THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, presented petitions from the bar of Indiana, in favor of keeping Indiana and Ohio one U. S. Judicial District, and advocated the tenor of said petitions in some remarks.

The petitions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the resolution relative to loyal owners of vessels, reported a bill in relation to salvage on captures.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, called up his motion for the admission of the gentlemen from Deseret, claiming to be Senators, to a seat on the floor.

Messrs. HALE and LANE, of Kansas, made statements showing that in the cases of the first Senators from Oregon and from Kansas they had not admitted those sent as Senators to seats before the Territories were admitted as States, except as regards Mr. Gwinn, who was allowed the privilege of the floor as a former member of the House.

On this showing, Mr. Latham requested that his motion be laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution relative to General Buckner, that he had seduced the State Guard of Kentucky, and committed treason, and was under indictment for treason against the United States in the District Court of Kentucky; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the said Simon Bolivar Buckner ought to be transferred to the civil authorities of the United States, to be tried for treason, whereof he stands indicted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, thought the resolution ought not to pass. There were three Federal officers here now, who had been captured by the Rebels at Pittsburg Landing, negotiating for a general exchange of prisoners, including General Buckner.—He thought we ought not to keep so many of our own men prisoners for the sake of sending back Buckner to be tried in Kentucky. The exchange of General Prentiss was looked to by the Rebels in this transaction. He did not see why prisoners from Iowa, Illinois, and other States should be sacrificed, as they would be, to punish in the way proposed one citizen of Kentucky.

Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to know if the Senator from Iowa had any reason for supposing the Rebels would keep faith and exchange prisoners. After the battle of Belmont this Government surrendered prisoners on the promise of exchange, but the Rebels, after receiving their men, refused to give up ours, and it is well known they refused to deliver Colonel Corcoran the other day, after the privateers were sent down to them. He was willing to make exchanges, but wanted to know what assurance there was that the Rebel Government would keep faith in the matter.

Mr. GRIMES said that the Government had continued to make exchanges, notwithstanding the alleged bad faith of the Rebel Government, and General Buckner nor anybody else ought to be given up till we had alike number delivered to us.

Mr. DAVIS earnestly urged the adoption of his resolution, contending that General Buckner was the most infamous of traitors, having organized the State Guard under the auspices of the State and the United States Government, come to Washington and conferred with the President, and then gone home and corrupted the very flower of the youth of that State, and led them away into the Rebel army. If any one of the leading traitors should be hung, it was the wretch Buckner, who now stands indicted for treason, unlike others similarly circumstanced. The Government should not yield to the arrogant terms of the rebellionists, as we had far more prisoners than they had.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, opposed the resolution, as entirely improper, contending that the rules of war admitted of no such action in regard to prisoners taken in war. This matter of the exchange or treatment of prisoners Congress had nothing to do with, and if such course was pursued as suggested, the Rebels would, of course, retaliate; and if Buckner was hung, General Prentiss, or perhaps half a dozen others, might share the same fate in return.

Mr. LATHAM thought the subject should be well considered, and on his motion the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, (the recent emancipation act.)

[This bill prescribes that the oath required to verify the statements or petitions filed before the Commissioners, may, in all cases in which claimants are minors, be made by the guardian or by any other person having lawful custody of the person and property of such minors; and that in all cases wherein the claimants are non-residents, the verification may be made by their agents; and in cases where claimants are military or naval officers, by an officer having a separate command or by a commander of a post. It declares free the slaves of all residents of the District, whether they are employed here or elsewhere. It also liberates all slaves held under the laws of any State, who may have been employed within the District since the 16th of April with the consent of their master. It also makes provision for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Commission under the act of the 16th of April for "the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia."]

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts for the Government.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what amount of money had been paid to the States of Maine and Massachusetts for yielding to the Ashburton treaty, and what had been done with the money stipulated to be paid for certain lands taken by Great Britain; and if the same had not been paid, why not.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, the bill for the relief of Lieutenant (now General) Ulysses S. Grant, for the loss of one thousand dollars in specie sustained in Mexico in 1847, while acting as commissary, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

He proceeded to speak at length in favor of the bill. He said that as long ago as the opening of the present century, Jefferson had suggested the aid of the national Government to a great highway. Mr. L. alluded to the immense material resources and great productions of the country as showing the necessity for and justifying the measure, citing the product of the mines of California, and the great extent and fertility of her lands; the vast tracts of lands in the Territories to be traversed by the road, embracing an area equal to thirty States like Ohio; and from all these, and similar facts, deduced the necessity and economy of the road proposed. He spoke of the origin of enterprises looking towards internal improvements, cited the case of the national road, costing $6,500,000, over which, at first, 2,000 tons in 1,000 wagons were transported yearly to Baltimore.

He referred to the grants of land in aid of railroads, prominent among which was the case of the Illinois Central, which had already yielded to the company $16,250,000, with enough left to increase the sum to $40,000,000. All that was asked for this great enterprise was a grant of 7,763,000 acres of wild lands, and a loan of the credit of the Government to the amount of little more than $60,000,000, by bonds to run thirty years, of which it may never have to pay a dollar. By the road the Government would annually save double the amount of the interest, $3,900,000.

Mr. L. presented various other considerations of national policy for consummating the measure, and the fact that, though due to the Pacific States, their loyalty to the Government was secure under all circumstances.

The first amendment of the special committee to change the eastern terminus from 102d degree of longitude to the 100th, was considered.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had great doubts about such an amendment. It raised the very serious question of the right of the Government to build a road in the limits of a State.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend so as to make the western terminus "at or near Fort Kearney."

Mr. MORRILL, though strongly in favor of the measure, thought it was a sound principle that the Government had no right to build a road in the limits of a State, and by this bill the road would necessarily commence in Kansas, and go by the Denver route, which was said to be impracticable.

After some further debate, a motion to go into Executive session was carried—yeas 26, nays 18.

Some hours were spent in Executive session, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the tax bill with three hundred and fifteen Senate amendments, and asked a general non-concurrence in all the amendments, so that it may be committed to a committee on conference, for the purpose of expediting legislation.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, opposed the course recommended by Mr. Stevens, because those opposed to the bill would be deprived of expressing their views.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, also opposed the proposition.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said as this was the most important bill that was ever before the council of the nation, he thought it ought to be acted upon by the House at once. He could see no reason, therefore, for departing from the ordinary mode of legislation.

The House then non-concurred in the Senate amendments.

The bill, therefore, goes to the Committee on Conference.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill regulating the employment of convicts in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia. The question for the discharge of soldiers confined therein under sentence of courts-martial, &c., was stricken out, as the Committee on the Judiciary will probably to-morrow report a bill specially for that purpose, and to prohibit the incarceration of such persons in future. The bill then passed.

The House resumed the consideration of Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Among the several amendments adopted was Mr. Arnold's bill to give citizenship to all volunteers who serve and are honorably discharged, on proving one year's residence. Another to punish fraudulent contractors by court-martial, with fine and imprisonment, and bringing all contractors under the articles of war.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, called up House 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.

[The bill appropriates two hundred thousand dollars out of the Treasury of the United States, and that for the purpose of reimbursing to the United States the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of the said appropriation when expended, the proper authorities of the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall raise by tax and pay into the Treasury the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.]

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, would inquire of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Delano) if, in the event of this new jail being built, Marshal Lamon would have charge of it?

Mr. DELANO replied that he knew nothing about Marshal Lamon.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which was agreed to by a vote of 73 yeas to 38 nays. The bill was thus killed.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—On Wednesday night, one of the most perfect and beautiful lunar eclipses which has been witnessed for years took place. The shadow of the earth commenced to manifest itself upon the surface of the moon about half past eleven. At forty minutes past twelve, its orb was entirely obscured, and it remained so for a considerable time. At the beginning of the occultation the sky was clear, but subsequently some passing vapors partially shut out a view of the disc of the moon, and diminished the effect. At a quarter before two the shadow began to pass off, and the "lady moon" gradually resumed her wonted brilliancy, undimmed by the oppressing shadow of our sublunary sphere. The time set down for the moon to be wholly obscured was one hour and two minutes, and the eclipse was to end at a quarter-past three. This calculation proved very accurate.

A BENEFIT.—On Saturday night next James Gallagher, of the Holliday street stock company, will take a benefit. He has been connected with theatrical affairs so long in our midst, and so often administered to the enjoyment and pleasure of the public, that it is scarcely necessary to say one word in his behalf. His friends will, no doubt, see that this benefit will be substantial, a matter of pride to them and profit to him. Owens, the greatest of comedians, has volunteered and will appear as Mr. Dove in *Married Life*. This will, no doubt, be the last opportunity the community will have of witnessing Owens, and should not be lost.

OFFICIAL COURTESIES.—A number of the members of his staff, with the Provost Marshal, Deputy Provost Marshal, the principal Government officials in this city, and several of the State and municipal authorities, at twelve o'clock yesterday paid their respects to Major General John E. Wool, at the Eutaw House. The new Commandant of the Middle Department received his visitors quite cordially, and an hour was very pleasantly spent. About four o'clock in the afternoon, General Wool, accompanied by his staff, visited Fort McHenry.

COMING HOME.—Information has been received of the intention of Mr. Wm. Fell Giles, Jr., late United States Consul to Geneva, Switzerland, to return home at an early day. He will leave Geneva about the first of July. Mr. Giles is a son of Hon. W. F. Giles, of this city, and was appointed Consul by President Buchanan. His successor was appointed some time since by Mr. Lincoln.

TROTTING.—The most interesting trot which will take place this season will come off to-day. The horses which will participate in it are the most noted in the community, and if the weather proves good, excellent time may be looked for. The course is under the management of parties who are determined to make it attractive, and those who desire to enjoy a good trot should attend to-day.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.—William Stamp, a private of Company D, 1st Maryland regiment, Col. Kenly, died yesterday morning at the Camden street hospital, of mania a-potu. He was one of them who escaped from Front Royal, and had been in the hospital but a few hours.

DEATH OF A CONFEDERATE PRISONER.—Whitmel Clark, of Company B, 5th North Carolina regiment, died at the Camden street hospital, on Wednesday, of wounds received in the fight at Williamsburg. His remains were given to his friends for interment.

ASSAULT.—James Harris, colored, was yesterday before Justice Showacre upon the charge of committing a violent assault upon Mary A. Hand, colored, residing at No. 131 Hill street. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A splendid bill is offered at this popular place of amusement this evening, the great drama of *The Poor of Baltimore*, which, on its former representation, attracted crowded audiences, with Mr. Studley in his original character of Badger, Stuart Robson as Dan, with Miss Graham, Miss Osborne, Miss Vincent and the rest of the company in prominent characters. Don't forget the afternoon performance to-morrow of *The Son of Ice*. At night Mr. J. L. Gallagher, a very hard-working and useful member of the company, takes a benefit, on which occasion his friend, Mr. John E. Owens, will appear in a popular character.

THE MELODEON.—During the past year there have been quite a number of minstrel companies in the city, but there has never been one which would compare favorably with the company now at the Melodeon. Sharpley is a company in himself. His witticisms, originalities and fresh humor, together with his genuine delineations of negro character, afford an entertainment alone. Miss Eva Brent possesses a voice of much power and great sweetness, which she controls with the taste and discrimination of an *artiste*. An hour at the Melodeon will well repay those who visit it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

John Wright, policeman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, indicted for assaulting Patrick Rock, a hackman. Judgment of not guilty.

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

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

William Hubbard vs. the Baltimore Steam Packet Company. Libel for damages sustained in a collision between the steamer Louisiana and the ship Henry A. Didier. Libel dismissed with costs. An appeal prayed.

Samuel C. Ridgway *vs.* a cargo of coal on board the schooner Extra. Decree for $233 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland *vs.* George W. Weems. Procedendo. On trial.

Assignment for to-day from No. 606 to 647 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Godfrey Freytag *et al. vs.* Christian H. Ripphemeyer. Action on promissory note. Judgment of *non pros.*

A. C. Wheeler *vs.* C. A. S. Wolf. Appeal from Showacre. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $42.52 and costs.

Assignment 250 to 304.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KEENE.

John S. Dorsett and others *vs.* George W. Bain. Exceptions to the ratification of sale reported by trustee. Exceptions sustained and sale set aside.

Reported for the MCCONKEY—JUDGE PRICE.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The Court was occupied to-day in hearing the argument before the jury and in arranging the bill of exceptions in the case of Gist T. Cockey *vs.* Ashland Iron Company—before reported. This suit was brought by plaintiff to recover damages of ten thousand dollars from the defendant, a corporation, being composed of Philip A. Small, William Small of Pennsylvania, Richard Green, (who has died since the institution of this suit), and Joseph W. and Edward Patterson of Baltimore county. The furnace was built and races dug in 1845. The plaintiff claimed damages for diverting the water by the defendant from its natural bed of Western run, upon which stream the furnace is built, and emptying the water of the tail race into said run below the land of plaintiff and upon the land of defendant. The plaintiff also claimed damages for the overflow of a piece of land below the furnace, caused by the cinder banks of defendant obstructing the water in time of high water. After being elaborately argued by the counsel on both sides, the case was submitted to the jury.—Jury out. Messrs. Kilbourn, Gittings and Machen for plaintiff; Messrs. Boarman, Johnson and Scott for defendant.

The case of Lynch *vs.* Gent is set for trial on Tuesday next, June 17th.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11.—No. 25.—December docket. Frederick E. Ratcliffe *vs.* Laurence Sangston and others. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Cochran delivered the opinion of the Court. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 11.—June docket.—Henry E. Wright and others *vs.* Zebulon S. Orrell. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county. This case was argued by E. F. Chambers for the appellant, and by John M. Robinson for the appellee.

No. 12. James Merrick *vs.* Stephen J. Bradley. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county. This case was argued by E. F. Chambers for the appellant, and by John M. Robinson for the appellee.

ANNAPOLIS, June 12.—No. 8. William W. Davis and wife *vs.* Matthew Patten. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Talbot county. This case was argued by E. F. Chambers for the appellants, and by Thomas G. Pratt for the appellee.

CONFEDERATE VESSELS AT NASSAU.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

NASSAU, N. P., May 31.—Five British steamers are now lying at Cockrane's a charge, ten miles east of Nassau, all laden with contraband cargoes, and awaiting events. The Nashville and Minho are also here.

The crew of the Nashville report that an armed Confederate steamer is hourly expected off this port. The Confederate steamers (under the British flag) Kate, Cecile, Stettin, Nello and Nassau all left on the 21st, clearing for St. John, N. B. (Two or three of these have been captured.—*Ed. Herald.*) They were all painted a light lead color, almost the hue of the Gulf Stream waters, even to their smoke pipes.

An erroneous statement has appeared in the New York papers, that "the Karnak had been abandoned to the wreckers." She is still in charge of Captain Le Messurier and his officers, who are waiting orders from the company in relation to their proceedings.

The British Queen has arrived, and left for Havana.

OUR LOSS.—The most difficult thing in the casualties of war is to ascertain "Our loss" in battle. It some how happens that the loss of the enemy is known by means of contrabands to the man killed, wounded or missing, but our loss is never definitely given. If it be ever ascertained. Could not the services of a few contrabands be brought into requisition to ascertain and give information of "Our loss," instead of leaving every one in anxiety and apprehension of its extent? A week ago to day, for example, a battle was fought near Richmond, in which a victory is claimed over the Confederates, and in which the field of battle is alleged to have fallen into the hands of the Federal army. Why, then, is not the number of killed and wounded ascertained and made known to the public before now? What good will it do to conceal the truth, be it good or bad, favorable or unfavorable?—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

OPERATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Navy Department has received intelligence that two of our gunboats recently penetrated through the inland waters of South Carolina to a point ten miles above Georgetown, discovered two or three deserted fortifications on the way. A Confederate force of cavalry and artillery was found at the town, but not being prepared to hold the place, the commander of the expedition deemed it imprudent to engage them. Our force met with no resistance, and brought off eighty contrabands.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FRONT ROYAL.

GENERAL BANKS' OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT FRONT ROYAL, MAY 23, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SHENANDOAH, May 31, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: In pursuance of orders from the War Department, Colonel John R. Kenly, commanding 1st Maryland Volunteers, was sent on the 16th day of May from Strasburg to Front Royal, with instructions to retain the troops under Major Tindale, attached to General Geary's command, and to protect the town of Front Royal and the railroad and bridges between that town and Strasburg.

The forces under his command consisted of his own regiment (775 available men), two companies from the 29th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Perham commanding; the Pioneer corps, Captain Mapes, engaged in constructing bridges; two companies of the 5th New York cavalry, and a section of Knapp's battery, Lieutenant Atwell commanding. There were three companies of infantry stationed on the road near Strasburg—the 21 Massachusetts, Captain Russell, at the bridge; one company of the 3d Wisconsin, Captain Hubbard, and one company of the 27th Indiana, about five miles from Strasburg.

This force was intended as a guard for the protection of the town, and partly against local guerilla parties who infested that locality, and replaced two companies of infantry with cavalry and artillery, which had occupied the town for some weeks, under Major Tindale, 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the same purpose. It had never been contemplated as a defence against the combined forces of the enemy in the Valley of Virginia.

Front Royal is in itself an indefensible position. Two mountain valleys debouch suddenly upon the town from the south, commanding it by almost inaccessible hills, and is at the same time exposed to flank movements by other mountain valleys, via Strasburg on the west and Chester Gap on the east.

The only practicable defence of this town would be a force sufficiently strong to hold these mountain passes some miles in advance. Such forces were not at my disposal, and no such expectations were entertained from the slender command of Col. Kenly. It was a guerilla force, and not an organized and well-appointed army that he was prepared to meet.

On the 22d of MAY, it was discovered that the whole force of the enemy was in movement, down the Valley of the Shenandoah, between the Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge, and in close proximity to the town. Their cavalry had captured a considerable number of our pickets before the alarm was given. The little band which was charged with the protection of the railroad and bridges, found itself instantaneously compelled to choose between an immediate retreat or a contest with the enemy, against overwhelming numbers. Col. Kenly was not the man to avoid a con est, at whatever odds.

He immediately drew up his troops in the order he had contemplated in case of an attack of less importance. The disposition of his forces had been wisely made to resist a force equal to his own, and the best, perhaps, that could have been devised in his more pressing emergency.

About 1 o'clock P. M., the alarm was given that the enemy was advancing on the town in force. The infantry companies were drawn up in line of battle about one-half of a mile in the rear of the town. Five companies were detailed to support the artillery, which was placed on the crest of a hill commanding a meadow of some extent, over which the enemy must pass to reach the bridges—one company guarding the regimental camp, nearer to the river, on the right of the line.

The companies, three in number, left to guard the town, were soon compelled to fall back upon the main force. There were then four companies on the right of the battery near the camp under Lieut. Col. Dushane, and five companies on the left under Colonel Kenly. The battery, Lieut. Atwell commanding, opened fire upon the enemy advancing from the hills on the right and left, well supported by the infantry, doing much damage. A detachment of the 5th New York cavalry was ordered to advance upon the road, which was attempted, but did not succeed.

They held this position for an hour, when they were compelled to retreat across the river, which was done in good order, their camp and stores having been first destroyed.

On the opposite side their lines were again formed, and the battery, in position, opened its fire upon the enemy while fording the river. They were again ordered to move, left in front, on the Winchester road, and had proceeded about two miles when they were overtaken by the enemy's cavalry, and a fearful fight ensued, which ended in the complete destruction of the command. Colonel Kenly, at the head of his column, was wounded in this action. The train and one gun were captured.

One gun was brought within five miles of Winchester, and abandoned by Lieutenant Atwell only when his horses were broken down. The enemy's force is estimated at 8,000; the fighting was mostly done by the cavalry on the side of the Rebels, with active support from the infantry and artillery. Our own force did not exceed 900 men. They held their ground manfully, yielding only to the irresistible power of overwhelming numbers. Prisoners captured since the affair represent that our troops fought with great valor, and that the losses of the enemy were large.

A prisoner captured near Martinsburg, who was in the Front Royal army, states that 25 men were killed in the charge on the Buckton station. Six companies of cavalry charged upon our troops at that place. The killed and wounded numbered 40 odd. Among the killed were Captain Sheats and Captain Fletcher. The name of the prisoner is John Seyer. It is impossible at this time to give a detailed account of our losses. Reports from the officers of the regiment represent that but eight commissioned officers and 125 men have reported. Of these officers five were in the engagement, two absent on detached service, and one on furlough.

All the regimental officers were captured. Colonel Kenly, who was represented to have been killed, is now understood to be held a prisoner. He is severely wounded. Lieutenant Atwell reports that of thirty-eight men attached to his battery but twelve have reported. The cavalry was more fortunate, and suffered comparatively little loss. Undoubtedly large numbers of the command will yet return, but it is impossible to speculate upon the number.

I have the honor to ask attention to the reports of the remaining officers of the 1st Maryland regiment who participated in the engagement, giving their account of the affair, and that of Lieutenant Atwell, commanding the battery. Other reports will doubtless be made by officers having a more perfect knowledge of the ground at this time unknown.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

FROM THE TENNESSEE ARMY—RUMORS, &c.—THE SICK DO NOT RETURN TO THE ARMY—DECIMATION OF REGIMENTS—RAILROADS MUST BE USED.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune from Corinth, June 2.

As affairs now stand, it is certain that not one in ten of the sick, gone home on leave of absence, will ever return to the army; and to give you an idea of the decimated condition of some of our regiments, I subjoin the effective strength of one of our brigades, composed exclusively of Illinois regiments:

17th Illinois	320 men.
59th "	298 "
43d "	295 "
40th "	267 "
61st "	237 "
Total	1,655

This was the strength of the brigade some weeks ago. It is much less at the present writing. Now here is an evil to be remedied, and to be remedied it should be made known; as you may justly remark, it is but an extra expense for nothing, to recruit more men for the army, when there are thousands of well drilled soldiers at home, who have no way by which they can report their ability to return to duty to some Government physician. The nominal strength of the above brigade should be 1,000 men. There are regiments in the field now which do not number over 220 effective men, and which could in action at most but 200; but this would include men who are really sick and unfit for duty. Then there is the expense of field, staff and line officers for regiments which do not muster the strength of more than a couple of companies. Here is a leakage of most gigantic proportions, which should at once be stopped.

Unless General Halleck has rolling stock for the railroads between Corinth and points West, and also between a point adjacent to this river on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Corinth, he can not follow up the retreat of the enemy effectively. And, doubtless, the Confederates will damage the roads as much as possible, by destroying the bridges, culverts, &c. As I stated in a former letter, it would take 4,000 additional wagons, with six mules to each, to provide transportation for this army to Grand Junction. At a fair estimate this would involve an additional expense of nearly $3,000,000, not estimating for teamsters, their pay, rations, &c. This will give you some slight idea of the expense of moving an army. The General must now take military possession of all the railroads in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, repair them fit for service and use them against the enemy, as he has heretofore against us. They have hitherto been his great means of attack, defence and retreat; they should now be made our great means for all future offensive operations. The possession of the Columbus and Ohio Railroad between Columbus and Corinth Junction and Corinth, will fully restore us to all that tract of country between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, and give us a much more rapid communication with the North. In the meantime, Beauregard will gradually fall back upon the line of the Vicksburg and Montgomery (Alabama) Railroad, with his base of operations resting upon Mobile, Alabama.

THE ACTION OF GOVERNOR STANLEY.

From the Boston Courier, June 11.

It would now seem that Governor Stanley did not close the negro schools, but that Mr. Vincent Colyer did. This, we see by the New York papers, was stated by the latter at the chapel of Dr. Tyng's church. The Governor intimated, that if the matter were before him in the discharge of his official duty, he might feel himself bound to close them, whereupon Mr. Colyer did so, at once, of his own volition, and without any order. This state of the case discloses a whole history in the proceedings of this pestilent set. The school was not what they wanted, but an opportunity to agitate about it. Hence Mr. Colyer, fearful, perhaps, that the order would not come soon enough for his purposes and that of his principals, shuts up the school at a intimation of what might be, hurries to New York and Washington, stirs up a row in general, gets the matter before Congress through Mr. Sumner, and harangues people in New York, under the auspices of Dr. Tyng. It is proposed, we see, to send him broadcast over the North, with a specious statement, which serves the purpose of agitation better than the truth. But the actual statement of the facts will relieve the Government. If Mr. Colyer shut up the school himself upon such a bare intimation, the Government and Governor Stanley may well defer action until the next case. This seems to us a bladder pricked.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that Mad. Beauregard is a niece of Mr. Thos. Stout, one of the oldest citizens of that county, living about three miles from the city.

FROM EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL PER STEAMER AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The following additional intelligence per Africa has been received:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* again indulges in a warning editorial on the "financial crisis" which, sooner or later, must, it argues, occur in America—a crisis which overtakes every nation and every individual who believes in the creation of wealth from any other source than honest perseverance and labor.

In another article the *Times* reviews the report on the question of fortifications, and says that the Commissioners see no reason from the events in the American civil war to modify the views they took last year relative to the fortifications at Spithead.

The *Times*, in reviewing the latest evidence on the subject, is disposed to concur in the judgment of the Commissioners, and thinks that their conclusions are justified.

The New York correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of the 16th of May, considers General Hunter's proclamation as valuable to the Confederates as an army of half a million of men, and says it will make every man and boy in the South a soldier, and have a corresponding effect in Kentucky and the other Border States. There are probably 30,000 men in General Halleck's army who will either lay down their arms or go over to the Confederates if President Lincoln should endorse the proclamation.

The *Post* considers the news from the Southwest as favorable to the Confederates, and says that Gen. Beauregard continues to fortify his position at Corinth and receive reinforcements, whilst the silence of both the United States Government and the press is ominous. It is whispered that a large portion of General Halleck's army is laid prostrate by sickness. If so, the caution of the United States Government is intelligible. General Hunter, when he was about it, might have declared the abolition of slavery throughout the Southern Confederacy. The effect in both cases will be about the same. President Lincoln must quash the manifesto of Gen. Hunter, or in common consistency enfranchise the slaves of the other Southern States in which he has been enabled to gain a footing.

Thousands of emigrants have sailed from London for the purpose of founding a new Non-conformist colony in New Zealand, to be called Albertland.

The Government, at the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, have ordered two steamers to be got ready for the purpose of making a further survey on both sides of the Atlantic.

FRANCE.

The United States Consul at Paris has issued a notice that no further applications can be received from foreign officers for commissions in the Federal army.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 70f. 30c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

The Government, wishing to put an end to agitation, had decided that the proceedings of the Rifle Societies should be suspended in Lombardy.

Garibaldi had arrived at Como. In reply to congratulations of the people, he made a conciliatory speech in reference to the different sections of Italy.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The session of the Spanish Cortes has been extended on account of the Mexican question.

The *Correspondencia* contradicts the report that General Prim would be nominated Ambassador to Mexico.

The Paris *Pays* states that a note has been addressed to the English and Spanish Governments, by the French Government, explaining the conduct of France, and declaring that France would consider herself released from the obligations of the convention entered into if the allies treated directly with Juarez.

The *Patrie* asserts that Spain will concur, diplomatically, in bringing about a solution of the question.

General Prim will return to Europe.

General Serrano will be sent as Ambassador to Mexico.

GERMANY.

The coasts of the Northern and Baltic Seas are to be defended by forts at the mouths of the principal rivers. It has also been decided to build eight mailed steamers, after the American system, armed with three guns.

TURKEY.

According to an official despatch, the Turkish troops have not only entered Montenegro, but defeated the Montenegrins with great slaughter, and were preparing to prosecute their advance into the country.

INDIA.

Advices from Calcutta to the 10th, and from Bombay to the 12th of May, have been received. They report more business doing, and improving prices for cotton. Exchange on London at Calcutta was at 2s. 2¼d., and at Bombay 2s. 3d. Higher prices were demanded for cotton.

The troubles in Afghanistan were about to be ended by a compromise.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon on the 29th of May.

Rio Coffee was selling at 7@100. The stock was 180,000 bags.

Exchange on London and Bahia was at 26, and at Pernambuco 25¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds, on the 30th of May, were firmer, and ½ per cent. higher, owing to renewed ease in the money market. The rates for advance in the Stock Exchange are still 1½ per cent. At the bank, the demand for discount was limited. Railway shares were very dull, owing to the bad prospects of the speedy termination of the war in America.

FASHIONABLE HEBREW MARRIAGE.—A brilliant marriage took place at one o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon at the Greene street Synagogue, the Rev. Rabbi Raphall officiating. The imposing ceremonies of the Jewish Liturgy were obse ved in their minutiæ. There was a magnificent display of dresses and jewelry on the part of the ladies, a large concourse of elegantly dressed children, and more than five hundred carriages attended the bridal party. The names of the happy couple are Mannhein Cohen and Sophia Hellbron, who belong to the *creme de la creme* of Hebrew society. The bride was given away by Leopold Lithauer. Rabbi Raphall's remarks to the couple were exceedingly happy and appropriate.

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 12, 1862.

There was a little more activity at the Stock Board today, and all sound securities were better. For Maryland inscribed 6's 1890, 102 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Missouri coupon 6's 53¾ was bid, 53¾ asked, $1,000 selling at 53¾; for Tennessee 6's 60 bid, and Kentucky 6's 70 bid, without finding sellers. City securities were somewhat better—sales of $500 6's, 1890, for the opening, at 100, closed at 100 asked for the new, and the same figure bid for the old; for the 6's of 1875 99¾ was bid, 100¾ asked; for Park stock 67½ was bid, 99 asked. The only sale of Railway bonds was $90 Baltimore and Ohio 6's, 1862, at 65; closing at 64¾ bid, 65 asked; for do. of 1867 93 was bid, and of 1885 89 bid; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 95 was bid, 96 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 87 was bid; for Northern Central 6's 1885 80 was bid, 80¾ asked; Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 96 bid. In Railway shares we notice sales of 105 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 65¾, and 25 do. do. at $65; 50 shares Northern Central sold at 22¾; Baltimore and Ohio closed at 65 bid, 65¾ asked regular way, and at buyer's option 60 days $65 bid, 66¾ asked; for Northern Central $23 was bid, $23¾ asked. There was a sale of 100 shares Canton Company at 34¾, closing at $34 bid, $35 asked. For Baltimore Gas Company $106 was bid. Three shares Farmers and Planters' Bank sold at $27. The only sale of Mining stock was 200 shares North State at 20 cts. The market still continues dull for the latter stocks. No change to notice in other descriptions.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

THURSDAY, June 12, 1862.

$1,000 Missouri 6's	53¾
500 Baltimore city 6's '90	100
90 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds '62	65
105 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock	65¾
25 do. do. do. do.	65
50 shares Northern Central Railroad	23¾
3 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank	27
100 shares Canton Co	34¾
200 shares North State Mining Co	20

PRICES OF STOCKS BONDS IN NEW YORK,

BY TELEGRAPH,

TO LEONARD J. TOWNSEY, 22 South street.

THURSDAY, 12th June, 1862.

	1ST BOARD.	2D BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	106¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	100¾	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3 10	106¾	00
Tennessee 6's	60¾	60¾
Virginia 6's	57	00
Missouri 6's	53¾	52¾
North Carolina 6's	73	00
Canton	14	00
Erie	38¾	38¾
Reading	57¾	57¾
Cleveland and Toledo	46¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	27¾	00
" " guar.	58¾	00
Rock Island	66¾	00
Galena and Chicago	70¾	00
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Gold	104¾	00
"	Steady.	Firm.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks continue active. At the morning board to-day prices were somewhat irregular. Governments declined ⅛ per cent. on the registered 6's. State stocks ruled steady. The demand for railway bonds continues active, and prices steadily appreciate. The bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, which declined 1 per cent. this morning, were the only exception to the rule. Among the speculative shares the movements was irregular. Pacific Mail declined ¼, guaranteed ¼, Galena ¼, Toledo ¼, and Rock Island ¼; while Central and Erie preferred were both ¼ better. Other descriptions were unchanged. Between the boards the market was steady. At the second board there was an improved demand for stocks, and nearly all the prices were better. Rock Island rose 1 per cent, Erie ¼, Galena ¼, Panama ¼, Harlem preferred 1.

The New York *Post* of Wednesday afternoon says:

The stock market this forenoon is firm on government securities and New York Central shares, but on the general list of railway stocks prices are barely steady, as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Erie common is weak, low at the best rates of yesterday. The offerings of United States five per cents. of 1881 have fallen off, and large orders in prices. The 7.30 per cent. bonds are steady, at 105¾ (@106 per cent. The market for gold is again strong, and the quotations on the adjournment of the board is 104¾ (@104¾ per cent. The whole amount of 7.30 per cent. Treasury notes contracted to be sold on Saturday last, by private negotiation at Washington, for United States Custom-house notes at 103, is said to amount to $3,000,000, certain parties in Philadelphia and Washington having participated.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, June 12

COFFEE.—There is a fair inquiry for Coffee to-day, both from the trade and for the Western market. The only sale reported was 200 bags good Rio at 20¾ cts. per lb. net. The market closes very firm at previous quotations, viz: 20(@20¾ cts.; prime to choice do.