THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The bill providing for additional surgeons in the volunteer force was taken up, with the amendment from the House abolishing brigade surgeons. Referred to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the sufficiency of the salary of the United States Consul at Batavia.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the committee of conference on the bill making appropriations for certain bounties, made a report.

The VICE PRESIDENT called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the committee of conference had altered the text of the bill. Strict parliamentary rule requires that a committee of conference can only settle on disagreeing votes of the two Houses. If such a rule were allowed, it might lead to very bad results on important bills—such as appropriation bills.

Mr. Foot said that there was no parliamentary law better settled than that the jurisdiction of a committee of conference was limited entirely to the disagreeing votes, and not to put new matter in the bill.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to recommit the bill to the committee of conference.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he agreed with the remarks of the Vice President and Senator from Vermont; yet it was sometimes necessary for a committee of conference to make slight alterations or modifications, in order to make the bill consistent.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, thought there was no definite law on this subject, and thought there were numerous precedents for such a course.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, thought this was a serious matter, and he never would consent to establish such a precedent as allowing a committee of conference to legislate on a new matter in this way. Such a practice would simply leave the Senate with a veto power over legislation done in committees of conference.

The morning hour here expired, and

The naval appropriation bill came up as the unfinished business. The amendments having been got through with in committee, they were now to be acted on in the Senate, the question being on the amendment of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, declaring that no persons commonly called slaves shall be employed in any manner in any navy or dock-yard, or fort, arsenal or naval academy of the United States. The amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 18.

The amendment making an appropriation of $22,797 for contingent expenses of the Naval Academy, and $25,000 for the repairs of the Naval School buildings at Annapolis, coming up, it again elicited considerable discussion, involving the location of the Naval Academy.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, moved to amend by appointing a commission to examine in regard to the best site for the Academy.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said that, in view of the disposition manifested by some Senators averse to the return of the Naval School to Annapolis, he would, while opposed to locating it at any other place, favor the appointment of such commission.

Messrs. GRIMES, CARLILE, FESSENDEN, DAVIS and COLLAMER opposed the motion, while Messrs. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, FOSTER, of Connecticut, and others urged the appointment of the commission.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 18, nays 17.

The appropriations for the Naval School, both for contingent expenses and repairs of the buildings at Annapolis, were then adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that as the item for the buildings was now in, he did not see the use of the commission, and on his motion the vote thereon was reconsidered—yeas 20, nays 15—and the amendment for the commission was then rejected.

Mr. KING, of New York, said he would like to have a separate vote on the $25,000 for the academy buildings at Annapolis, and moved to strike it out. Rejected—yeas 11, nays 24.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend the clause authorizing the appointment of ten cadets to the Naval Academy, by the President, from the sons of those who distinguish themselves in the army or navy, by requiring that the appointments shall be according to merit. After some debate it was rejected.

Mr. Anthony proposed to amend the Academy appropriation by providing that nothing herein contained shall be construed as directing the return of the school to Annapolis. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 22.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved as a new section, that each Senator shall have the right to make one nomination to the Naval School, &c. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 22.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HALE introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to purchase Jones' improvement for operating heavy guns. Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the resolution of Mr. Latham for fixing the hour of meeting of the Senate at 11 A. M. on and after the 19th instant, was taken up—yeas 25, nays 10.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said the vote just taken perhaps showed the determination to bring about an early adjournment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn in the present condition of things, unless Congress means to abdicate all authority. Congress ought to make some laws relative to the Southern States, and not leave the President in the condition of being obliged to appoint Governors of States because Congress would not act, for he supposed the present condition of things would not last long. He denied that the President could make officers in time of war which he could not in time of peace. He was opposed to any attempt to hurry for an adjournment, and offered an amendment that the Senate adjourn daily at four o'clock, unless it adjourn earlier.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the gentleman's remarks would indicate that Congress was not to adjourn at all. He was not prepared to sit in permanent session. He had been sedulously engaged, and there was a limit to his powers of endurance. He did not see what they were to stay here for after getting through with their business, unless it was to watch the Administration. If the Government had not declared its policy in the seven months they had been here, they could not compel it to do so by staying here for two or three months longer. As regards what may take place in the army, we had been waiting for something to be done ever since November. We were told, then, there was some great plan developing in some great mind, by which something was to be done—and so it has been ever since. The bill with reference to the seceded States, which the gentleman from Illinois regarded as important yet to be acted on, had been long ago referred to the Judiciary Committee, (Mr. Trumbull being the head of that committee,) and had not yet been reported back. If any special need, however, for the presence of Congress here should arise, the President can call them back; but unless something could be pointed out as now foreseen, he was in favor of an early adjournment, and therefore an earlier hour of meeting.

Mr. TRUMBULL responded, saying that he had seen Senators voting to meet at 11 o'clock who frequently were not here late in the afternoon, and the Senate was obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was opposed to an adjournment until many important measures were yet passed. He should vote to meet at 11 o'clock: for it was evident that the House was determined to adjourn about the last of next month, but he should oppose an adjournment until there important measures were acted on. He thought Congress ought to indicate some policy for the Government rather than take a policy from the President.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to amend Mr. Trumbull's amendment by making the hour of daily adjournment five o'clock instead of four. Rejected.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment was then rejected—yeas 25, nays 9.

Mr. KING was opposed to adjourning until the army did something, and therefore would vote against the resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE would vote for the resolution, and he expected the army to do something and celebrate the 4th of July in Richmond.

Mr. BROWNING was in favor of an early adjournment, but wanted the morning for business at the departments and in committee.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the resolution as an attempt to precipitate an early adjournment of Congress.—To adjourn without any adjournment of Congress.—pending, [illegible] the many important measures [illegible] as like the abandonment of duty. Be[illegible] the bill relative to government of the Southern States, there was the confiscation bill and the tariff; and a bank bill, it was understood, was also designed in the other House.

Mr. HALE favored the resolution, ridiculing the industry of Congress in meeting daily at noon, when mechanics were half done their day's work and were going to dinner. There was no necessity for advising the President, as some others, who had undertaken it, had found that he would take matters in his own hands.

After further debate, the resolution to meet at 11 A. M. was adopted—yeas 26, nays 10.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid a communication before the House from the Secretary of War, recommending the reorganization of the enlisted forces of the Ordnance Department. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of the citizens of North Carolina praying that Hon. Charles H. Foster may be entitled to a seat in this House from the Second District of that State, made a report, accompanied with a resolution that Hon. C. H. Foster is not entitled to a seat in this House.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill relative to the election of Representatives to Congress by single districts. Referred.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House what number of regimental chaplains are in the service, how many are under pay, and how many on duty, and what measures are, in his opinion, necessary to purify and invigorate this branch of the public service. Adopted.

Mr. McPHERSON also introduced a joint resolution to create a grade of Lieutenant General in the army of the United States, to be filled upon the cessation of the present rebellion. Referred.

Mr. LEARY, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river. Referred.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, introduced a resolution requiring the Committee on the Conduct of the War to report to the House whether any officer of the army has refused to our wounded at Port Republic surgical or medical relief; because such wounded did not belong to the division or brigade of such officer; and whether those wounded were unnecessarily neglected and left in the cars after their arrival in Washington. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, submitted a statement published in the *New York Tribune*, stating that the Rebels were better treated at the battle of Front Royal than our soldiers, accompanied with a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the facts of the statement.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved to insert in the resolution the name of the officer commanding on that occasion.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House by whose order the Mansion House of one Lee, a Rebel officer now in the Rebel army, and the White House, on the Pamunkey river, are guarded by the soldiers of the United States.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, desired to make a statement in regard to this matter, in order to disabuse the public mind of an erroneous impression. He happened to be with Gen. McClellan when he took possession of the White House. This White House is spoken of in the newspapers as though it was a large house, somewhat of the proportions of the President's mansion. It is a small house compared to the White House in this city. It contains but six rooms, and they are of moderate size. It is in a beautiful locust grove on the bank of the Pamunky river. It is the place where Washington first met his wife; where he married her. The property is now owned by the great grandson of Mrs. Washington, the son of Gen. Lee, but for the regard of the memory of Washington, General McClellan placed a guard around the house to protect it.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, inquired, "Do you know that the guard was placed there at the request of Mrs. Lee for its protection?"

Mr. DUNN replied that he did not, but reiterated that it was placed there for the reasons he had already stated.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of New York, said he had visited the place, and that it had been built within the last fifteen or twenty years.

He contended that it was capable of accommodating from 150 to 200 men. He believed if Washington was alive he would not be influenced by any such sentimentality.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, corroborated what Mr. Sedgwick had said.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The following statement appears in a public Journal, which is worthy of confidence, "The New Albany *Ledger* says a Union man, a citizen of the Valley of Virginia, the scene of the recent conflicts, who was compelled to abandon his home and accompany the Union army in its retreat across the Potomac, is now on a visit to some of his relatives in Harrison county. Having suffered much, and been imprisoned more than once, on account of his Union sentiments, which he never attempted to conceal, and being now an exile, he of course feels exceedingly bitter towards the Rebels, and hopes for their speedy and thorough subjugation, and the punishment of the leading traitors. One circumstance occurred during Banks' retreat which he states caused much hard feeling, not only among the loyal Virginians, but among the Union soldiers also. The gentleman says that in the retreat General Banks furnished Government transportation for negroes who accompanied our army, while the white people, men, women and children, who were fleeing from their homes, were compelled to walk, and he saw stout negroes riding in Government wagons, while sick and wounded soldiers were walking!" Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be directed to inquire into the facts therein stated, and report to this House whether, in the recent retreat of the forces under the command of Gen. Banks the negroes thus accompanying his troops were thus cared for to the exclusion and neglect of wounded soldiers.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, demanded a separate vote on the preamble and resolution. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, moved to lay the preamble on the table. Lost.

The question then recurred on the passage of the preamble, when the Speaker announced that the morning hour had expired.

The House then resumed the consideration of the House bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy. Passed.

The bill provides admirals to rank with Major-Generals, and Commodores with Brigadier-Generals, &c. Students at the Naval Academy to be styled as midshipmen, and, when commissioned, to be called ensigns. No midshipman or other officer dismissed shall ever again become an officer of the navy.

The House then passed, with amendments, Senate bill reorganizing the Navy Department. Among other changes it provides a bureau of steam engineers and a bureau of equipments and recruiting. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—By invitation of the National Base Ball Club of Washington, the Maryland Base Ball Club of this city visited that place on Saturday last for the purpose of playing a match game with that club. On their arrival they were received by a committee of the Nationals, and during the morning and up to the hour the game commenced were most agreeably entertained. The following are the names of the nine of each club:—Maryland—George Popplein, W. Price, M. Hooper, R. Green, W. Lilly, W. Griffith, A. Popplein, A. Car and M. Coughey. National—Messrs. Waldon, G. Hibbs, Irish, Pope, Kinney, Whiting, E. Hibbs, Campbell and Craven. The game was very interesting and very close; excellent play was exhibited by gentlemen on both sides. The Baltimore boys did some excellent batting and on the eight innings made five aces. The game closed with the score standing 33 to 31, the Maryland Club leading. The usual compliments were paid, when the Nationals again used their best efforts, and were most successful, to entertain their guests. The visit was one of much pleasure.

PROPERTY SALES.—Yesterday F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, sold at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms a tract of land containing eighty-six and a half acres, situated near the Relay House, on the Northern Central Railroad, and known as the "Free Gift" property. It was improved by an excellent and very comfortable dwelling house and out-buildings. Purchased by Wm. F. Lucas for $14,866.93. Also a lot of ground situated on Madison avenue, near Biddle street, with a front of 24 feet and a depth of 120 feet. Improved by a three-story brick dwelling, and subject to an annual ground rent of $90. Purchased by Mrs. Sarah Morris for $5,000.

REMOVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Twelve of the Confederate prisoners, wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, who have for some weeks been in the Hospital on Camden street, were last evening returned to the custody of Captain Thos. C. James, Warden of the city jail, they having sufficiently recovered to admit of their removal thither. Their names are: Joseph F. Lauding, Jesse A. Park, John Murry, James Ross, G. Mark, S. G. Rountz, Josephus Hays, Mark B. Nollary, A. Christman, James O. White, James R. Powell and James H. McCarty.

DETENTION OF TRAINS.—The trains over the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad did not arrive until after ten o'clock yesterday morning. The detention was caused by an injury done to the drawbridge over Grey's Ferry, near Philadelphia, by the freshet.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—Mr. C. B. Harrison, a talented young actor, who, it will be recollected, assisted in sustaining Mr. Forrest during his last engagement at the Holliday Street Theatre, died at the National Hotel, in Washington, on Monday night.

INCORRECTLY DISCHARGED.—James Annon (negro) was yesterday brought before Justice Shivers upon the charge of stealing $4 from Martha Sands, residing at No. 7 Guilford alley. There was no evidence to sustain the charge, and he was discharged.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This road was yesterday again opened to Wheeling, and through freight and passenger trains passed both east and west. An immense quantity of freight, including a lot of coal, is *en route* for this city, and will probably reach here to-night or to-morrow.

SALE OF A VESSEL.—The bark Sophia, owned by Mr. Levin Jones of this city, has been sold to the firm of Monrshead & Co., of New York, for $12,000. She is 347 tons burden, and is in good condition.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Yesterday a man named James Kennedy was arrested on the charge of assaulting and beating a man named Thomas Ward. He was taken before Justice Wheat, who committed him to jail for Court.

THEFT.—Henry Einer was yesterday before Justice Johnson, charged with having stolen a horse in Baltimore county. He was committed to await the action of the county authorities.

FIRING A PISTOL IN THE STREET.—A man named Leven Thomas was arrested on yesterday on the charge of firing a pistol in the street. Justice Wheat fined him $5 and costs.

"CONDITION OF WATTS.—Richard Watts, who was badly injured in the cutting affair on Fremont and Paca streets, on Saturday night, was last night reported as "doing very well."

CHARGE OF SWELLING.—Adam Titus was yesterday before Justice Reid, upon the charge of stealing a watch and other articles from Henry Graff. He was committed for a further hearing.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The young and accomplished Protean actress, Miss Mollie Williams, appeared last evening before a crowded and delighted audience, who gave just evidence of their appreciation of her wonderful versatility by true and genuine applause. She is young, pretty, sings and dances exceedingly well, and is destined to become a great favorite with the public. To night she appears as Margery, in *My Country Cousin*, also as a Yankee Girl, and Irish Boy and a French Danseuse, besides singing a variety of popular songs and executing a grand Spanish dance. The great drama of *The Three Degrees of Loofing* will commence this gala bill, which certainly ought to attract one of the most crowded audiences of the season.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Martha Blake, negro, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Joseph Polston, negro, and Henry Thomas, were severally arraigned upon indictments for larceny and pleaded guilty.

Frederick Hess and Charles Blair, convicted of larceny, were sentenced to the penitentiary, the former for four years and the latter for four months.

Henry Pollack, convicted of forgery, was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

John Plater, negro, indicted for the larceny of three watches, the property of William Manuel.—Under *curia*.

Henry Hogan, colored, charged with assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell. Under *curia*.

James Powell, charged with assaulting Winsel Kinsley. Under *curia*.

Martha Hammond and Sarah Barnes, negroes, convicted of larceny, were ordered to receive five lashes each.

James B. McAbee, constable, indicted for conspiracy to defraud George Long of $20, was adjudged guilty of malfeasance, and fined $1 and costs.

Mary A. Adams, negro, indicted for larceny was adjudged not guilty.

Robert Thomas, negro, was adjudged guilty of an assault, and fined $10 and costs.

The following cases were *stetted*: Zachariah Thomas, negro, indicted for assault; Sarah Whalen for keeping a bawdy house; John Murray and John Goodrich for obtaining money under false pretences, and James Kraft for larceny.

Adjourned until Saturday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge KING.

George Bremer *vs.* Elizabeth Vulte. Cross appeal from Justice Myers. Judgment affirmed.

George W. Jones *vs.* Jameson & Brown, use of Daniel Bride. Appeal from McLaughlin. Judgment reversed and judgment of *non pros.*

Assignment for to-day from No. 393 to 480 inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Robert Moore & Bro. *vs.* Springer, Freidenrich & Co., garnishee of Springer and Co. Attachment on warrant. Before reported. Motions to strike out judgment and motions to quash attachment overruled.

Assignment for to-day from No. 694 to 740 inclusive.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge GILES.

The United States *vs.* Captain John A. Miller, of the schooner Frederick Howell, indicted for cruelly beating a sailor named William Osborn.—Not guilty.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 16.—No. 13. Continued.

No. 15. Diminution suggested by the appellant, and, on argument, granted, and cause continued.

No. 16. Continued by consent.

No. 17. William Timms *vs.* William T. Shannon. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Cecil county. This case was argued by Otho Scott for the appellant, and is to be submitted on a written argument by Q. T. McCullough for the appellee.

No. 19. Robert E. Duvall *vs.* Joseph N. Fearson. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Harford county. This case was argued by H. W. Archer for the appellant and by Otho Scott for the appellee.

THE SKIRMISH AT POCOTALIGO.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

BEAUFORT, S. C., June 1.—On Thursday morning last a skirmish occurred at Pocotaligo, a point near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, between Salkahatchie and Coosahatchie, in which our forces, under command of Colonel H. C. Christ, of the 50th Pennsylvania volunteers, routed about 800 of the Confederates. The engagement was conducted entirely with infantry on our side, and was prolonged for about two hours before the enemy were finally dislodged. The details of the affair, which was, in military parlance, a reconnoissance, are as follows:

On the evening of the 28th ult., the 50th Pennsylvania regiment, together with one company of the 8th Michigan volunteers, Capt. Doyle, and one company of the 79th Highlanders, left Beaufort, arriving at Port Royal Ferry, and crossing over to the mainland at daylight. Thence the line of march for Pocotaligo, via Garden's Corners, was instantly taken up, Colonel Christ driving in the enemy's pickets three times before the latter point was reached. At Garden's Corners, Company E, under the command of Lieutenant Lantz, was left, and Major Higginson, of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, came up with a force of eighty men and horses.

After a brief halt at this point we again started for Pocotaligo, via the Sheldon road, and, with the exception of occasionally driving in the enemy's pickets, which delayed our march to a considerable degree, we reached our destination without interruption. Here we were met by the enemy, about eight hundred strong—his force consisting, as near as we could judge, of six companies of mounted riflemen and four companies of infantry. Among the latter was a considerable number of colored men, who fought apparently with all the zeal of their masters. The enemy's position was exceedingly well chosen, and was a most formidable one; but he was dislodged and compelled to retreat.

Pocotaligo, from our point of attack, is reached by a causeway about one-fourth of a mile in length, flanked on either side by a marsh, through which a sluggish stream winds its way. Over this stream, and not more than eighty or a hundred yards from the end of the causeway, was a bridge, some fifteen feet in width, which the Confederates had so far destroyed as to make it impassable, save by crossing on the string-pieces. On the opposite side of the marsh is a narrow strip of woods, through which we skirmished, some smart firing ensuing on both sides, with, however, but little effect.

At this juncture it became evident that the enemy was posted under cover of the trees and ditches within good rifle range, on either side of the causeway, and that in order to dislodge them we must have a nearer range for our arms. Captain Chas. Parker, of Company H, accordingly volunteered to take his men over the narrow string-pieces, and let them drop into a ditch on our right, when they would be able to operate under a partial cover and at shorter range. The movement was successful, and about three hundred of the troops were got over. Under command of Lieutenant Colonel Burnholts, they gradually approached the opposite side of the marsh, and drove back the enemy on our right, when a charge was made on our left, and the enemy commenced a rapid retreat to the woods.

As soon as it could be done, the bridge was replanked, and the cavalry were ordered in pursuit; but the enemy took refuge in a wood, where cavalry could not operate with advantage, and recourse was again had to the infantry. The long march of twenty-four miles, however, telling hard with the light, had so jaded and fatigued them that they were unable to pursue the traitors as fast as they retreated.

At this moment Lieutenant Cannon, in charge of a section of the First Connecticut battery, reported himself. The action had lasted nearly two hours, and by the time Colonel Christ could recall the companies in pursuit and again get ready to move, more than three hours had elapsed. Negroes escaping to our lines brought us information that the enemy were being reinforced from McPherson ville and Grahamville, and in view of this fact, as well as the scarcity of ammunition, it was deemed prudent to retire, and we accordingly returned to Port Royal Ferry, where we arrived at eleven P. M.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

From the Winchester Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A DISTINGUISHED FEMALE SECESSIONIST.

A Mrs. Dandridge, of this place, has been remarkably quiet but attentive to the Secession prisoners taken by Fremont and sent to this point. She was the wife of the lamented and accomplished Col. Bliss, and is the daughter of General Zichary Taylor, the devoted patriot and stern and uncompromising Unionist. As Mrs. Bliss and daughter of General Taylor, she dispensed, during the brief Presidency of the latter, the honors and hospitality of the White House. She is said to be as beautiful and graceful as she was twelve years ago. "Jeff." Davis having married her sister, (long since dead,) took good care of her present husband, as he has done of all his past and present relatives. Her husband is, therefore, at Richmond, enjoying *otium cum dignitate*, as far as a Rebel in that city of doubt and uncertainty can enjoy such a luxury. She, in the meantime stays, safely within the Union lines, secure in person and property and all the luxuries and enjoyments of life.

WAR EXCITEMENT YESTERDAY.

The excitement created by the burning of Baker & Co.'s warehouses, and several other buildings, has somewhat subsided. The man named Stryker, who, as private guard, killed a member of the First Maryland Cavalry, is still in jail in irons. No positive proof has been elicited of the identity of the guilty parties. It is morally probable that the exasperated soldiery set it on fire. This less, with that incurred in consequence of the fires occasioned during Banks' retreat, has occasioned the loss of at least $250,000 to this place in stores and first class property. The street through which the railroad track runs is a waste for two squares on either side.

JACKSON PROPOSES TO OBTAIN THE HARVEST CROPS OF THIS VALLEY.

The mother of a lieutenant colonel in the Secession army, living a short distance from this place, has received a letter from her son, who declares that just as soon as the harvest is gathered, even if not before it, Jackson, with 75,000 men, will enter this valley to thresh and bear it off, if they are not able to retain total possession of this fertile region. This accords with the theory of campaign mentioned in my last, in regard to a supposed and highly probable evacuation of Richmond.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The whole of the Confederate prisoners ready to march left here to-day for Mt ritnsburg. They were four hundred in line. It is thought that they will be sent to Harrisburg for the present. Captain Manahan, of the Sixth Louisiana has gone with them. He is a man of Northern birth and has relatives in West Chester, Pennsylvania. He is a man of quiet, unpretending manners, and of large intelligence.

THE FINANCES OF AUSTRIA.

Among the countries requiring loans, there are none whose wants are more urgent than those of Austria. Her financial position, indeed, is so bad as to preclude the possibility of external assistance being rendered to her. In a total readjustment of her commercial and fiscal system must be found the only hope of extrication from decay and bankruptcy, and this organic changes thus required are of such magnitude as to demand the exercise of the boldest statesmanship, even if the disposition to enter upon them were known to exist. Five years ago, namely, 1857, the revenue of the empire was £29,800,000, and the expenditure £34,000,000, showing a deficit of £4,200,000, and this state of affairs has since become worse and worse. The deficit in 1858 was £3,600,000, in 1859 (the year of the war in Italy) it was £24,400,000, and in 1860 £6,500,000. These sums reached a total of nearly £40,000,000, and during the past year the position became still more disastrous. According to a report from Mr. Julian Fane, the Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, the anticipated deficit of the year 1861 was computed in the Budget laid before the enlarged Reichsrath, at £4,000,000, and on the 17th of January last, the Minister of Finance announced that the expenses of the army had exceeded the amount contemplated by £5,000,000, that those of the navy had proved nearly double the intended limits, and that altogether the outlay of the state had been $5,900,000 beyond the total first stated; while the revenue, on the other hand had fallen short by £1,000 000.

The actual deficit, therefore, was raised from £4,000,000 to £11,000,000. Under these conditions the estimates for the current year (1862) can command little reliance, and they are admitted by the Government to be purely conjectural. They are based, indeed, on the assumption that circumstances will permit of the reduction of the army to a peace footing, and of an economical administration of the naval department. Supposing these objects to be attained, the results which both sides of the national account will present at the end of the year, are estimated by the Government as follows:

REVENUE.	
Direct taxes	£10,564,040
Indirect taxes	17,036,670
Revenue from State properties	747,450
Miscellaneous receipts	602,420
	£29,659,980
EXPENDITURE.	
Civil Administration and Imperial Court	£9,975,500
Army and Navy	10,847,600
National debt:	
Interest	£10,623,700
Redemption	1,830,000—12,453,700
Subvention, guarantees of interest and allowance for loss of exchange	2,181,800
	£35,458,600

Thus under the best prospects another deficit exhibited of £5,798,620; while, on the other hand, should the army be maintained throughout the year on its present footing, £4,500,000 will be required in excess, together with £720,000 for the navy, if the expenses of that department also are found not to admit of reduction during the twelve months. £11,000,000, therefore, is the total probable deficiency. To provide for this the measures contemplated appear to be vague and inadequate, and consist of additional taxation and a further augmentation of home loans. The Finance Minister has stated that, in the opinion of the Government, the development of the material resources of the Austrian Empire encourages the expectation that they will bear an increase of taxation, and also that the taxes already in force may be readjusted, so as to equalize their incidence and increase their productiveness; but, while abstaining from a calculation of the proceeds likely to accrue from these sources, he admitted that they would only partially meet the evil. Various loan and other arrangements with the National Bank are therefore looked to as the main resource. Meanwhile it appears that the public debt of Austria on the 31st of January last amounted to £596 000,000, involving a total annual charge of £12,400,000. In the face of these facts, Mr. Fane properly remarks that it is puerile to suppose that any species of patchwork can avail to restore the finances of the country to a healthy condition. But he adds that if a sound financial system be inaugurated, and if the trade and commerce of the Empire be freed from all artificial obstructions, those who are practically acquainted with its magnificent resources will look with confidence to the rapid development of material prosperity in a country which can so happily boast at once of the richest and most varied natural advantages.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

THE FIGHT AT PORT REPUBLIC—FEDERAL LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED 1,000.

An officer who was in the battle of Port Republic, doing duty in the advance of General Shields' brigade, arrived at Washington this afternoon. He says he received positive orders not to burn the bridge over the Shenandoah. Our entire loss in the fight, in killed, wounded and prisoners, did not exceed 1,000. One hundred and fifty-six of our men were killed, and three hundred wounded. The regiments engaged in the fight were the 7th Indiana, and the 5th, 7th and 29th Ohio. Colonel Buckley is missing.

THE SURPRISE AT NEOSHO, MO.—The Springfield *Missourian*, of the 6th instant, gives the facts of the surprise of Captain John M. Richardson's camp of State militia as follows:

Richardson's forces, two hundred in number, were attacked on the 2d by 1,500 Indians and Confederates and were dispersed. The militia lost two killed and three wounded. Amongst the latter was Captain Richardson, who had his horse shot from under him, and was hurt by the fall, and also wounded. About fifty horses, and a number of guns, overcoats, ammunition, &c., were captured from our men. The Confederates are known to have lost one man killed. After securing their plunder, they retreated towards their camp, about eighteen miles from Neosho. Richardson's men fell back to Mount Vernon, where they were reinforced by a portion of the Tenth Illinois cavalry, from Springfield.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.

A. L. HUGGINS, JOHN MANN, HENRY JAMES, SAMUEL ORENDORF, J. C. GRAFFLIN.

Commercial and Monetary Review.

BALTIMORE, June 16, 1862.

There was again some activity in Stocks to-day, and all sound securities were firm at full rates. There was nothing done in Government or State securities; for Missouri 6's 52 was bid, but sellers were firm in demanding 52¾. In City stocks we notice sales of $3,000 6's 1893 at 101; $3,000 do. do. 1875 at 101, and $150 do. do. 1890 at 101¼; the market closing at 100¾ bid, 101 asked for 1875; 101 bid for the old and new issue of 1890; 101¼ asked for coupons of 1890; and 100 asked for Park stock—the latter a considerable advance. We notice sales of $3,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 6's 1885 at 91, and $99 do. do. 1862 at 67; closing at 66 bid, 70 asked for 1862; 94 bid for 1875, and 91 asked for 1885; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 97¾ was bid, 98¾ asked; do. do., second mortgage guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 88 was bid; do. do. third mortgage, same guarantee, 79 bid; for Northern Central 6's 1885 81 was bid, 85 asked; Western Maryland 6's 1890 97 bid; do. do., not guaranteed, 71 asked; for Central Ohio 7's 1865, second mortgage on the eastern division, 65 was bid, but there were no sellers. Railroad shares advanced—sales of 56 shares Baltimore and Ohio at $67, and 50 shares Northern Central at 22½; the former closing at $66¾ bid, $68 asked, and the latter at 22½ bid, $25 asked, both regular way. There was a sale of 50 shares Canton Company at $14¾, closing at $14 bid, $14¾ asked. In Bank shares we notice the sale of 20 shares Bank of Commerce at $22, and 3 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank at $27¾. Nothing whatever doing in Mining shares, and prices remain pretty much as last quoted.

The brokers are to day paying 6 per cent. premium for gold, and 3@3¼ per cent. premium for demand notes.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, June 16, 1862.

$3,000	Baltimore city 6's '90		101
3,000	do.	75	101
150	do.	90	101¼
3,000	Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85		91
90	do. do.	62	67
56	shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock		67
50	shares Northern Central Railroad		24¾
20	shares Bank of Commerce		22
3	shares Farmers and Planters' Bank		27¾
50	shares Canton Co.		14¾

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		
Missouri 6's	56¾	60
Tennessee bonds	55¾	51¾
North Carolina bonds	59¾	59¾
American gold	72	60
Canton Company	106¾	60
Erie Railroad	14	60
New York Central Railroad	38	38¾
Reading Railroad	57¾	58¾
	Dull.	Steady.

The following are the trade tables of the port of New York for the week and since January 1:

IMPORTS.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week.			
Dry goods	$1,232,261	$538,669	$1,118,021
General merchandise	3,630,188	1,608,377	2,233,798
Total for the week	$4,262,449	2,146,446	3,351,819
Previously reported	95,910,794	72,950,767	74,070,664
Since January 1	$100,182,243	75,103,213	77,422,383

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,871,727	2,520,917	2,298,460
Previously reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since January 1	$37,910,666	57,911,490	54,185,160

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.	1860.	1861	1862.
For the week	$593 861	18,076	1,990,327
Previously reported	19,203,955	2,836,897	20,727,448
Since January 1	$19,797,816	2,855,873	22,717,775

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

COFFEE.—There were sales late on Saturday of 150 bags fair Rio at 20 cts. net, and 100 bags prime do. at 21 cts net. To day we hear of no sales. Holders are firm in demanding full rates. We continue to quote common to ordinary at 19¾@19¾ cts.; fair to good do. 20@20¾; prime do. at 21@21¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Rio is first hands is now reduced to about 23,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There is but little change to notice in the Flour market. There were no sales reported on 'Change to-day. There is some inquiry for good retailing brands of Howard Street, and with the present light stock holders show no disposition to sell except at full rates; for inferior grades there is little or no demand. We now quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5 25@5 31¼; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5 50@5 62½; Ohio Super $5 12½; to fancy brands of Super $5@5.12½; shipping brands do. $4 50@4.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8 50 for Baltimore, and at $8 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 were 1,754 bushels Wheat, 10,623 bushels Corn, and 4,314 bushels Oats, making a total of 22,717 bushels. There were but few lots of good sound Wheat offered, and the small parcels offered brought from 140@165 cts. for fair to strictly prime white; 120@125 cts. for fair to prime Pennsylvania red, and 125@128 cts. per bushel for Southern do: the sales embraced 1,000 bushels good to fair white at 138@145 cts.; 600 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at 125 cts., and 1,000 bushels fair and prime Southern do. at 125@128 cts. per bushel; inferior and common Wheat was very dull, and no sales were reported; 80@110 cts. was the range for inferior and common white. There were sales of 2,000 bushels good and prime white Corn at 56@57 cts.; and common do. at 42@48 cts.; 6,000 bushels fair to prime yellow at 55@57 cts., and 1,700 bushels ordinary do. at 52@53 cts. per bushel, at which range of prices we quote at the close. Oats—Sales of 1,500 bushels good and prime Maryland at 39@40 cts., and 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania do. at 40@41 cts. per bushel. The market, under a steady, fair demand, closed firm. Rye—No sales. We quote Pennsylvania nominally at 66@67 cts., and Maryland at 65@64 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There were no sales reported