THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Petitions praying the passage of a bankrupt law, some asking that it be passed at the present session, were presented from Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, &c.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, suggested the naming of a committee to which petitions of this character should be referred, in order to prepare a bill to report at the next session.

Mr. SUMNER reminded the Senator that such a bill was desired at the present session.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill for the better government of the United States Navy, recommending its passage.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, reported from the Naval Committee, the bill for the relief of Commodore Hiram Paulding, appropriating $1,200 to indemnify him from damages in a suit on account of an official act, with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. HALE also reported from the Naval Committee the bill for the repeal of the act to punish frauds in contracts, recommending its passage.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported back from the Military Committee the bill to define the pay of certain officers of the army.

Mr. GRIMES offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate it is the right and duty of the Government to call all the loyal persons within the rebellious States to its armed defence against the traitors who are seeking its overthrow.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, introduced a joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill for further enlistments in the army. It authorizes the President to issue a proclamation in case further enlistments be necessary, calling on all persons to enlist in the military service, without distinction of race, color or condition, and giving freedom to all slaves who so enlist, with pay, bounties and privileges, the same as other soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government from receiving consideration for procuring contracts, &c. Referred.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, his resolution prohibiting any further increase of legal tender Treasury notes, and authorizing one hundred millions of Treasury ten days certificates, at 5 per cent., was taken up.

Mr. C. explained at length his views in regard to a Government currency, and the working of the financial machinery of the country, contending that there must be a limit to the issue without interest, otherwise the notes must gradually depreciate, and within a year perhaps ten per cent., by which the Government would only be paying a difference in prices on its purchases of double the rate of interest proposed. On his plan he thought the circulation could be largely increased. Under the declaration of Congress to levy a tax to the amount of $150,000,000 per annum, the 6 per cent. bonds of the United States had gone up from 90 to 107, with very large and new issues, the people having come to the relief of the Government after the bank experiment had failed. He condemned the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending the further issue of demand notes.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, thought it was not wise to decide on so important a measure without mature deliberation. It was due to the Secretary to consider carefully every proposition made by him. Mr. F. moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to remodel the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up as the special order. The bill had been reported to the Senate last evening, and the amendments made in committee were now to be acted on in Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, wanted to know if the lines to be constructed east of the 100th meridian, selected as the eastern terminus of the main line, were to have the advantage of the land grants and Government credit? If so, he should at the proper time move an amendment to prevent it.

Several amendments of the committee were concurred in.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, moved to strike out the provision granting the bonds of the United States to the different branches connecting with the eastern terminus of the Central road.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, favored the amendment. He thought they should leave these branches to be built by local interests.

After further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered a proviso to the effect that, of the bonds of the United States to be delivered to any part of the roads east of the 100th degree of longitude, and west of the west fork of the Nevada mountains, there shall be reserved fifty per cent., until the roads are completed; and in relation to the road between these two points, twenty-five per cent. of the bonds shall be reserved—and unless the roads be fully completed, these reserved bonds shall be forfeited to the United States.

Mr. CLARK supported the amendment, and Messrs. McDougall, of California, and LANE, of Kansas, opposed it.

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, Senate joint resolution, which passed, for the encouragement of enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces. It repeals so much of the ninth section of the act passed in August last, as abolishes premiums for bringing a premium of two dollars and fifty cents for any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier, for every recruit to the regular army; and every soldier enlisting either in the regular army or volunteer force for three years or during the war, may receive the first month's pay in advance.

The House resumed the consideration of the regular order—House bill reported from the Committee on Confiscation, to free from servitude the slaves of Rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Some time was occupied in discussing points of order.

A vote was nearly reached on the passage of the bill, when the time arrived for taking up the special order—namely, authorizing the issue of additional Treasury notes.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved, with a view of disposing at once of the confiscation measure, that the special order be postponed for one hour. Agreed to—yeas 78, nays 60.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bankrupt law.

The Speaker's desk.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, demanded the yeas and nays—yeas 43, nays 88.

The bill then passed.

It provides that all right, title, interest and claim whatever, of every person comprehended within the following enumerated classes in and to the service or labor of any other persons held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof, is hereby declared forfeited, and such persons so held to labor (commonly called slaves) are hereby declared forever discharged from such service or labor, and to be freemen, to wit:

1st. Of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

2d. Of every person who shall hereafter act as president, vice-president, members of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, or consul of the so called Confederate States of America.

3d. Of every person who shall hereafter act as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any State court of the so-called Confederate States of America.

4th. Of every person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter, hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

5th. Of any person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State or Municipal, in its name or character. It provides that persons thirdly and fifthly above described who shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

6th. Of every person not embraced in the foregoing clauses, who, after the passage of this act, being actually, willfully, and without coercion or compulsion, engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, duly given and made at his discretion, by the President of the United States, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance to the United States. The bill also provides that the said classes shall never hold any office under the Government of the United States.

The House resumed the consideration of House bill authorizing the issue of additional Treasury notes.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, opposed the bill. He wanted to know what is to be done with this money, and whether any of it is to be appropriated for emancipation and support of eleven hundred contrabands here, who occupy houses which might be devoted to the sick and wounded, instead of taking churches for that purpose, thus depriving the people of a place of worship.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, during his remarks said we had better borrow money at seven per centum than inflate the currency during the present condition of affairs.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, opposed the bill.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER.—The Nassau correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

Among the more recent arrivals here is the British steamer Melita, from London or Liverpool, having on board as passengers the captain, officers and crew of the Confederate steamer Sumtre, which has been condemned and sold. Captain Semmes is to take command of the new steamer Oreto, lately arrived here from England, which is to cruise under the Confederate flag as a privateer, and the beast is openly made here by Lafitte and his friends that she will capture one of our California steamers within ten days after her departure from this port. She is a splendid vessel; said to be owned by Messrs. Trenholm, Fraser & Co., of Charleston; of fine model, great speed; able, it is said, to steam eighteen miles an hour, and heavily armed with fine rifled guns, which would make her a formidable opponent for any of our cruisers, should they fall in with her. She is almost ready for sea, and is expected to sail on or about the 20th inst. on her piratical cr ise.

LARGE SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—There was a large sale of prize property to day noon at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, by Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. The property was the cargo of the prize schooner "Major Barbour," consisting of over 400,000 cigars of favorite brands, coffee, chemicals, medicines, felt hats, leather, percussion caps, machinery for making shoes, guava jelly, powder, etc. The cargo sold at over $200,000.—*New York Express.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—Messrs. Hindes and Woods, Police Commissioners, with Dr. S. T. Knight, Health Commissioner, yesterday afternoon paid a visit to the vicinity of Spring Gardens, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of that locality, with a view of abating certain nuisances in that particular vicinity. They discovered great quantities of filth deposited in that portion of Chatsworth Run which is not tunnelled, as well as all along the water front extending from Fremont to Eutaw streets, thus endangering the health of that section of the city. As the result of their investigation, notices will be issued by Dr. Knight to all the owners of "water lots," requiring the abatement of the nuisance now existing on their several premises, and the Police Commissioners will see that the notices are properly served and promptly complied with. Upon the re assembling of the City Council, Dr. Knight will communicate to that body a report of the examination, with such suggestions as may seem proper for the improvement of the health of that portion of the city.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Dr. D. P. Hoffman, residing on Fayette street near Pine, made a very narrow escape from serious injury on Tuesday night last, between nine and ten o'clock. He was driving down St. Peter street near Scott, at a pretty rapid rate, keeping the middle of the street to avoid accident, as it was quite dark, when his buggy ran over a pile of building materials which were lying in the street, in violation of a city ordinance, causing the vehicle to be overturned and badly broken. The Doctor received a cut in the forehead, and one of his hands was badly bruised. But for the fact that his horse immediately stopped, serious if not fatal results must have ensued.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, as the Philadelphia train of cars was passing through Canton avenue, near Broadway, a boy named Vandenhoff, whose parents live on Eastern avenue, attempted to jump up between two of the cars, when he fell backwards and his head struck a stone, inflicting a very severe wound. He was taken to his home, where Dr. Dashiells dressed his wound.

VESSEL FOR NEW ORLEANS.—By reference to the advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. R. M. Heelen advertises the brig Experiment, Capt. Gilbert, for New Orleans. Her freight is all engaged, and she will only take passengers. This is the first vessel for New Orleans from this port for one year.

Amusements.

SKATING EXTRAORDINARY AT HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—In addition to the favorite actress, Miss Mollie Williams, and Stuart Robson in three popular plays, namely, *The Young Widow*, *In and out of Place*, and the Irish drama of *Andy Blake*, we are to have the greatest skater in the world at Holliday Street Theatre to-night, by name Mr. Jackson Haines, a teacher of skating either on ice or the carpet, from New York, where he educated many of the best skaters at Central Park and Fifth avenue. Such is the novel feature Manager Ford has secured for three nights only. On to-morrow, Friday evening, we notice that estimable actor, Mr. T. A. Hall, has a benefit. Remember him.

THE MELODEON.—The bill to night at the Melodeon is one of the best which has yet been offered. Sharpley will give his best delineations, and Harrison with his comic songs will be more than happy. Miss Mollie Taylor, a most finished dancseuse, will certainly be attractive. The public may rest assured that the entertainment will be very interesting. The proprietor has placed on the outside of the building a series of gas jets, so arranged as to spell the word "Melodeon," which is quite an improvement.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

John C. Graflin vs. Daniel Fedderman. Libel to recover for supplies furnished to the schooner Jane and Mary. Decree for the libellant for $139.07, with interest from the 18th of June, 1862, and costs.

Jabez W. Loane and John C. Graflin vs. Daniel Fedderman. Libel to recover for supplies furnished to the schooner Jane and Mary. Decree for the libellants for $180.70, with interest from the 18th of June, 1862, and costs.

James Jackson vs. Applegarth & Foxwell. Libel to recover wages as a mariner on board the brig Union State. Libel dismissed; each party to pay his own costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Hayward, &c. vs. McAvoy & Jenkins. Judgment.

Dalford vs. Boury. Two cases. Judgment.

Newman vs. Cairns. Judgment for return of Property.

Francis' S. Corkran vs. Edward Turner. Replevin. Verdict for defendant.

Richard Thompson vs. John Glenn and John S. Pontier. Replevin. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages one cent.

Assignment for to-day from No. 746 to 787 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

No case tried yesterday.

Assignment 519 to end of docket.

Reported for the Maryland Next Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 18.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

The case of State vs. the two Wilsons, indicted for setting fire to an untenanted house in Homestead, is still on trial. The evidence, so far as developed by the State, shows that Mrs. Wilson, one of the parties, was evidently laboring under a hallucination of the mind; that she had told divers persons that the house would burn down; that she had seen it often on fire while she was asleep, and [illegible] was a long distance from the place, she could see (in her imagination, of course) the house on fire. There is certainly a great mystery connected with this case. Messrs. Gleason and Ensor for defence.

The cases of Jacob Wisner vs. Benjamin C. Barroll and Barroll vs. Wisner were set for a hearing on the first Saturday of the next (August) term of the Court. Messrs. Boarman and Gittings for Wisner; Barroll for defendant.

The Court will hold an evening session to-day, the proceedings of which will be reported to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 18.—No. 30. State of Maryland vs. John Price. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Harford county. In this case a diminution was suggested on the part of the appellant, and granted, and the case continued.

No. 31. Josiah H. Lemmon, executor, &c. vs. Hall, ex. Nicholls S. Hall. Appeal from the Orphans' Court for Harford county. This case was submitted on printed arguments to be filed by Otho Scott for the appellant, and by H. W. Archer for the appellee.

Nos. 44 and 53, being cases from Harford county, were continued by consent.

No. 54, also from Harford county, was continued under writ of diminution.

Kent vs. Waters. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county. In this case a motion for aargument made at June term, 1861, was overruled.

Nos. 21, 25, 32 and 33. Continued.

The cases next in order are Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.

FROM THE VALLEY.

SHIELDS' DIVISION—CARROLL'S BRIGADE DESTROYED.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

The correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing from Fremont's Headquarters at Mount Jackson, thus refers to the loss of Carroll's Brigade, of Shields' Division:

We supposed for some time that McDowell was co-operating with us, or at least Banks would advance and reinforce our wearied army. The only movement made was the sending of Shields with a miserable little corporal's guard of two thousand five hundred men, called a "flying column."—Think of a flying column with two and a half miles of wagons trailing behind them. Thus morning after the battle we moved cautiously over ground totally strange to us, so perfectly adapted to the enemy for defence. At sunset and during the night the retreat of the Confederates took place.—They fell on Carroll in the morning, overwhelming his handful of men; bayoneting the poor fellows to their heart's content, they followed them to Luray, and to-day there are not one hundred soldiers left of Carroll's famous flying column. The only redeeming feature in this affair was the saving of the trains—they were withdrawn in time to escape Jackson's clutches. The officer in charge, whose name I have not obtained, deserves a higher reward than he is likely to obtain in these days of political brigadiers.

LET THEM GO.—It is reported by our despatches that Denmark wants all the negroes we can spare, to put to labor in that delightful region. We are obliged to Denmark, and our answer is that she can have them. In Massachusetts, there are a great many persons whom we cannot recommend to Denmark as full-blooded negroes; but yet the fact of their having lived there a few years, and having become brightened up in color by the intermixture of a little white blood, ought not to throw them out of a good place. Some in Pennsylvania, some in New York, and a little more so in Ohio. Now, Denmark, you can have these fellows cheap; we don't want them; the Abolitionists don't want them; although before they went into the business they thought they did. We don't expect to get our money back, nor by a good deal. But as we've devised a way to fix that by taxing the West pretty steep, we think we'll let you have them at your own terms. Denmark, come and take them right away; and when you next tell us "there's something rotten" in your borders, we shall know what you mean.—*Dubuque Herald.*

MR. MERCIER AND JEFF. DAVIS.—A French paper states that, at the time of his visit to Richmond, Mr. Mercier had an interview with Jeff. Davis, and that in course of conversation he asked from the Confederate President if there was not in his mind any ground upon which the South could make proposals of peace to the North. "No, sir," said Jefferson Davis, "the Confederate States are not so high or so low as to entertain any thought of that kind. The time for peace will, doubtless, come; but it has not yet, and we must wait awhile before we can avail ourselves of your good offices."

The Philadelphians are making strenuous exertions to have an immense naval and military depot established on League Island, which is situated at the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about five miles below the heart of the city, and contains four or five thousand acres of land. It is separated from the mainland by "Back Channel," which is about one hundred and fifty yards wide. At the foot of Broad street a bridge is thrown over this channel. The island, at present, is used for no particular purpose, and contains only a few houses.

There is a revival of the temperance cause in Washington, and meetings are held almost every evening. It has been ascertained that there are two hundred and ninety-five places in the city where liquor is sold by the glass, and two hundred and seventy-five places where they are licensed to sell it by the pint and over—producing an annual revenue of over twenty-six hundred dollars.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE MILITARY PLAN OF THE CONFEDERATES.

ALLEGED GENERAL STRATEGIC COMBINATIONS OF THEIR LEADERS.

The annexed article, taken from the Nassau (N. P.) *Guardian*, of the 30th of May, is valuable only inasmuch as it may be presumed it was penned by some leading Southern military politician, and forwarded to Nassau, the nest of British secessionism, for publication, in order to encourage the British sympathizers with the cause in that locality:

From the Nassau (N. P.) Guardian, May 30.

* * * * * * *

Whatever may be the event of the present conflict—whether the Confederates are beaten and made to debase themselves at the feet of their victors, or whether they succeed in establishing an independent Southern republic, recognized by European nations, of one thing we feel satisfied and confident, and that is that the South are in earnest in this war, that their leaders are confident of ultimate victory, and that there is very little diversity of sentiment existing among the people.—These are facts requiring but little argument to sustain them, and, in fact, have been proved to the satisfaction of the world, always excepting the North, soon after the commencement of the war.—Mr. Russell has proved them; the Southern press has proved them; the rush of the whole Southern people to arms has proved them; the lack of Union sentiment in the cities that have fallen into the hands of the Federals has proved them. But the proposition which we wish to argue is, that the Southern leaders have all along and are now acting up to a fixed plan of action, which was resolved on at the commencement, and has never been lost sight of, and is now still being acted upon.

No one denies the extent and importance of the achievements of the Federal arms of late, the military acquirements of their generals, or the prowess, bravery and splendid personal qualities of their soldiers. No one doubts it, for they are Anglo-Saxons and have all the pluck, energy and determination of the British blood. One cannot read the accounts of the gallant manner in which the fields are contested on both sides without feeling a glow of pride and admiration.

* * * * In our opinion the South will never yield—never, never. The North may seize her seaboard cities; but that is of little consequence, as their commerce is already annihilated, and if the ports were opened at once it would be practically of little value, as her exports, which form the foreign trade, are already destroyed, and it would take a year before commerce could revive. The South, then, in abandoning her cities, loses little thereby in the shape of a military advantage, and even perhaps loss in a commercial point of view.

The generals in command at the South are following out a grand military scheme which was organized at the first, and only held in abeyance on account of the sudden and unexpected successes which happened to their arms at the commencement of the war. The plan is to evacuate the seaboard and river towns and cities whenever the enemy advances in sufficient force to render their capture probable, and retire to places marked out in the original plan for that purpose. The immense extent of the Southern coast renders defence at every point absurd and simply impossible. As the North captures city after city she must detail a large force to hold each one for the Union, and at the same time keep a hostile population in check. The capture of these places, which requires a large force to maintain them, in the same manner liberates as large a force of the Confederates, who are thus left at liberty to do the same in other places where their presence is required, and has the effect of weakening the Federal army, while it greatly strengthens the Confederates, who will then be enabled to mass together on every great occasion overwhelming numbers against the Northern army.

Another great military reason for the evacuation of these cities, and which will be continued even in the case of Richmond if necessary, is the ease of advance of the Northern army into the heart of the country, far from its supplies and with the most imperfect means of transport, will be attended with the most lamentable results to that army. The suffering will be nearer akin to that of the grand army of France in its invasion of Russia than any other calamity known in history. Gen. McClellan may successfully advance, he may capture Richmond, he may chase the enemy beyond the city and into the woods; but that enemy, always retreating and desolating the country as he proceeds, will leave little sustenance behind him for an invading army. They advance in a country thoroughly hostile to them, the railroads and bridges destroyed, the country roads impassable to an army accompanied by artillery.

* * * * *

The friends of the South, therefore, need not doubt the ultimate success of the cause, or of the abilities of her chosen generals, who have foreseen and are prepared for all eventualities.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The British steamer Plantagenet arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Kingston, June 5th. Towards the close of May the rain in Jamaica had been very severe—several houses in Kingston having been undermined and thrown down. At a recent fire in Kingston, property to the amount of $87,530 was destroyed. It broke out in the bakery of Mr. Fisher. In Dominica the House of Assembly had rejected a bill to create a registry of voters; it was expected that a dissolution would follow.

The Providence *Journal* says an estteemed citizen incurred nearly thirty years ago, but of which, through misfortune, he has heretofore been able to pay only ten per cent. Most of his creditors had forgotten all about the transaction.

There is much alarm among the whites of Crittenden county, Arkansas, in consequence of the discovery of a design on the part of several hundred negroes of that county to simultaneously run away and present themselves to the Federal commander for protection. There are about 4,000 negroes in the county and only a few hundred whites.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1862.

The operations at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day again showed considerable activity, and all good, sound securities were in demand at full rates—in some instances at an advance. We hear of nothing doing in Government securities. There was a sale of $10,000 Maryland coupon 6's 1870 at 103—no other sales of the latter date. Prices for other securities of these figures; this is a considerable advance. In City stocks we notice the sale of $6,000 6's 1890 at 102, and $1,200 Park stock at 100—the latter being an advance of 1 per cent. on the highest bid made yesterday; at the close 101¼ was bid for the old issue of 1890, but sellers were firm in demanding 102½; Park stock closed at 99¾ bid, 100 asked. There was a sale of $5,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, at 98¾, closing at 98 bid, 99 asked; also $2,500 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 82¼, closing at 82¼ bid, 83 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 67 was bid; do. do. 1885 92¾ bid; do. do. 1885 90¼ bid, 91 asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 98 was bid. The only transaction in Railroad stock was 75 shares Northern Central at 22¼, closing at 22½ bid, 22¾ asked regular way; for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, regular way, 67 was bid, 68¼ asked. We notice sales of 4 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank at 27¼, and 10 shares Union Bank at 67½. For Canton Company $14 was bid, $14¾ asked. There is little or no demand for Mining stocks, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Other stocks remain unchanged.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books 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 coup. '70	....	102½	....	Balt. & O. 6's, 1862	....	....	....
do. int. '90	....	....	....	Phil Wil & Balt	50	....	....
do. ins. '90	....	....	....	*Railroad Bonds.*			
Md 5's	....	....	....	Balt. & O. 6's, 1862	....	97	....
Va 6's int.	....	....	....	do. do. 1866	....	....	....
do. coup.	....	....	....	do. do. 1875	....	....	....
Missouri 6's coup	....	....	....	do. do. 1885	....	82¼	....
N. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 1888	....	84¾	....
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	N. W. Va. im. 1877	....	88	89
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 2d. 1878	....	....	....
Tennessee 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 1885	....	....	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 1887	....	....	75
Louisiana 6's	....	....	....	W. C. & R. 1st 1887	....	....	....
City Stocks.				do. (Y. & C.) 1877	....	....	....
Balt. 6's plain	....	....	....	do. do. 1871	....	....	....
do. 1850	....	....	....	Ex. (R. & Con.) 1907	....	....	99
do. 1870	....	....	....	do. (Y. & C.) 1877	....	95	....
do. 1873	....	....	....	do. do. 1885	....	84¾	85
do. 1875	....	100	102	O. & P. 1st im. 1875	....	....	....
do. 1885	....	....	....	do. do. 2d im. 1885	....	....	....
do. new 1890	....	....	....	do. do. 3d im. 1895	....	....	....
do. old 1890	....	101¾	102¾	Balt. & N. C.	....	....	....
Park 6's	....	....	....	Cambridge	5	....	.30
Balt. 5's	....	99¾	100	Consolidated	5	.16	....
Bank Stocks.				Deer Creek	5	....	.20
Baltimore	100	....	....	Gardner Hill	5	1.18	1.25
Commerce	....	....	....	Guilford	5	.45	.50
Chesapeake	25	....	....	North State	5	....	.25
Citizens'	10	....	....	Md. Copper Co.	5	....	....
Co. & Far. full	33⅓	....	....	Quilledil	5	....	0.10
do. short	20	....	....	Maryland	5	1.25	2.25
Farmers' of Md	25	....	....	Silver Hill	5	....	....
Far. & Mer's	41	....	....	Silver Valley	5	....	.30
Far. & Plan's'	25	27	....	Springfield	5	2.40	2.65
Fell's Pt. S. B.	26	....	....	*Miscellaneous.*			
Franklin	12⅝	9¾	....	Canton Comp'y.	25	14	14¾
Howard	12½	9	....	Balt. Coal	100	....	....
Marine	30	25¾	....	Balt. Gas	100	....	....
Mechanics	16	17	18	B. & Cuba S. & M	100	....	....
Merchants'	100	103	105	Georges Creek	100	....	....
Peoples'	25	....	....	Maryland Coal	25	....	....
Union	75	67	68	Patapsco Co. bds	100	....	....
Western	25	....	....	Santa Clara M's	100	....	....
Insce Stocks.				Susq. Canal bds	100	....	....
Firemen's	18	47	....				
Balt. Fire	10	20	....				
Balt. Marine	50	....	....				
Associated	50	....	....				
Maryland	10	10½	12				
Balt. Life Ins.	50	....	....				
Railroad Stks							
Balt. & Ohio	100	67	68¼				
Nor'n. Central	50	24¾	24¾				

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862.

$10,000 Maryland coupon 6's '70.....103
6,000 Baltimore city 6's '90.....102
12,000 City Park Stock.....100
5,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's '73.....98¾
75 shares Northern Central Railroad bonds '85.....82¾
4 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank.....27¾
10 shares Union Bank.....67½

THE RATES FOR GOLD AND SILVER.

The following are the rates at which the Brokers are buying and selling Gold and Silver:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold	5¾ per ct. prem.	6 per ct. prem.
Silver	3 " " "	4 " " "
Demand notes	2¾ " " "	3 " " "

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	00
Missouri 6's	51¾	51¾
Tennessee bonds	58¾	58¾
North Carolina bonds	00	00
American gold	105¾	00
Canton Company	00	00
Erie Railroad	37	37¾
New York Central Railroad	93¾	94¼
Reading Railroad	56¾	57
	Heavy.	Firm.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks were lower yesterday. Central fell 1¼ per cent., and the Western shares in proportion. Governments were ⅛@¼ lower. As was anticipated, the rise in gold led to large receipts from various quarters, and the price declined ¼ per cent. People who desire to avail themselves of the advance in the precious metal, and to sell their gold to the best advantage, must lose no time. Money change closed at 117¼@118. Money was in good demand at 4@5 per cent.

The following is a comparative table of exports for the week and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,339,968	$3,336,188	$8,427,216
Previously reported	37,910,606	57,911,490	54,485,150
Since January 1	$40,250,574	61,247,678	57,912,376

The New York *Post* of Tuesday afternoon says:

The stock market receded this morning ⅛ per cent. on government stocks, and ¼@1 per cent. on New York Central as compared with the best sales of yesterday. Erie and Erie preferred followed down ¼@¾ per cent., and the Western shares in about the same proportion. The reaction is variously ascribed to the public surprise in regard to the military situation before Richmond and to the unsettling of the policy of the Treasury Department in reference to United States notes of circulation, but beyond these causes it would, perhaps, be quite as reasonable to attribute the decline to the disposition among some of the bulls to realize on the recent very rapid advance. The stock market is a fraction better since the printed sales; New York Central 95¾ per cent. The prices of gold and rates of exchange have also declined this forenoon, and business in both is going on for the packet to-morrow with much caution on the part of buyers. Gold at the stock board is 106¼@106¾, and at the counters of the money brokers 106⅝@106¾ per cent., buying, and 106¾@106⅞, selling. The rate in London is 117¼@117½ per cent. The impression on the street is that there is considerable doubt about the passage of the new Treasury bill, in its present shape, and so far as gold went up on this measure on Saturday there is now a decided pause in the confidence of speculators for the rise. The supply of gold is better to-day. The banks have already regained the loss by the export of last week, and the amount on hand this morning is above the average of last week. On Saturday the total stood $30,477,000; on Monday $31,066,000, and on Tuesday (to-day) $31,226,000. The average of last week was $31,162,000.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

COFFEE.—There is some inquiry to-day for Rio Coffee to go to the West and also for the wants of the trade, but we are not advised of transactions. There was a sale of a small lot of prime Rio late yesterday at 21 cts. In consequence of the reduced stock now on hand—amounting only to about 22,000 bags—holders show but little disposition to sell except at extreme rates. We continue to quote common to ordinary Rio at 19¾@19¾ cts.; fair to good do. 20@20¾ cts.; and prime do. at 21 cts.; Laguayra at 23 cts., and Java at 25¾@26 cts. per lb.

FLOUR.—There is nothing of special moment to notice in Flour to-day. The only sale reported was 125 bbls. Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl. The only demand at present is for good and choice retailing brands of Howard Street Super, of which description there is but a light supply on hand; all other kinds of Flour are dull and neglected. We continue to quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5 25@$5 31¼; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5.50@$5 62½; Ohio Super $5.12½; shipping and retailing do. $5 50@$5.62½; City Mills good to fancy brands of Super $5@$5.12½; shipping brands do. $5.50@$5.75 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, but the demand appears to be fair. We now quote at $3.37½@$3.62½ per bbl. for the choicest 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 footed up 29,504 bushels, viz: 4,735 bushels Wheat, 19,747 bushels Corn, 4,872 bushels Oats, and 150 bushels Rye. There was but a light demand for Wheat, no red reported as having been sold; some 2,000 bushels good and prime white brought 145@150 cts., and 800 bushels inferior and common do. 110@120 cts. per bushel. We now quote fair to good white at 135@145 cts., and prime to choice do. at 150@160 cts; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 115@120 cts., and Southern do. at 120@125 cts., being a decline of about 5 cts. per bushel on the latter description. There were sales of 800 bushels choice white Corn at 59 cts.; 8,000 bushels fair to prime shipping do. at 56@58 cts., and several small lots of common and inferior at prices ranging from 50 to 55 cts. per bushel. Of yellow there were sales of 1,000 bushels choice at 58 cts., and 6,000 bushels fair to prime do. at 55@57 cts. per bushel. The market closed pretty firm for good dry Corn, suitable for shipment, but for inferior and common lots the demand was very light. The sales of Oats to-day reached over 7,000 bushels, good and prime Pennsylvania bringing 39@40 cts., and Maryland do. 38@39 cts., being a decline of 1 ct. per bushel, the market closing rather dull. Rye was in better demand, and prices ruled higher—we notice sales of 400 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania at 60@62 cts. per bushel; nothing doing in Maryland, which may be quoted at 64@66 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—There were no sales reported to-day, and the demand is very light, and prices have declined 2@3 cts. per gallon. We now quote Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 28@30 cts., and Porto Rico at 34@36 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for all articles under this head continues very light. We quote Western Mess Pork at $11.25@11.50; prime Mess at $11; Prime at $10, and Prime Mess at $12 per bbl. There is only a moderate demand for Beef, small lots, suitable for ships' stores, are selling at $14.50 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1; Mess at $15@16, and extra Mess at $16.50. We hear of no sales of Bulk Meats, and we now quote nominally Sides at 5¾ cts., Shoulders at 4 cts., and Hams at 4½@5 cts. per lb. Bacon—small sales reported in jobbing lots at 6¾ cts. for Sides, 4¾@4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 7 @8 cts for plain and sugar cured Hams and 8¾@9 cts per lb. for fancy do. Lard—No sales. We quote Western, in bbls. and tierces, at 8¾@8¾ cts.; do. in kegs (regular packages) 8¾@9 cts. per lb.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 170 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 180 cts., and Ashton's fine at 190 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 36 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—In consequence of the recent advance in New York, the market here rules quite firm. There were sales yesterday of 252 hhds. good refining Cuba at 7¾ cts., and 35 hhds. grocery at 7¾ cts. We hear of no sales to-day. We now quote as follows: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining, $6.87¼@7.25; do. do., fair to good grocery, $7.25@7.75; do. do., prime, $8;