge of stealing a sack of salt from the schooner Belle Crowley, Capt. Dulaney, lying at Long Dock. The salt was recovered, and Stevens was committed to jail for Court.

POLE RAISING.—Yesterday afternoon the Union men of East Baltimore raised a pole on Broadway, near Canton avenue, from which they suspended the National flag. The pole was presented to them by Mr. J. J. Abrahams, and is one hundred and five feet high.

POSTPONED.—The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was not held yesterday, in consequence of there not being a quorum present.

ASSAULT.—Charles and Theodore Priestan were yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of assaulting Charles Beckner. Justice Logan released them on bail for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The attraction announced for this evening cannot fail to draw a crowded and fashionable audience. Three capital pieces, always popular with our play-going public, will be presented. The beautiful drama of the *Returned Volunteer*, which was admirably performed on the occasion of Mr. Chester's benefit; the nautical drama of *Black Eyed Susan*, in which Mr. J. B. Studley will appear as the good-natured sailor, William; and the screaming farce of *Gudgeons at the Relay House*. That comic genius, Robson, appears in all three pieces, and we promise our readers a night of fun. A grand afternoon performance will be given on Saturday, when the splendid romantic spectacle of the *Sea of Ice* will be performed. Children will be admitted on this occasion for 10 cents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States *vs.* a canoe and cargo. Before reported. Decree of condemnation and sale ordered.

Same *vs.* Basil Johnson, indicted for stealing and running away with the schooner Charles Lloyd. Not guilty.

Same *vs.* Jacob Adams, indicted for the same offence. Verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the jail of Baltimore city.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Levi Spandower *vs.* Abraham Brafman. *Non pros.*

George R. Price *vs.* Hamilton S. Haggson, &c. Agreed.

Assignment for to-day from No. 546 to 605 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

John S. Robinson *vs.* Francis W. Kerchner. Appeal from Forrester. Judgment affirmed.

Assignment 205 to 249.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 11.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., for the State.

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

State *vs.* Mathias Brandie, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Acquitted. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defendant.

Scott *vs.* Sutton. Continued.

Peters *vs.* Ryan. Continued.

The remainder of the day was occupied in agreeing upon a written statement of facts as testified by the witnesses in the case of Gist T. Cockey *vs.* Ashland Iron Company—before reported—and preparing the bills of exceptions on an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Both sides took exceptions to the ruling of the Court. The record on appeal will be very large. Messrs. Kilbourn, Gittings and Machen for plaintiff; Messrs. Boarman, Johnson and Scott for defendants.

EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London *Times* is certain, that under so despotic a (Butler) rule, our cotton will come down,—and that "trade" with a people so maddened by injudicious proclamations will be out of the question:

From the City Article, 28th.

The mercantile advices from New York this week indicate, amid all the speculative wildness on the Stock Exchange consequent upon the flood of paper currency, an increasing feeling of alarm and discouragement among the leading merchants and financiers. Each new victory is followed by the discovery that the people in the vanquished district are unanimously opposed to the Washington Government, and that no obedience can be obtained from them except such as is enforced by strong military power. "Thus far," it is said, "the Union feeling whatever has been discovered in the South—and it is now no longer expected." The loss of life, on both sides, was beginning to be felt among the families of every part of the country; and it is probable that for extent of misery there has rarely in the history of the world been a struggle presenting more cruel results.

Speculators and contractors, however, continue apparently in high spirits. No tax bill has yet been passed, and the politicians, it is said, seem to have arrived at the conclusion that any attention to that point is unnecessary. "The people, in fact, think that in paper money they have found the philosopher's stone." In the absence of the ordinary commercial demand, money is universally forced into Government stocks, which experience new inflation on every telegram announcing that the rebellion must at length positively be "crushed out" in the course of a few further days.

The New York correspondent writes in the same disparaging vein. We quote:

* * * * * The North is thrown off its balance by the war and the war fever, and the rapid succession of palpitating events. France and England seem to be of no more account in its eyes than the two Carolinas. The triumphs of their fellow-citizens are small in comparison with those which they expect to achieve over the foreigner. Meantime, the government steam engine continues to pour out paper dollars as fast as they can be printed, based on the security of the national credit and on nothing else, and that in its turn based on a tax bill which has not yet been passed. The expected evacuation of Richmond would cause the war to be transferred into the cotton States and the realm of yellow fever to outlive the summer, and afford the European Powers another opportunity of intervention.

MR. SPENCE ON THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SOUTHERN CAUSE.

From the London Times, May 19.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: The fall of New Orleans cannot but surprise those who have received recent assurances of the ample strength of its defences and the ability of its gunboats and floating batteries to repel any attack. This very confidence seems to have been fatal; for the Southern fleet, or so much of it as rendered the rest powerless, appears to have ascended the river to Fort Wright, and was therefore 800 miles away when so greatly needed at home. Unquestionably this is the most lamentable state of affairs it is of interest to ascertain its real proportions and the actual effect it will produce. Prestige is, indeed, of little concern to men who are sacrificing their lives and property to prevent the subjugation of their country, but the material loss is important, the workshops of that city can ill be spared, and this success will reinforce those Northern delusions on which reason had begun to break, and thus will greatly tend to prolong the war.

A serious result, not unlikely to follow in the end, will be the forced evacuation of the entire length of the Mississippi. The supporters of the North appear to hold that some very dire result would follow from this. They describe that river as an artery upon which would be fatal to the existence of the Southern cause, or as a great highway for the enemy into the heart of the country. In reality the Southern States consist of two regions—one, lying west of thrift river, Texas, Arkansas, and part of Louisiana, altogether apart from the serious operations of the war. The States which form the actual field of the contest occupy an enormous compact space, a trade square, bounded on two of its sides by the Atlantic and the Gulf; on the other two by the Ohio and the Mississippi. Hence the latter, so far from being an arterial artery in the centre of the system, is, as regards this contest, a boundary line, and will simply place the States that lie upon it in the position which those of the east occupy on the ocean.—All the large rivers that intersect the country below Cairo run from the west into the Mississippi, and never at chess may capture half-a-dozen pieces, and discover that he has employed himself in losing the game. Taking a broad view of the subject, what is the aspect of the war to-day as compared with its promise on the 1st of March? The issue depends absolutely and entirely, so far as the Northern progress is concerned, on the fate of the main armies in the field. All the minor occurrences at the extremities must follow the fate of decisive events at the centre—the branches must fall as the tree falls. Now, the Eastern campaign opened with an enormous host at Washington, well drilled, admirably equipped, and to all appearance able to annihilate the weather-beaten force, thinned by a winter's hardships at Manassas. The Southern army was to be driven out of Virginia, as a matter of course. We now approach the end of the spring, and find that great Northern host broken up into pieces. The chief of these is so placed that the enemy might have guided it to take the narrowest road, the sickliest locality, and to run against the very strongest wall it could find. Of the other corps, that of McDowell still breathes the air of the Potomac, while that of General Banks devotes itself to an incessant march, first to the west, then to the south, and now eastwards. Meantime the Southern army, greatly increased in strength and placed in a commanding position, instead of its original inferiority, appears stronger than any force that threatens it, and, so far from being driven out of Virginia, seems very likely to inflict disastrous loss on its assailants. Should the main army of the North return for the third time to Washington, what value will attach to the successes on the coast?

Passing to the Western campaign, the Federal troops advanced in like manner in overwhelming force. Bowling Green was abandoned, Fort Donelson taken, Nashville occupied. Here, again, the operations commenced with a promise of continuous triumph; yet at the end of two months the army on the Tennessee is employed in recovering from a very disastrous blow, and in seeking for further strength, while the weak and scattered forces of the South have become a powerful army, full of spirit, and under a General who alone has acquired a reputation in the field. In the impending contest, should Beauregard gain a victory, the invading troops will be driven out of Tennessee, and a garrison in New Orleans, entirely isolated and exposed to the effects of a summer in that climate, will prove but a disastrous advantage to the North. And, in considering the aspect of the main Federal operations, it is necessary to keep in view that the real hardships of the war are yet unknown to them. They have travelled, so far, as cabin passengers, and have fought under the wing of gunboats; but before such a country is subdued, many a footsore march must be made to battle fields away from rivers. The commissariat and the hospital services have not yet spoken out.

The truth is, that during the past winter the Northern people, having no external hope, applied themselves to form an army with admirable energy and great success. The Southerners, on the other hand, were thoroughly convinced that the pressure of the blockade and its inefficiency, as reported by all the European consuls to their respective Governments, would enforce an intervention of the great Powers. This conviction lulled them into inaction, especially in the West, and the consequences were plain as the commencement of operations. The delusion gradually gave way, reality aroused them to action, and we see the result in the relative condition of the main armies. At the end of summer their effective forces will probably be the more numerous of the two. That some positions have been badly held and some mistakes committed cannot be surprising. We judge with a European standard, but the half-disciplined troops, whether of the North or South, cannot be expected to operate with the judgment or resist with the firmness of professionals. Here,

Here is a people shut out from the world, deprived of all the comforts of life, starting without tools, money, credit, ships, or soldiers, disappointed in their political calculations, their commerce annihilated, the value of their property extinguished, over matched in men and means of warfare, assailed with torrents of abuse, and depressed by a long course of adverse events. In the face of such difficulties as these they have now 350,000 men under arms, and in the two great actions of the war they have taken home the prisoners and the guns. Is this the scheming of a few ambitious men, or is it the movement of a resolute people? And if such a people are to be subjugated, and such a country is to be held as a conquered province to gratify the ambition or swell the profits of others, for whom are liberty and self-government to be reserved?

But such an event may be regarded as an impossibility. The power of a resolute people against regular armies has often been proved on a small scale—La Vendee, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Holland has exemplified it; on a scale such as this, what army, American or European, could deal with it? one succeeding the other, protecting the guns of this battery. At this point a road passes to the left and enters the city at the extreme east end, and also passes further eastward upon the bank of the creek and past another battery of three guns, and on across the York River Railroad, coming out to the city on the shore of the James River.

At this point the York river road passes out and runs along a considerable creek nearly on a direct line eastward. About five miles from the city is Fair Oaks Station. Near by this are the residences of Messrs. Quarles, Bradley and Miss Susan Clarke. Further along, and on a by-road leading to the lower military bridge, are the residences of the Messrs. Courtnays, Savage and Mrs. Cranch. Here we pass Meadow Station, and soon after cross over the river to Deepatch Station.

This is the line and the country on which the Confederates desire the decisive battle to be fought. Still further to the westward of the city are several other earthworks, and some twenty guns, while there are places for mounting several others in front of the city, and for the protection of the field pieces, which are now in the field to the number of about sixty.

The soil along the York River Railroad is of so pliable a nature to admit of the transportation of heavy guns, or, in fact, any others, at the time of severe rains, as at the present. The same may be said of all the country between the Chickahominy and Richmond. After the passage of a hundred teams it becomes necessary to construct new roads. This is the reason why the enemy had no artillery at Fair Oaks, and for the same reason it is sometimes necessary to wait for favorable times of moving forward. We can build pontoon bridges over rivers, but not over mudholes.

It will be necessary to advance by all the approaches to the city at the same time (which can be easily done, as the territory is small and compact), to prevent flank movements of the enemy, which he could so readily execute with his superior knowledge of the lines of travel and the fact that his troops occupy the country.

From this it will be seen that General McClellan has worked his way up to the city by gradual and safe approaches, and we may judge from the present movements of troops along the south shore of the Chickahominy, and the auxiliary movements on the opposite shore, that the enemy is to be driven from his position, so exultingly chosen, and that he must fight his battle while completely hemmed in and surrounded, immediately under the walls of the city.

The amount of Confederate territory is gradually lessening between us and the city, and the Confederates are slowly falling out of it. A sure victory is certainly to be the result of the manner in which the approach is made, and that with little loss, unless the enemy shall come out to make the attack, as he seems rather unwilling to do.

The most energetic measures will be taken to follow the Confederates so closely that it will be impossible for them to burn the bridges over the James river in their retreat; but they will, no doubt, risk ten thousand Virginia and North Carolina lives rather than leave them undestroyed. All this country is deserted except by the Confederate soldiers, not even a negro being left, and all furniture and household effects have been removed to a locality through which our shells and soldiers are not expected to travel.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI.—The official census tables for the State of Missouri show the aggregate population of that State to be 1,182,012, who are classified as follows: White males, 563,144; white females, 500,365. Free blacks—Males, 1,087; females, 1,875. Slaves—Males, 57,360; females, 57,571. There are but twenty Indians in the State, who are classified among the free whites. Saline County has the largest relative number of slaves—the slave population being 4,365 out of a total of 14,699.

The Pacific Print Works, at Lawrence, Mass., are resuming operations, employing 2,000 hands four days in the week. The Washington Mills are in full operation; the Everett are running nearly half their capacity; the Pemberton nearly two-thirds; the Atlantic has only a portion of one mill running, and the Lawrence Duck Company has been entirely quiet since the 18th of April.

To the question "what is the weight of a million dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint answers as follows: The weight of one million dollars United States currency in gold is 53,700 Troy ounces.—This makes 4,479 lbs. 2 oz., or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2,000 lbs. to each ton.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 11, 1862.

There was considerable business at the Stock Board to-day. In Government and State securities we hear of no transactions; for Maryland inscribed 6's 1890 102 was bid, without finding sellers; for Missouri coupon 6's 53 was bid, 54 asked. There was but little done in City stocks; $100 6's 1875 sold at 100¾, closing at 99¾ bid, 100¾ asked; for the old issue of 1890 99¾ was bid for the opening, and for the Park stock 95 was bid, 95¾ asked. In Railway bonds we notice sales of $6,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 89¾; $1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, second mortgage guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 87½; and $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 80¾. The only transaction in Bank stock was the sale of 7 shares Howard Bank at 88¾; some 175 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock sold at $65, closing at $64¾ bid, $65¼ asked regular way; for Northern Central $23 was bid, $23¾ asked regular way. For Baltimore Marine Insurance stock rates have advanced about $5 per share, and we now quote it at $66 bid, $75 asked. For Canton Company $15 was asked, but there were no bidders; and for Baltimore Gas Company $106 was bid. Other stocks remain unchanged. Mining stocks continue very dull.

The National Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has declared a dividend of seven per cent. for the last six months, four per cent. payable to the stockholders on the 16th inst., and three per cent. to be added to the contingent fund. The company has also paid both city and State taxes.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1862.

	1st Board	2d Board
$100 Baltimore city 6's '75	100¾	
6,500 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85	89¾	
1,000 Northwestern Virginia 2d m. bds	87½	
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	80¾	
7 shares Howard Bank	88¾	
175 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock	65	

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	57¾	00
Missouri 6's	53¾	53¾
Tennessee bonds	60¾	60¾
North Carolina bonds	70¾	00
American gold	104¾	00
Canton Company	14	00
Erie Railroad	38	37¾
New York Central Railroad	92¾	92¾
Reading Railroad	57¾	57
	steady.	firm.

The New York *Post* of Tuesday afternoon says:

The stock market was less buoyant this afternoon than at the close of business on Monday, but prices are generally steady, and leave off firm on governments and railway bonds. The amount of actual business done is less than yesterday. The firmness on New York Central at the advanced price to the fourth successive railroad share list. There is also increased attention directed to Illinois Central, on account of the re-opening of the blockade of the Mississippi river. The market for gold and exchange is less excited than yesterday. Gold is 104¾@104⅞. Bills on London 115@115¼. United States notes, custom-house issue, are 101¾@101⅞ per cent.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

COFFEE.—There is a fair inquiry for Coffee to-day, both from the trade and for the Western market. The only sales reported are 150 bags good Rio at 20¾ cts. net, and 50 bags ordinary do. at 19¾ cts. per lb. net. The market closes very firm at previous quotations, viz.: Cargoes to ordinary Rio at 19¾@20¾ cts.; fair to good do. 20@20¾ cts.; prime to choice do. 21@21¾ cts.; Laguayra at 23 cts., and Java at 25@26 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now 24,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The sales reported to-day were 200 bbls. good brands Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl. The export demand is now confined to City Mills Extra, but we are not able to hear of any transactions in this description. There is only a moderate demand for retailing brands of Howard Street Super and Extra, but from the fact being light, these descriptions are held firmly. We now quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5.25@5.37½; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5.50@5.62½; Ohio Super $5.12½@5.25; shipping and retailing do. $5.50@5.62½; City Mills good to fancy brands of Super $5@5.12½, shipping brands do. $6.50 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8.50 for Baltimore, and at $9 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—There have been no sales reported, and the market is very dull. We now quote at $3.50@3.75 per bbl. for fair to good brands.

CORN MEAL.—There have been no sales reported for some days. We now quote both City and Brandywine at $2.75.

GRAIN.—The offerings on Change to-day amounted to 13,800 bushels, viz: 4,550 bushels Wheat, 6,095 bushels Corn, and 2,282 bushels Oats. There were sales of about 3,000 bushels good to choice family flour white Wheat at 150@155 cts.; 2,000 bushels good to prime Pennsylvania red at 118@125 cts., and 800 bushels good and prime Southern do. at 128@130 cts. per bushel. As usual at this season of the year there are very light supplies of sound white Wheat offering, and for prime lots are there for rather stiff; good and prime lots of South Pennsylvania and Southern red improved from 3 to 5 cts. per bushel to-day, the market closing at 120@125 cts. for the former, and at 126@128 cts. per bushel for the latter description; inferior and common white is still very dull and difficult of sale; we quote it nominally at 80@110 cts.; medium to fair at 120@125 cts.; good to prime at 150@155 cts., and strictly choice do. at 160@165 cts. per bushel. There were sales of 6,000 bushels fair and prime dry white Corn, taken for export, at 56@58 cts.; 2,000 bushels inferior and common do. at 42@45 cts.; 1,800 bushels good and choice y