SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The VICE-PRESIDENT submitted a report of the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of March 25th, in a tabular statement, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from the British N. A. Colonies during the fiscal year ending June 30 h, 1859, 1860 and 1861, under the treaty of reciprocity.

The table shows in the latter year a falling off in fresh fruits, hides, wool, &c. The decrease in tobacco was marked, being from $102,875 in 1859 to $154 in 1861. There was an increase in ashes, pork, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flax, flour, &c. The total value in 1859 was $15,134,412; in 1860 $12,600,848, and in 1861 $20,019,427.

Also a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Adjutant General, accompanied by a list of the officers and men belonging to the regular and volunteer forces of the United States, now confined in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia. The list comprises 73 names, of whom 11 were convicted of desertion, and most of the others for violations of articles of war, or other military offences.

A communication was also received from the Navy Department, sending in the last annual report of the examiners of the naval school at Newport, R. I.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial from O. B. Peirce, of New York, praying that $5,000 be placed at the disposal of the President for the building of a sub-marine war-boat, with torpedo attachment. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, reported from the Committee on Claims, a bill for the relief of James F. Simmons, (Senator from Rhode Island.)

Also, reported back, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of Charles L. Nelson, which was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, reported back from the Finance Committee a bill appropriating $150,000 for mail service for post-routes established during the present session. The bill was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the bill requiring the oath of allegiance in certain cases of persons claiming absconding slaves, was taken up. The bill was read at length for information, and laid aside.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, and the papers in that connection, reported a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty.

The bill provides for the appointment of the United States officers of the mixed Courts at New York, Sierra Leone, and the Cape of Good Hope—the Judges to receive $2,500 each per annum, the Arbitrator at New York $1,000, and the others $2,000 each; and the Clerk of the Court at New York fees.)

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, called up the bill from the House requiring an additional oath of office and for other purposes.

[The language of the oath is, "that I have never voluntarily given aid to rebellion or borne arms against the United States."]

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, suggested that in cases where the Constitution prescribed the oath of office, and an officer took that oath, it was not competent for Congress to prohibit the person from exercising the duties of his position, as proposed by this bill, unless he took the additional oath. All acts prescribing oaths outside the Constitution must be null and void, and no Court would sustain them. He supposed the case of the re-election of President Lincoln, and his again taking the constitutional oath of office, and then declining, if he chose, to take this additional oath, where would be the right to prevent him from entering upon his duties?

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, thought that Congress had no power to alter the qualifications for office under the Constitution. The bill would affect cases such as had been referred to. He would therefore have to vote against it.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that this act would not apply to the office of President, but to those persons appointed to the civil, military and naval departments. A clause of the 6th article of the Constitution provides generally that Senators, Representatives and other officers shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution, but prescribes no form. The object of this act is to prevent persons engaged in this rebellion from holding offices under the Government, or taking seats in Congress. He did not believe the gentleman from Kentucky would be willing to see Jeff. Davis and his like take seats here hereafter should their States send them, and he hoped the gentleman from Delaware would also be unwilling to do so.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, thought the President would certainly come under the bill in the civil department, if not in the military also.

Mr. TRUMBULL regarded the executive as a separate department. The bill had been well considered by the Judiciary Committee.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Pacific Railroad bill took precedence as the unfinished business; but

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, it was postponed, and the Naval appropriation bill taken up.

Several amendments were adopted; and the item of $22,797 for contingent expenses of the Naval Academy and $25,000 for repairs at Annapolis, being reached (in lieu of the House item of $48,000 for the Academy at Newport)—

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, opposed it, regarding it as an indirect mode of directing the Department to remove the Naval School from Newport. He referred to the circumstances of the removal of the school from Annapolis as a reason why the Senate should not hastily act in this matter and restore the school to where it may in any case be reached by traitors. The great advantages of Newport in her harbor and climate, means of communication, &c., seem to point it out as the very place for the Naval Academy.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, said that he should oppose the amendment in order to have a commission formed to select a proper place for this school. He thought Perth Amboy had great advantages for such a school.

Mr. HALE urged the adoption of the amendment, and read from documents emanating from the Navy Department showing that the removal from Annapolis was only regarded as temporary, and that by law the location of the school was at that place, to which, as had been indicated by the Secretary of the Navy, it would be returned from Newport immediately that circumstances would admit unless Congress should, in the meantime, direct its permanent location elsewhere. The Secretary had early in the session indicated that he expected to have possession of the buildings in June, which were, in character and location, better adapted to the purposes than any elsewhere. Mr. H. regarded no place as more unfit for the Naval Academy than Newport, which, it is known, is, for a large portion of the year, a resort for the idle, pleasure and dissipation, detrimental to the youth. The young men had themselves represented the inconveniences of Newport, and were desirous that the academy should be returned to Annapolis. That was a place convenient to the Government, and acceptable to the whole country, yet away from the attractions and corruptions. In this matter we should not be sectional. Governor Hicks had been loyal, and so was Maryland, so proved by two successive elections. He desired to be national—to do justice to Maryland, and to all the States.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, said that he thought the disposition manifested in this case was decidedly unjust, indicating selfish and sectional purposes. He heard no reason assigned for depriving Maryland of this institution other than she was disloyal, and even the conduct of her Governor Hicks was assailed. The selection of Governor of the Naval Academy at Annapolis was the location of the Naval Academy at Annapolis had been originally a deliberate and well considered matter, after examination of other places by competent parties designated for the purpose, and some $750,000 had been expended in purchasing the grounds and erecting the proper buildings—and nothing had been said against Annapolis as an excellent selection. As for himself, he said he was content to receive the small boon that the majority may give; but he was not content to have Maryland regarded as if it were a portion of the District of Columbia, over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction. Come what would, his State would prove true to her ancient fame, though her voice and counsel were not regarded here and her position misrepresented.

He said he had supported Governor Hicks in the trying circumstances by which he was surrounded after the 19th of April, 1861, and instead of the Governor having desired to prevent permanently the passage of the troops through Baltimore, he had only desired a temporary suspension of the transportation of troops, until the authorities, in their loyal endeavors, could breast the storm which had so suddenly and unexpectedly risen, and recover the State. This had been successfully done, and within ten days the disloyal men were fleeing from the city of Baltimore and the State to join the rebels, and they are now exiles by the law of this denounced State. He claimed that Maryland was now loyal and honorable, and as true to her constitutional obligations as any other State in the Union.

He protested that Maryland should not be made continually the scapegoat on account of the offences of a few men, and indignity continually heaped upon the State. Maryland was a suspected State, but her people rested their justification upon her future history. If Maryland is to be regarded as disloyal, and this charge used to take away the patronage arising from this school, in God's name let it go. The people of his State were not to be diverted from the high purposes they had avowed again and again of standing by the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was. They ask no more than they are willing to accord to others. He himself would assail no Senator's honor or loyalty, and allow none to assail his. Mr. K. had a letter read, signed by a number of the senior class in the Academy, in favor of a return to Annapolis.

Mr. ANTHONY disclaimed making any charge against the loyalty of Maryland or Governor Hicks. He had only read letters and a part of Gov. Hicks' message to show how a true man bent to the storm.

Mr. GRIMES said he did not suppose the Committee of Finance would be willing for an appropriation of near $1,000,000 for new buildings for the Academy at Newport or elsewhere. He said he would not suffer the Academy to be driven away from where the Government should locate it, nor would he remove it on account of the disloyalty of some, for Maryland had proved her loyalty most satisfactorily. The removal of the Academy was not because of a mob at Annapolis—there was nothing of the sort—but because of Gen. Butler having at that time landed his troops there, and Com. Blake, who was in charge, deciding that it was impossible for the studies to go on properly with a military force inside the institution, he (Mr. G.) had coincided with the Secretary in a temporary removal to Newport.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, was in favor of restoring the academy to where it was originally, just as he was in favor of restoring the Union and States to what they were before this rebellion. Maryland should not be punished now by the removal of this school.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, though it not a proper time to restore the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, contended that the institution, under the authority of law, belonged at Annapolis, and therefore could only be elsewhere temporarily, and in violation of law.

Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to know if the effect of this amendment was to direct the immediate restoration of the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. HALE said it involved nothing of the sort.

Mr. KING, of New York, moved to amend by striking out the appropriation for Annapolis, and leave the appropriation for the contingent expenses. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 22.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a proviso that nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing the re-establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis until the State of Maryland shall inaugurate a system of emancipation.

On the vote thereon, Messrs. Chandler of Michigan, Sumner of Massachusetts, and Clark of New York refused to vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN called attention to the fact as against the rule, but the gentlemen still withholding their votes, the result was announced—yea 1, (Mr. Lane, of Kansas,) nays 34.

Mr. KING said he was in favor of one part of the proviso and opposed to the other. He offered a proviso that nothing herein shall be construed to direct the re-establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he voted alone for a proposition because he was afraid this rebellion was going to be crushed out, leaving slavery nearly as powerful as it was, and our children would have to fight the battle over again.

Mr. KING's proviso was negatived—yeas 16, nays 28. The amendment of the committee was then adopted—yeas 28, nays 9. [The appropriations of $22,197 for contingent expenses of the Naval School, and $25,000 for repairs of the buildings at Annapolis, were thus incorporated in the bill.]

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by providing that after the 1st of November, 1862, the spirit ration in the navy shall be abolished and five cents per day allowed in its place.

The amendment was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs the Senate bill making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract on the best possible terms for the raising of such vessels, armaments and equipments belonging to the United States, which are sunk in the waters of the United States. Passed.

Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of New York, reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs the House joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant G. U. Morris, of the steamer Cumberland, for his gallant conduct during the late engagement in Hampton Roads. Passed.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported adversely on the resolution which was referred to them, inquiring what aid, if any, the Government could extend to the suffering poor of Ireland.

The House passed a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing that all officers and privates of volunteers shall be paid according to the pay-rolls of the respective regiments or companies to which they belong.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps of the army. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint, for the use of the volunteer service, 40 additional surgeons and 120 assistant surgeons, with the rank and pay of officers of the corresponding grade of the regular army, was taken up for consideration. The committee offered an amendment to abolish the office of brigade surgeon, and placing them on the same footing as the surgeons of the regular army. The bill as amended passed.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, called up Senate bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by the grand and petit jurors serving in the United States Courts. Passed.

The oath is as follows:

That hereafter all grand and petit jurors summoned to serve in any of the courts of the United States, on being accepted by said courts to serve as such, in addition to the oaths now required by law to be taken by them, shall swear that "they have been true and faithful to the Constitution of the United States; that they have not taken up arms, or counselled or advised any person to take up arms, or rendered any assistance, aid or comfort whatever to any State or States in revolt against the Government of the United States."

The bill provides as follows. That it shall be the duty of said courts to have this oath administered to each and every grand and petit juror, and all who refuse to take it shall be forthwith discharged from the panel, and others be summoned in their stead. Section two provides that if any person shall falsely take the oath aforesaid, he shall be deemed to have committed the crime of perjury, and shall be subject to all the pains and penalties declared against that crime.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to discharge soldiers confined in the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, under sentence by courts-martial. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New York, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after some time spent in considering bills of a private nature, the committee rose, and the House adjourned until Monday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TROTTING MATCH.—Yesterday afternoon the most interesting trot of the season came off. Those who have been in the habit of visiting Herring Run buildings have been thoroughly renovated, enlarged and otherwise improved. Mr. Steever, who has charge of the place, is very careful and very attentive, and Mr. Yates (one of the proprietors of the course) is untiring in his efforts to make it a agreeable to those who visit it. The attendance on yesterday was very large. Trots heretofore have not been in the best repute, but in the present instance the visitors were of the best class, and much interest was manifested. The entries were as follows: D. Stiever entered Wm. McDonald's g. g. "Grey Beard;" J. Ward, W. Cordery's b. m. "Maryland;" and G. W. Nelson, C. M. Cockey's b. m. "Belle Hall." When the horses were stripped it was very evident that "Maryland" was not in condition, and there was no expectation that she would exhibit the speed that she is known to possess. The trot, though called for 3 o'clock, did not come off at that hour. It was after four before the judges rapped for time, and then a thunder storm was threatening. Before the horses could start, it commenced raining, slightly at first, but soon turned into a very severe shower. Belle Hall had the track. The first effort to start proved a failure, but on the second the word was given. *First Heat.*—The start was very fine, with Belle in front, and the pace to the quarter pole was excellent. Grey Beard was carried off his feet, but endeavors to outfling him, and his driver brought him down very quickly. Before reaching the half mile post the mare broke, but was speedily brought to her work, and the trot between that point and the last pole was beautiful. The rain was pouring in torrents, and the animals were moving like phantoms. On reaching the three quarter pole the wheels of Grey Beard's buggy lapped those of the little mare. Nelson did his utmost, but the track was growing heavy, and the superior strength of the horse commenced to tell. A few yards, and he was ahead, and the trot down the home stretch was beautiful. The mare entered every inch of the ground, with an earnestness that called forth applause from her admirers, but it was in vain. Grey Beard took the track and held it, coming in a half length ahead. During this heat it was very apparent that the brown mare Maryland was not to show her speed. The time made was 2.49.

Second Heat.—It had ceased raining, when the horses were called. The betting which had been dull from the first, was now excessively so. The friends of Belle who were confident that she would win, became disheartened at the heaviness of the track. The strength of the gelding was bound to exhibit itself, but the driver passed the score with an air which assured his friends that the time would be better. There was a false start, but on the second effort they went dashing away. Before reaching the quarter pole the Grey Beard broke and the little mare jumped into the breach and in a moment took the track. There was a shout from her friends, and the trotting from that to the half mile, post was most beautiful. The horse broke again and the little mare was rushing at a furious rate. She kept the lead until the three-quarter post was reached, where again the strength of the horse commenced to tell, and before a hundred yards had been passed he had the track and kept it, coming in a full length ahead. Time 2 42½. The brown mare was in the rear all the time, and it appeared that the driver could not control her.

Third Heat.—It was announced at this point that Belle Hall was withdrawn. She had exhibited splendid speed and great gameness, and her friends were satisfied that heavy track alone prevented her from winning. The run was then between Maryland and Grey Beard, but the mare went off her feet repeatedly and the horse did not exert himself. He came in an easy winner in 2 47. After the trot a number of gentlemen drove around the track, when the company dispersed, highly delighted with the entertainment. On next Friday there will be a match between Grey Beard and Maryland, which will, no doubt, be an exciting and interesting trot, when the mare will force the horse to a better speed than that attained yesterday.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Col. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, on Thursday last sold a valuable piece of property on Charles street avenue, in two separate parcels. The first, a lot containing about ten acres, fronting on Melrose avenue, improved by a large two-story frame dwelling, with all outhouses necessary to make a convenient country residence, was purchased at $9,000 cash. The name of the purchaser is not known. The second parcel, containing about eight acres, lying west of the first-named parcel, unimproved, was purchased by the same party for $3,500 cash.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Second Lieutenant John H. Baker, of the 7th New York regiment, died quite suddenly at an early hour yesterday morning, of heart disease. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child in New York. His remains were sent home yesterday afternoon, escorted by a detachment of the company of which he was an officer.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.—The body of Robert B. McKim, of the 1st Maryland Confederate infantry regiment, reached this city last evening from Winchester, Virginia, in charge of Mr. John H. Weaver, undertaker. Mr. McKim was killed a short time since in a flight near Winchester. He was about nineteen years of age, and was a son of the late Robert McKim, of this city. He was shot in the forehead.

ACCIDENT.—John Griffith, an employee of the Adams Express Company, while driving down Hillstreet yesterday, fell from the seat of the wagon, breaking his left arm near the wrist, and bruising himself in several places. He was taken to the office of Dr. George W. Benson, on Hanover street, near Hill, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to his home, No. 71 North street.

MAD DOG.—Officer Donnison yesterday shot and killed a mad dog in the yard of house No. 235 Madison street. Now that the warm weather is at hand such cases will be of almost daily occurrence.

ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—Alexander Farrow was yesterday before Justice Johnson upon the charge of assaulting Ella A. Jones with a hammer. He was committed to jail in default of bail to answer the charge at Court.

CONFIRMATION.—The rite of confirmation was administered on Thursday afternoon, by Bishop Whittingham, at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Carey street, between Lexington and Saratoga, of which Rev. Mr. Rankin is Rector. About fifty candidates were confirmed. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large congregation.

RELEASED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—George Barrett, Frederick Kraft, Wm. King, Levin Smith and Wm. Sparrowhawk, who were arrested and confined in Fort McHenry in consequence of their participation in the riots of the 25th and 26th of May last, were on Thursday released from confinement by order of Gen. Wool. The terms upon which they were released is not generally known.

VISIT OF GEN. WOOL.—The Commander of the Middle Department, accompanied by his staff, yesterday paid a visit to the "ancient city" of Annapolis. They took passage in the steamer Balloon, about eleven o'clock in the morning, and returned by the same conveyance during last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—One of the most attractive bills of the season is announced this evening, for the benefit of Mr. J. L. Gallagher, so long and favorably known to our citizens—on which occasion Baltimore's favorite comedian, Mr. John E. Owens, who has generously volunteered his services for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," will appear in his celebrated character of Henry Dove, in Buckstone's popular comedy of *Married Life*, Mr. Gallagher appearing as Mr. Young Husband. The remaining characters are judiciously cast. Between the comedy and drama, Mr. Stuart Robson will appear and give his own copy-righted version of *Camille*; Miss Olivia will dance her celebrated medley, and the great drama of the *Poor of Baltimore*, which was rapturously received last evening, will conclude the entertainments. We sincerely trust the beneficiary may be greeted with a crowded audience. Don't forget the *Sea of Ice* matinee this afternoon. Bring out your little ones, who will be admitted for 10 cents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Frederick Ross, indicted for the larceny of a horse and wagon, valued at $165, the property of Hugh Donner. Verdict of guilty.

Albert Jones, indicted for the larceny of a horse and wagon, valued at $315, the property of E. T. Sweeting. Under *curia*.

William Harris, negro indicted for the larceny of a pair of pants, the property of Isaac Dunn. Adjudged guilty. Sentenced to receive ten lashes.

T. W. Lanneman, John Trumbo, and Chas. Blair, indicted for the larceny of seven pounds of tobacco. Judgment of guilty as to Blair, not guilty as to Lunneder and Trumbo.

Hugh McCall, William Moran, Robert Morris and Robert McKem, each indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail in the sum of $500 each for their appearance.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge Martin.

Withers vs. Denmead. Bill sustained. Injunction dissolved and bill dismissed.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland vs. George W. Weems. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Assignment for Monday from 618 to 691 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge King.

No cases tried yesterday.

Assignment for to-day from No. 305 to 340 inclusive.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Krebs.

Mary Wigan vs. Henry Wigan. Decree for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Giles.

The United States *vs.* nine military saddles, three bridles and a breech strap. Judgment for claimants.

Matthews *vs.* Jacob Tome. Libel to recover freight on lumber from Port Deposit to Fortress Monroe. Decree for libellant for $52.50. Libellant to pay all costs.

United States *vs.* five mules and three horses.—Decree of condemnation, and sale ordered.

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—Judge Price.

TOWSONTOWN, June 13.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

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

The jury in the case of Gist T. Cockey *vs.* Ashland Iron Company—before reported—came into Court this morning with a sealed verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,113. Motion filed for a new trial.

State *vs.* William Waters, indicted for an assault with intent to kill upon the person of Joseph Hobbs. Tried by a jury. Verdict of guilty. Not sentenced. R. Gracey, Esq., for defendant.

The case of State *vs.* Thomas C. Nace, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, was, upon affidavit, removed to Howard County Court. Myers, Grason, and Ensor for defence.

The argument in the case of Gill *vs.* Gill—before reported—occupied the remainder of the day. Bill dismissed, each party to pay their own costs.—Gittings, Grason and Gill for defendant. The jury was discharged until Tuesday morning, June 17th, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it will sit in Equity.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 12.—No. 9.—The Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company *vs.* John Portur.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Talbot county. This case was argued by R. F. Chambers for the appellants and by Oliver Miller for the appellee.

No. 10. Continued.

No. 11. Continued per agreement filed.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS BEFORE THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AT BOSTON.

Mr. Wendell Phillips was the next speaker. In the statements of Mr. Bird he recognized only new evidence that with the spirit which actuated the Government and the soldiers, Union, in our day at least, was impossible. The prejudice against the negro, the idea that we are the dominant race, had not been conquered yet. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, single and alone does not recognize the emancipation of Hayti at that Court. The President is forbidden to revoke his counter proclamation. If Hunter had proclaimed a proslavery proclamation, he sure the Government would have waited for red tape. It showed the old proslavery leaning of the Government. Mr. Phillips believed that President Lincoln's decree in relation to the Hunter proclamation had lost a quarter of the chances of preserving the Union.—What were the anti-slavery people to do now? They must educate public opinion, that was all, and point. Emancipation won't save the Union; conscription won't save it. Jefferson Davis will not come back into this Union, but he will be found in Mexico, with his leaders and many of his people.—The Congress of the United States, it had been shown, could not trust New Orleans with an election in this generation.

If General McClellan's strategy was to disperse, not to conquer, if his strategy was continually to drive before him the Rebels, and not give them battle; if his strategy was to break up an army of 100,000 men and make them disperse into the woods and mountains, where they could pursue guerilla warfare, then he has had brilliant success. Hallecck, to-day, don't know whether there is an army in front of him or not, and what is the reason?—Because he shuts the contrabands out of his lines. If Robert Small had gone to Halleck with his steamer, General Halleck would have sent him back with it. Put Sigel in Halleck's place, (great applause,) and in twelve hours' time Sigel would know what Beauregard was to have for his next morning's breakfast, and would at once know what that section of the country was made of, and would have possession of it.

Halleck—he honored him—half-brutal, was just the man to save New Orleans. In Massachusetts he did not amount to a great deal, but in New Orleans he was just the man, and why cannot the Government take a leaf from his book? The President and the Cabinet of the United States were treasonable in their delay. The people want the Government to take a position.

The President and the Secretary of War should be impeached for allowing Mercier to go down to Richmond with their consent, to confer with the Rebel leaders. That Minister had no right for the purpose to hold conference with rebels in army, and where is the Government that would have allowed it but this?—General Banks deserved defeat for not immediately hanging those rebel men and women who entrapped several of his soldiers visiting their houses for food, and killed them. Instead of letting McClellan wear his laurels, a people should go up from the people of the United States for his removal, and to place some one there who would cease the child's play that he had thus far pursued. He wanted a warrior at the head of our armies—Fremont, Sigel or Hunter—or Halleck, even, if he would prove the warrior. If McClellan was asked to-day if he could defeat Davis at the risk of slavery, he would hesitate. Whoever was the cause of withdrawing the soldiers from General Banks' division, should be removed at once—the sooner the better. In conclusion, he said that if either Sigel or Hunter was placed in McClellan's place, we should at once hear of decisive victories.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 13, 1862.

There was considerable activity at the Stock Board today, principally, however, in City securities. Government and State stocks were dull, the only transactions being $2,000 North Carolina 6's at 73; for Maryland Subscribed 6's 1890 102 was bid, but there were no sellers; and for Missouri 6's 53¾ was bid, 55 asked. There was quite a movement in City stocks—$65,284 6's 1875 at 100, and $400 do. 1890 at the same figures; closing at 100 bid for the former, 100 bid, 100¾ asked for the latter. In Railway bonds we notice sales of $2,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's 1873, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 95¾, closing at 96¾ bid, without finding sellers; also $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 80½, the latter closing at 80¾ bid, 80¾ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 65 was bid, and for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 97 was bid, without sellers. There was a sale of 10 shares Merchants' Bank stock at $102½. Nothing done in Railway shares; Baltimore and Ohio closed at 46¾ bid, $46 asked regular way; for Northern Central, regular way, $23¾ was bid, $23¾ asked. For Baltimore Marine Insurance stock $67 was bid, $70 asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company $110 was bid; for Canton Company $14 was bid, $15 asked; Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Mining Company 40 bid, 70 asked. The stock market closed to-day quite strong, with an upward tendency. All good dividend paying securities meet with a ready sale. There was a sale of 20 shares Marine Insurance Company after the adjournment of the board at $70, being an advance of $4 per share on the highest bid of yesterday.

There appears to be a growing ease in the money market. Capital is accumulating in large amounts, and loans can now be effected on good stock collaterals at 5@4 per cent. on call, and 5 per cent. for fixed periods. There is but a limited supply of paper on the street, and good single names are done readily at 6 per cent.

The brokers are purchasing Maryland bank notes at ⅛(@) 1 per cent. discount; Pennsylvania do. at ⅜ per cent., and Southern do. at 30@40 per cent. Eastern Exchange is quoted at par. The 7.30 Treasury notes are quoted at 106; one year certificates at ⅞, and United States 6 per cents, 1881 at 107. The demand notes of the old issue are bought at 2⅜ per cent. premium. Gold is quoted at 4⅜ per cent. and Silver at 2⅜ per cent. premium.

The rates for foreign Exchange took a sudden start today, and the quotations are therefore nominal. Whether or not there will be a further advance in foreign bills depends entirely upon the premium charged for gold. Messrs. Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, now quote on London, bankers' bills, at 115⅜@115⅝; do. commercial bills, 114⅜@115; on Paris, 60 days sight, 4f 90; do. short sight, 4f 87½; on Antwerp, 4f 90; Amsterdam, 43⅜; Bremen, 83⅜; Hamburg, 38⅜; Cologne, 73⅜; and on Frankfort-on-Main, 43⅜.

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 cou.	....	....	....	W'ch'st & R'd	100	....	....
do. ins.	....	....	....	Balt W'st & Balt.	50	....	....
do. ins.	....	....	....	*Railroad Bonds*			
Md. 5's	....	10	....	B. & O. 6's, 1862	....	55	....
Va. 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 1867	....	....	....
do. cou.	....	....	....	do. do. 1875	....	95	....
Missouri 6's	....	53	55	do. do. 1885	....	72	....
N. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 1890	....	....	....
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	N. W. Va. 1st, 1875	....	95¾	....
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	do. 2d, 1875	....	....	....
Tennessee 6's	....	....	....	do. 3d, 1875	....	....	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	do. 4th, 1885	....	....	....
Louisiana 6's	....	....	....	N. C. (B. & L.) 1868	....	....	....
City Stocks.				do. (Y. & C.) 1877	....	....	....
Balt. 6's 1890	....	....	....	do. do. im. pro.	25	....	....
do. 1875	....	....	....	*Turnpike Stocks*			
do. 1885	....	....	....	Reisterst'n Tnk	13	....	5
do. 1890	....	....	....	York do.	20	....	....
do. 1895	....	....	....	Frederick do.	50	....	....
do. new	....	....	....	*Mining Stocks*			
do. old	....	....	....	Balt. & N. C.	....	....	.50
Park 6's	....	....	....	Patapsco Min.	....	5	.25
Balt. 5's	....	....	....	Consolidated	....	25	.25
Bank Stocks.				Green River	....	....	.25
Baltimore	....	90	95	Franklin	....	....	1.15
Commerce	....	....	....	Maryland	....	....	1.15
Chesapeake	....	....	....	Howard	....	....	....
Citizens'	....	19	....	Marmora	....	....	....
Co. A. Fair	....	....	....	Richmond Coal Co.	....	....	....
Farmers' & M'd	....	....	....	Merchants'	....	....	....
Fed. Hill	....	....	....	Maryland	....	....	....
Far. & Plan.	....	....	....	Union	....	....	....
Fell's Pt. S. B.	....	....	....	Western	....	....	....
Franklin	....	....	....	Mt. Savage	....	....	....
Howard	....	....	....	Cumberland Coal	....	....	....
Marine	....	....	....	Mt. Copper Co.	....	....	....
Mechanics'	....	....	....	Guilford	....	....	....
Merchants'	....	....	....	Maryland	....	....	....
Mechanics'	....	....	....	Silver Hills	....	....	....
Union	....	....	....	Silver Valley	....	....	....
Western	....	....	....	Gold Hill	....	....	....
Insurance Stocks.				*Miscellaneous*			
Firemen's	....	....	....	Balt. Gas Comp's	....	....	....
Balt. Fire	....	....	....	Balt. Gas Scrip	....	....	....
Balt. Marine	....	....	....	Balt. Cons. Min.	....	....	....
Associated	....	....	....	Balt. Gas	....	....	....
Maryland	....	....	....	Cuba & A. S. & M.	....	....	....
Balt. Mutual	....	....	....	Balt. & Cuba S. & M.	....	....	....
Railroad Stks.				Canton Company	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	100	53¾	55	Maryland Gas	....	....	....
North. Central	50	23¾	24	Canton Alum. Wks.	....	....	....
				Canton Clara M's	....	....	....
				Balt. Canal Bds	....	....	....

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, June 13, 1862.

$2,000 North Carolina 6's 73
65,284 Baltimore city 6's '75 100
400 do. '90 100
2,000 Northwestern Virginia bonds '73 ..... 95¾
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85 ..... 80¾
10 shares Merchants' Bank 102¾

AFTER THE BOARD.

20 shares Marine Insurance Company 70

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	56¾	....
Missouri 6's	53¾	52¾
North Carolina 6's	69	69¾
Tennessee bonds	60	60
American gold	105¾	60
Canton Company	60	60
Erie Railroad	23¾	23¾
New York Central Railroad	94¾	95
Reading Railroad	58¾	59

Firm. Unsettled.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market was buoyant to day, and all descriptions were higher. Governments led off at the morning board with a decline of ⅛ on the registered sixes, ⅞ on the coupons, and ¼ on 7.30 notes. State stocks were quiet and nearly the same as before. Tennessees and Missouris each declined ½. The whole speculative list was higher. Pacific Mail opened at 5, Central ⅝, Erie ⅞, preferred ⅞, Hudson ⅞, Harlem ⅞, preferred ⅞, Reading ⅞, Michigan Central ⅞, Southern old ⅞, guaranteed ⅞, Illinois Central ⅞, Galena ⅞, Toledo ⅞, Rock Island 1⅛, Prairie du Chien 1. After the board the market was still better, and for Central ⅞ was bid, for the stocks, and prices of all descriptions were still higher than at the morning board, where they had opened firm. The people want to buy in the morning. Coupon sixes rose to 107, Central ⅞, Harlem preferred 1⅞, Michigan Central ⅞, Michigan Southern ⅞, Rock Island ⅞.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.

ALCOHOL.—The market is now dull, the demand being confined to jobbing lots. We quote at 48 cts. per gallon for 95 per cent. proof. From store, jobbing lots are selling at 51 cts.

ASHES.—We are advised of no transactions in Ashes this week. The latest New York quotations are $5.75@5.81½ for Pearl, and $6 per 100 lbs. for Pot.

BEESWAX.—There is very little doing in Beeswax, with a light stock on hand. We now quote prime Southern at 22@25 cts. per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5½ cts. for Pilot; and 6½ cts. for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BARK.—The supply of Bark is moderate, with but a limited demand for shipment to Europe. There were no sales reported this week. The market may now be quoted at $25@27 per ton for No. 1, and $20@22 for No. 2.

BRIMSTONE.—There is only a moderate demand. We quote Flour Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 3¾@4 cts.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair inquiry for Coffee from ruled firm at previous quotations. The sales since our last weekly report embrace 1,150 bags good and prime Rio, have good do. at 29¾@29½ cts.; 1,100 bags ordinary at 19¾@19¾ c