THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The VICE PRESIDENT being absent, Hon. Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, was chosen President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, called up the bill to change the port of entry in the collection district of Brunswick, Georgia, and it was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, the bill to incorporate the Guardian Society of the District of Columbia for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, was taken up.

After some remarks by Messrs. Clark, Morrill and Grimes, the bill was laid over.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to take up his resolution for an adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst.; motion rejected—yeas 14, nays 22.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. The bill originated in and had passed the Senate some time ago, with a section inserted laying a tax of ten per cent. upon salaries of officers in the civil and military service, and reducing the mileage of members of Congress 50 per cent. The House had stricken out this clause, and the question was upon concurring in that action.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought this slight effort at reform and economy ought to be persevered in.

The Senate concurred in striking out the section—yeas 29, nays 12.

The bill was further considered till the expiration of the morning hour, without result.

The Pacific Railroad bill again came up as the special order.

The question pending was on Mr. Collamer's proviso for withholding 50 per cent. of the bonds of the United States, which are 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, and 25 per cent. of those to be delivered to the road between these two points, until such shall be completed—these reserved bounds to be forfeited to the United States unless the roads be fully completed.

The proviso was adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, moved to strike out the provision for the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad of Kansas, urging that it was a mere local road, which embraced no part legitimately of the great scheme of a national highway, which was designed.

Messrs. POMEROY and LANE of Kansas, contended for the necessity of provision for this line, as of benefit, with other branches, to the great main line, as feeders to it, and indispensable to connect the important Government depot at Leavenworth with other centres and depots.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, and others, held that while the country and the East were committed to the construction of a great national road, they in no way contemplated the building of branch roads for the promotion of local interests.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. CLARK then moved to strike out the provision for the Sioux City Branch Railroad, urging that as it was to connect with still another line to be previously constructed through Iowa or Minnesota, one or the other could be dispensed with.

Messrs. Harlan and Grimes, of Iowa, Wade, of Ohio, and Wilkinson, of Minnesota, opposed the proposition. It was urged that the interests of the northwest States demanded this line.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, favored the striking out of the Sioux City Branch. He held that this great enterprise seemed to be kept at bay by the demand of local interests to be gratified, and a great national highway was to branch off into five or six outlets, or have five or six mouths, in consequence, at an expenditure of over forty-two millions of dollars. The road should simply come to the Missouri river, the great natural highway, or start from beyond State lines, leaving such as wanted connecting lines to construct them for themselves.—He traced the branch lines, showing they comprised 1,150 miles, before starting on the great national main line.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, did not consider it as important to the nation which of the several States the commerce of the Pacific Railroad should be distributed through.

Mr. CLARK modified his motion so as to strike out the Omaha branch, instead of the Sioux city.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. CLARK then moved to reduce the distance from 100 to 50 miles, for which the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shall have the benefit of the Government aid in connecting via Atchison, with the road through Kansas.

Rejected, after debate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved to amend by adding the bill for the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is proposed to be built by granting 93 per cent. of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, of alternate sections, on the Northern route, within the distance of twenty miles of the railroad, 7 per cent. to be reserved for expenses of survey, &c., the road to be divided into sections of twenty-five miles, and the money from land sales paid over as the sections are completed. He held that that whole country would thus in time be settled up, and without taking a dollar out of the treasury, or using Government credit or bonds.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, was opposed to encumbering this bill now; after so long a struggle it has reached its present position with such an amendment. The Northwest had been already well provided for in the bill. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 23.

Several unimportant amendments were made, and the Senate, at six o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, offered a joint resolution that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session of Congress by adjourning their respective Houses on the 30th of June, at 12 o'clock, M. Adopted—yeas 103, nays 28.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Lake and River Defences, a bill to establish additional defences on the Northern lakes. It makes an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, to carry into effect the bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, from the Committee on Printing, reported a memorial from Gales & Seaton, accompanied with a resolution authorizing the clerk of the House to pay out of the printing funds to Messrs. Gales & Seaton the amount appropriated under a resolution passed on the 29th of May last, and rescinded on the 9th of June.

Mr. R. CONKLINE, of N. Y., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was then rejected—yeas 70, nays 70; the Speaker voting in the negative.

The SPEAKER announced that the special order was the consideration of House bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damage done thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, said the Legislatures of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri had passed similar propositions. The suffering had been greater in the border States than anywhere else. The horses of the army had to be fed and houses occupied by the soldiers, and forage cut down whenever and wherever they could not purchase these things. The loyal people did not complain, for they looked to the Government for speedy reparation, which was justly their due. If the Government impress slaves into the service against their or their masters' will, they should be paid if such slaves are lost. He wanted this bill to conform to the one passed after the late war with Great Britain, which had no allusion to slave property.

He stated his reasons for moving to strike out the section which provides that the Commissioners shall not take cognisance of any claim for loss, value, or service of slaves or persons of color. He hoped that Congress would confine itself to wiping out this foul treason and securing the rights of all citizens in the country. He was convinced that Congress met in this spirit; it was so declared; but he confessed he had been sadly disappointed. The Maryland delegation did not come here to insist on the perpetuation of slavery, but for higher and patriotic purposes, namely: the preservation of the Union. If their constituents believed that slavery stood in the way of this, they themselves would lay violent hands upon and destroy the institution. There was no sacrifice they would not patriotically make, but they well knew that such legislation did not conduce to the preservation of the Union, but was a blow aimed to destroy the institution of slavery.

The people of his State had got rid of all sectional and party feeling. The bonds which bound them as a party had been snapped, and they are now bound by the man who stands by the Government and the flag; these are the only divisions in his State.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, was in favor of paying for the services of the slaves, but was not willing to pay for them if they were killed or lost.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, opposed the bill generally.

Adjourned.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

SKIRMISHING—ATTACKS ON OUR PICKETS —A NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HAVAGE'S STATION, VA., June 16.

I learn that a very severe skirmish took place yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, during a thunder storm, between our pickets and the enemy's, the latter making the attack. Major J. D. Morrison, of the 4th Excelsior regiment, (Slokles' Brigade,) relieved Col. Holt's pickets at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy opened fire upon our pickets on the right, appearing in large force of both cavalry and infantry, driving in our pickets, killing and wounding several, and threatening to cut off all means of retreat on the right.

The pickets held their ground manfully, contesting the ground inch by inch, and carrying their dead and wounded with them. Among the first was Lieut. Palmer, of New York, of Gen. Sickles' staff. Two prisoners were also captured, Lieut. Ware of the 3d Virginia cavalry, and Corporal Hankins of Company I, of the same regiment.

The enemy threw a large body of infantry and cavalry from the right to the extreme left, firing volley after volley, by battalions, driving in our advanced pickets to the line of their reserve, when both immediately formed, and answered the Confederates, but were so overpowered by numbers that they also fell back upon their reserve; when they advanced again, deploying to the right and left, holding the enemy in check, and maintaining their position, until they were finally relieved by the 8th New Jersey regiment.

The loss on our side is two killed, two dangerously wounded, three slightly, and some eight or ten taken prisoners. The enemy's loss must have far exceeded ours, as they were in much larger numbers, and our men were deployed as skirmishers, while they advanced in a body. One bullet struck Major Moriarty's sword-handle, passing completely through it, and wounding him slightly in the hand.

There was considerable firing in the centre this morning, at daylight, by the enemy at our pickets. Lieutenant Ward, of Newark, N. J., belonging to the 6th New Jersey volunteers, was instantly killed. The enemy lost several in killed and wounded. The pickets were admirably managed by Captain Hopper, of the 5th New Jersey volunteers, under a severe ordeal fire. Elbert Clay Cage, of Morgan's Station, was arrested this evening by order of Gen. McClellan.

The Nashville *Dispatch* says, large quantities of bacon are being received in that city from North

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AN OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.—One of the most heinous crimes known to the law was committed on Monday evening last in the western section of the city. A pic-nic was held that day at Mount Pleasant Gardens, on the lane near the Western Cemetery, by the scholars and teachers connected with St. John's Lutheran Sunday School, Biddle street. Between six and seven o'clock in the afternoon, as the party was returning to the city, a fight occurred between some rowdies who had congregated on the road, and some of the children became frightened and ran across the fields. One of these, Magdalene Laudauer, about sixteen years of age, entered the city limits at Townsend street, and when on that street near Gilmor, she sat down to remove from her gaiter a pebble which had gotten into it while running across the fields. She had removed it and put her gaiter upon her foot and was about to resume her walk homeward when she was accosted by three ruffians. She was frightened at their intrusion and attempted to get away, but they detained her, and one of them, Frank Sweitzer, threw her down and violated her person. He was followed by the second, Frederick Ramoser. The third person, Peter Bantz, contented himself with observing the commission of the outrage. After accomplishing their design thus far, they allowed her to pass on for a short distance, and then followed her, overtook her, and detained her in various ways until after ten o'clock at night, when she came upon officer Murry, at the corner of Fremont and Townsend streets, and her assailants disappeared. She related the circumstances to the officer, who conducted her to the residence of her parents, No. 4 Biddle alley. Warrants were procured for the arrest of the guilty parties, and officers Murry, Shipley and Sears succeeded in capturing them during Wednesday afternoon and night. They were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Logan, at the Western police station, who committed them to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is stated that during the occurrence two negro women passed near the location of it, and were driven off with clubs in the hands of these parties. They do not deny their complicity in the matter. The subject of this outrage is quite a good-looking girl, and was a domestic in the family of a gentleman residing in Ross street, near Dolphin, who speaks of her as a good girl, of a modest and retiring disposition, without a reproach of any description attaching to her conduct at any time.

ORDERED TO FORT DELAWARE.—All the Confederate officers who were released from the several military prisons for the purpose of exchange, and who have been in this city waiting to be sent South, were yesterday ordered to report at Fort Delaware. Gen. Pettigrew and Colonels Hanson, Jackson and Baldwin, left for that fort yesterday afternoon. A report was put in circulation that Col. Hanson had expressed a wish to take the oath of allegiance if he could not be exchanged. There was not the slightest foundation for the report.

DISCHARGED.—On Tuesday Mr. J. Edward Myers and Constant Lafevre were arrested, on the charge of uttering treasonable language. They were taken to the police station, where they were retained until late in the evening. Yesterday morning they appeared at the office of the Provost Marshal, where they were informed that they would be released if they gave a promise not to attempt to enter any of the seceded States, nor be guilty of any act which would militate against the United States Government. The promise was given and the gentlemen were discharged.

RETURNED FROM EUROPE.—Mr. James E. Tyson, of this city, who has been absent in Europe during the past year, returned in the steamer China, which arrived at New York on Wednesday. Mr. T. reached his home yesterday morning, and at once visited the Corn and Flour Exchange, where he was most cordially received by his fellow-members, whom he for some time entertained with graphic descriptions of his travels during his prolonged absence.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Philadelphia train was passing along Canton avenue, near Broadway, a Mr. Lavalette, son of Commodore Lavalette, attempted to jump on the cars, when he missed his footing and fell to the ground. The wheels of one of the cars passed over both his feet, severing nine of the toes. He was placed in a hack, and taken to his residence on Calhoun street, where he received medical attention.

DEATH OF A BALTIMOREAN.—Dr. Jos. O'Donnell, formerly a resident in this city, died of typhoid fever, about the 1st of June, on Mulberry Island. At the time of his death, he was a Surgeon in the Confederate army. He was intimately known in this city, and will be mourned by a host of friends, who loved him for the goodness of his heart, his splendid talents and unblemished honor.

A MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR BALTIMORE.—We are credibly informed that the article in the *American*, which was published yesterday, under the above heading, is without the slightest foundation in fact. We understand that no change in the government of the city is at present contemplated.

FOR EUROPE.—On Wednesday, by the steamer Persia, from New York, the following Baltimoreans sailed for Europe: Robt. C. Wright, daughter, two children and servant; John Armstrong and two daughters, and Chas. L. Oudesluys.

THE TROT.—The trot will be one of the exciting affairs of the season, Grey Beard and Maryland are both noted for their speed, and good time may be looked for. It will certainly be worth seeing, and those who are fond of a good trot should attend.

ASSAULT.—Mortimer Swayne was yesterday before Justice Logan, charged with assaulting Mary Lancaster. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

BENEFIT OF MR. T. A. HALL.—*Three New Plays, The Wonderful Skater, etc.*—A most admirable bill is proffered at Holliday Street Theatre to night, for Mr. Hall's benefit. The entirely new three act play, entitled *Take that Girl Away*, for the first time in this city; the elegant comedy of *Naval Engagements*, in which naval officers figure in love as well as battle engagements; and the new farce (first time here) entitled *The Rifle Volunteers*, in which Robson's patriotism will find a comic vent hole.—Besides all this dramatic attraction, in which the popular actress, Mollie Williams, will appear, the feats of the Champion Skater, Mr. Haines, will be added—a performance in itself of a most remarkable character, astounding all amateur skaters with his wonderful evolutions. Go and see him.

THE MELODEON.—This place of amusement is nightly growing in favor, and the managers will soon have to consult in regard to an enlargement of the hall. The performance last night was excellent. Harrison's impromptu comic song is decidedly a hit, and elicits storms of applause. Miss Taylor possesses a voice of great power and sweetness, and she controls it with judgment and taste. Sharpley is still as attractive as ever.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

James Frazier *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. On trial.

Assignment for to-day from No. 746 to 794 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Gaslight Company of Baltimore *vs.* Ludwig Rustberg. Appeal from Hebden. Judgment reversed.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BREWER.

Theodore Mottu and others *vs.* Wm. Israel.—Bill filed for injunction. Injunction granted restraining defendant from transferring or using certain collaterals and funds in the hands of John T. Morris.

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

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

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

EVENING SESSION.

The following business engaged the attention of the Court:

The case of State *vs.* the two Wilsons, indicted for the burning of an untenanted dwelling house in the village of Homestead, was concluded, and submitted to the jury without argument. Verdict of not guilty. Wm. P. Preston, Esq., assisting on the part of the State. Messrs. Grason and Emor for defence.

State *vs.* James Brown, colored. Indicted for an assault, also for the indecent exposure of his person. Tried by a jury. Verdict of not guilty on the first indictment; guilty on the second. Not sentenced. Messrs. Keech and Stump for defence.

JUNE 19.—State *vs.* Jacob J. Kunkel, private in 87th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, indicted for the larceny of a bank note, of the value of ten dollars, the property of Lawrence Kerber.—Tried by a jury. Verdict of not guilty. R. R. Boarman, Esq., for defence.

State *vs.* John McNally, indicted for larceny. The indictment charges the prisoner with the stealing of two felled trees, the property of James Bay. Tried by a jury. Jury out with instructions to return a sealed verdict. Messrs. Emor and Keech for defence.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19.—No. 36. Continued.

No. 37. George T. Crawford *vs.* R. S. Blackburn. Appeal from the Orphans' Court for Prince George's County. This case was submitted on the part of the appellee, on notes filed by C. C. Magruder and T. S. Alexander.

Nos. 38, 39, 40. Continued.

The cases next in order are Nos. 41, 42, 43, 45 and 46.

DECEMBER DOCKET.

No. 4. John D. Kerr *vs.* The Union Bank of Maryland. Appeal from the Equity side of the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

No. 17. Henry S. Mitchell's Lessee *vs.* Sarah E. Mitchell. Appeal from the Superior Court for Baltimore city. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed and *procedendo* awarded.

No. 23. Adam Snively and John Keys *vs.* Priscilla Fahnestock. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed and *procedendo* awarded.

No. 147. Ezekiel Pickel and wife *vs.* Levi Z. Condon. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Carroll county. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment affirmed.

The papers from Fort au Prince, by the steamer Plantagenet, reported that the wife and daughter of President Jeffrard, of Hayti, had left that island for Jamaica, to take passage on the British West India mail steamer for Europe.

The daily receipt of silver at the International Exhibition in London exceeds four hundred weight. Very little gold is received, and the gold which is taken is principally in half sovereigns.

The Mayor of Montreal has issued a proclamation offering a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of any one who persuades, or endeavors to persuade, any of her Majesty's soldiers to desert

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The Rev. D. D. Nichols, formerly Superintendent of the Reform School at Chicago, is appointed by General Wadsworth General Superintendent of the fugitive blacks arriving in Washington.

The Provost Marshal at Pittsburg Landing has been instructed by General Halleck to pass correspondents to Corinth, or anywhere they wish to go.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 8.

THE EXECUTION OF MUMFORD.

Yesterday morning a large crowd of people assembled around the Mint, it being understood that William B. Mumford, who was condemned by the Military Commission to suffer death for tearing down the United States flag from that building on the 20th of April last, would be hung between 8 and 12 o'clock. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, the condemned man, seated on his coffin in a covered army wagon, escorted by a body of troops—horse and foot—left the Custom House for the place of execution, in the enclosure on the north front of the Mint. Mumford, who was seated on the back part of the wagon, looked calmly on the crowd that thronged the streets along the line of the procession, and appeared cool, collected and resigned to his fate. On arriving at the Mint, the troops and the condemned man entered the enclosure, and a strong guard was posted on the streets around, to keep back the people. What passed inside, until the final act, we know not, being unable to get within hearing distance. We understand that Mumford made a speech, but what it was we cannot say. At ten minutes to 11 o'clock the drop fell and the condemned man was launched into eternity. Up to the last moment there was a very general impression that the execution would not take place, although there were palpable evidences that every preparation had been made to carry out the sentence of the Provost Judge. The assembled thousands made no demonstration of any kind, and when the drop fell, they, with an inward shudder, left the scene of occurrence.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM LOVELL TO GENERAL BUTLER.

From the New Orleans Delta, June 8.

Lieutenant Colonel Ogden, a member of General Mansfield Lovell's staff, arrived in town on Friday morning, under a flag of truce. He bore a "threatening letter" from "Mister Davis" to Major General Butler. General Butler read it and sent back a written answer. It does not appear, from the General's performance, that he was much frightened. We do not think he was a bit. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 1,
JACKSON, Mississippi, June 4, 1862.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler, Commanding United States Forces, New Orleans:—*Sir*—I am instructed by the President of the Confederate States to communicate with you under a flag of truce, and to say that he has been informed that W. Van Benthuysen, a citizen of New Orleans, has been placed in arrest by your orders, charged with assisting T. P. Van Benthuysen to escape from the city, and also with upholding the Confederate Government; and that you have further ordered that, if the said T. P. Van Benthuysen (who is charged with desertion from the United States service) be not found, and delivered up, W. Van Benthuysen shall, in his stead, suffer death, the penalty of desertion.

The President, therefore, directs me to notify you that, if the facts be as above stated, he shall rigidly apply the *lex talionis*—inflicting the same penalty, even to death, upon a citizen of the United States, as may be inflicted upon the said W. Van Benthuysen.

I take the occasion to add, that at the time of the reported desertion of Van Benthuysen and his two comrades, I made a full investigation, and satisfied myself that they were driven ashore by a heavy wind and tide, involuntarily, and they were accordingly held as prisoners of war until the evacuation of New Orleans.

They stated, at the time, that they did not wish to be regarded as deserters; but I learned from Van Benthuysen, subsequently, that being reported as a deserter, and fearful that he would be held as such, he concluded to escape.

This letter will be transmitted through Lieutenant-Colonel Ogden, of my staff.

Your obedient servant, M. LOVELL,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1862.

General:—The communication by flag of truce, under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Ogden, of your staff, was handed me this morning. I take leave to assure you that the information on which Mr. Davis acted was incorrect—the threat unnecessary, for it would have been unheard had my judgment determined any given course of action necessary and just.

Major Van Benthuysen, an officer holding a commission against the United States, in arms, was arrested by my order for aiding the escape of a scoundrel and spy, who had at the same time been false to your party as he was to mine, and confined in Fort Jackson, and told that his offence was not the worst in the Rebellion, if he would produce the spy, who, I was informed, was under his control, he would be released, and so far his offences pardoned. Being afterwards assured that the spy had escaped, in fact, to Richmond, upon Major Van Benthuysen's application, he was released some days since upon his parole, and is now, as I believe, quietly attending his ordinary avocations about the city of New Orleans.

To prevent the necessity of flags of truce, containing threats to me, hereafter, allow me to add, that in no degree will they change the course either of punishment or of justice, which my judgment may determine.

I have failed to find any other thing in your note which requires reply.

I have the honor to be, your obd't serv't,
[Signed] B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

Colonel Ogden left last evening on his return to Jackson, Mississippi, General Lovell's headquarters.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House, which has been closed for some time past, will be re opened immediately for revenue and commercial purposes. On the steamer Roanoke, which reached here on Saturday, came a number of gentlemen selected from the New York Custom House, for their special fitness, to take charge of the Custom House here. The appointments, we learn, are not to be considered permanent ones. They are only for the purpose of organizing the business, and putting the wheels of commerce in motion.—*Delta, June 10.*

SENT TO FORT JACKSON.

The *Delta* mentions as having been recently committed, by the military authority, to Fort Jackson, Dr. Porter, a well-known dentist of this city; Mr. Thomas T. Boiling, a produce broker, and Capt. J. Hucks, a steamboat captain.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

From the Rec of the 10th.

We notice that there arrived on Saturday and Sunday 457 Texas beeves and 316 sheep, and that the stock remaining on sale amounted to 215 Texas beeves and 340 sheep. We observe, too, in the list of imports per steamers Roanoke and Suwanee large quantities of hams and shoulders, sides and jowls, all of which, together with a considerable lot of flour, and a tolerably abundant supply of other provisions, will doubtless be disposed of by auction daily as they arrive. With respect to flour the stock in our market is smaller than could be desired; but we shall probably continue to receive a goodly quantity by way of Red River—enough at all events, to prevent a serious dearth of the materials for the manufacture of wheat bread. Corn, too, has proved a satisfactory substitute for flour. We know a large number of families which habitually make use of it whenever and agreeably convenient, and find that when prepared with some culinary skill, corn bread is palatable, nutritious and wholesome.

The people of New Orleans, are, therefore, not likely to be menaced with famine, although they may have for some time to forego many luxuries, and to live far less sumptuously than they were formerly accustomed to.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF BREAKING A PAROLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 36.—Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and William Stanley, all enlisted men in the forces of the supposed Confederate States, captured at the surrender of Forts St. Philip and Jackson, have violated their parole of honor under which they were released, and have permitted to return to their homes, instead of being confined in prison, as have the unfortunates of the United States soldiers, who, falling into the hands of the Rebel chiefs, have languished for months in the closest durance.

Warned by these officers that they must not do this thing, they deliberately organized themselves in military array—chose themselves and comrades officers, relying, as they averred, upon promises of prominent citizens of New Orleans for a supply of arms and equipments. They named themselves the Monroe Life Guard, in honor of the late Mayor of New Orleans.

They conspired together, and arranged the manner in which they might force the pickets of the United States, and thus join the enemy at Corinth.

Tried before an impartial Military Commission—fully heard in their defence—these facts appeared beyond doubt; or contradiction, and they were convicted.

There is no known pledge more sacred—there is no military offence whose punishment is better defined or more deserved. To this crime but one punishment has ever been assigned by any nation—Death.

This sentence has been approved by the Commanding General. To the end that all others may take warning—that solemn obligations may be preserved—that we may not lose all honorable ties—that clemency may not be abused, and that justice be done:

It is ordered that Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and William Stanley, be shot to death under direction of the Provost Marshal, immediately after *reveille* on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next; and for so doing, this shall be the Provost Marshal's sufficient warrant.

By order of Major General Butler:
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

REPRIEVED.

From the New Orleans True Delta, June 5.

Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams and William Stanley were arraigned before the United States Commission on the 18th ult., and found guilty of a violation of their parole of honor, given at Fort Jackson, in having organized a military company for service in the Confederate army. They were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was approved by the Commanding General. This morning they were taken out to receive the penalty awarded to their crime. They were drawn up, the guard were all ready to obey the command to fire, when a reprieve was read. The men are reported to have conducted themselves very coolly.

The *Delta*, of June 9, says:

"The six prisoners of war who were condemned to be shot, and were reprieved by General Butler on the 4th instant, were this morning put on board the steamer Empire Parish, to be sent to their place of confinement, at Ship Island."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* tells a good story of Horace Greeley, who, when arrested some six or seven years ago in Paris, was offered by a friend, who deals extensively with America, to become his bail for any amount. "No, no," said Horace, "I will go to prison. The thing will add ten thousand to the circulation of the *Tribune*."

A NEW STYLE OF "QUAKERS."—Not only did the Confederates repeat the "Quaker gun" experiment at Corinth, but they even stuffed old uniforms with straw, and left these imitation soldiers on picket, to delay the advance of our forces.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

GENERAL HUNTER'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

PROBABLE STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

HILTON HEAD,
South Carolina, June 5.

Before this reaches you, you will have received intimations of an intended attack upon Charleston. As the crisis of that movement is now over, I hasten to give you such particulars as I have been able to collect of the projected undertaking and of its probable result.

It is understood that the whole movement originated here; and that it is due to the energy and determination of the commanders of our land forces. Our resources have from the first been inadequate to any extended military operations in this department, of which the abandonment of Jacksonville is a proof. Charleston is defended by the forts from attack by sea, and a double line of land defences would, it was believed by the Confederates, suffice to protect them, with but a small force against us.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

It was not long before the somewhat defenceless condition of Charleston and Savannah attracted the notice of our officers. Though pains were taken to prevent exact information of the state of affairs, intimations were received from various quarters which agreed in representing Charleston as occupied by very few troops. I am informed that a plan was formed to capture it by a sudden and unexpected attack. Among the sources of information was a boat's crew of deserters from the immediate service of the Confederate Commanding General Ripley, from whom much exact information was obtained. This was early in May. About the middle of the month came the successful escape of the Planter, with precise details, from Robert Small and the others with him, of the fortifications and troops around the harbor. This gave an impetus to the movement and engaged the attention of our commanders, Major-General Hunter, and Brigadier-Generals Benham, Wright and Stevens, together with the commander of the fleet, Commodore Dupont. So satisfactory was the information obtained, and so complete and judicious were the proposed arrangements of General Benham, to whom the details had been committed, that the plan was entirely acceptable to the officers who were to execute it; and the enterprise was at once entered upon with hearty good will.

Troops and stores were got in readiness, artillery was shipped for the scene of the contemplated attack; troops were brought up to headquarters and arrangements made for shipping them to the vicinity of Charleston. It was known that Stono river, opening into the sea some twelve miles only from Charleston, affords a passage for gunboats to a point much nearer to the city. The island which is cut off between it and Charleston harbor—James Island—was known to be defended by numerous batteries; but these were ascertained to be inadequately manned, and not to be well provided with heavy artillery. It was thought, therefore, that a rapid dash up the Stono, a landing of all our disposable forces on the island, and an assault—perhaps bloody—on the batteries, would, if successfully made, open our way to the shore of Ashley river, above forts Sumter and Moultrie, from which point the city would be at the mercy of our guns. The movement was felt to be a hazardous one, but the information was too exact to be doubted, and it assured us that there were no forces in or round Charleston to contend with ours if the latter could be rapidly concentrated on the city.

This information was confirmed and increased by the arrival of deserters from the South Carolina troops, by whom the precise situation of affairs within the defences was fully disclosed to us. No more full information was needed, and General Hunter at once made up his mind for the boldest and most daring stroke of the war.

UNFORESEEN DIFFICULTIES.

Unfortunately at this moment unforeseen circumstances threw serious and most unhappy delays in our way. The steamers which had been at our disposal all the winter, and which were now plying between Port Royal and New York, were relied upon for the rapid transportation of the troops to James Island; and in a plan which depended for its whole possibility of success upon the rapidity of its execution, this was a most essential circumstance. Just at this moment, however, the steamers, instead of returning to this place, were stopped by the Government in New York, and employed upon other service.*

This was a stunning blow to us, but the officers worked on, confident in the possibility of their undertaking, till a large body of the troops had been transported by small and slow sailing vessels to Edisto Island, from which point they were to make their way by land, while a larger body moved up by water to join them. So great, however, was the delay involved, that, it is believed, at the close of May the order was countermanded, and the resolve taken to relinquish the undertaking. Additional information, however, showed the Confederates still unsuspicious. General Ripley, with seven regiments, was at Charleston on the 31st for Richmond, and the enterprise was resumed with good prospects about the first of June. So energetically had the preparations been carried on in the interval, that the first body of troops was landed on James Island about the 3d of June, and our reconnoitring parties were thrown out to feel for the batteries of the enemy on the following day.

In the midst of these preparations, news reached us of the escape of large portions of the Confederate army of Corinth from the grasp of General Halleck; and this fact has at once suggested a new source of danger. Should the enemy be able to throw into the batteries any considerable body of fresh troops before our assault can be made, the hazard of our movement must become too great.

STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES AT CHARLESTON.

June 9.—Rumors of large reinforcements to the enemy's forces reach us, and some do not hesitate to say that from twenty thousand to thirty thousand of the late army of the West have been transferred to this vicinity, and will give our little force a terrible reception if we assault the city. I do not believe any such stories, though it is possible that a few regiments from Corinth may have reached Charleston. Our troops have, however, met with unexpected resistance at the batteries on Stono, and, as we hear, captured some of the batteries on James Island, and are advancing upon the city.

The army in South Carolina, though small, is fortunate in its officers. The commanders are all men of military education, and of approved character as soldiers.

One movement which was important to our success has not proved practicable. The troops left at this point received orders to seize the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, in order to prevent troops from being sent up from the latter place to reinforce Charleston. They succeeded in reaching the road and effected a partial destruction of it at Pocotaligo; but their work was not so effectually done as to preclude the immediate repair and use of the road. The delay which has since intervened has enabled the enemy to bring it into use again, and with this speedy communication large reinforcements have been thrown into Charleston.

Of their forces we have no exact information, but there can be no doubt that large numbers of men have been gathered to meet us. Balloon reconnoissances are now going on, which will give pretty accurate information of the state of the Confederate defences and the number of their men. It is impossible to doubt that they have thrown up batteries within a few days, and accumulated additional obstacles in our way.

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* Probably for the removal of the wounded from the Potomac army.—EDS. EVENING POST.

From the New York Times, June 19.

A MURDER IN WATER STREET.

A WOMAN COMPELLED TO DRINK THREE QUARTS OF BURNING FLUID AND ALCOHOL IN AN HOUR.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon, a notice was received at the coroner's office, from Captain Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct Police, that a woman named Catharine Curran had just died at No. 270 Water street, under circumstances which warranted the belief that she had been poisoned. Coroner Ranney went immediately to the place and held an inquest upon the body. A post-mortem examination was made by the coroner's deputy, and from the stomach of the deceased there was taken a large quantity of fluid, which is believed to be a mixture of alcohol and burning fluid. In order to be more certain, however, a portion of the liquid was put into a bottle, sealed up, and sent to a noted chemist of this city, for the purpose of analysation.

The evidence upon the inquest developed substantially the following facts: That the deceased, Catharine Curran, who is about 28 years of age, had for some time past been living a dissolute course of life with a man named James Winthrop. Recently he cast her off, and went in company with another woman named Honora Morrissey, and with her he had, for a few weeks past, resided at No. 272 Water street. About a week ago, Catharine determined to go back and live with Winthrop, and such was the tenacity with which she clung to him, and such were the earnest prayers with which she besought him to take her back, that he became tired of her importunities, and, in company with Honora, formed the diabolical plan of destroying her life by making her drink a mixture, composed of equal parts of burning-fluid and alcohol; and incredible as it may appear, witnesses testified upon the inquest that the deceased was compelled to drink three decanters full of this fiery fluid, each decanter containing a quart, in one hour. The result was death in a short time thereafter.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to her death, on the 18th of June, 1862, by reason of the above named mixture, administered to her by James Winthrop and Honora Morrissey, with the intent to take her life."

Winthrop has been taken into custody, through the efforts of Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, aided by some of his best officers. Honora, the other party implicated, has made her escape, but it is believed she cannot long evade the officers of justice.

THE POSITION OF THE UNION MEN OF KENTUCKY.

The Union Convention in Washington county, Kentucky, passed, among others, the following resolutions:

3. That the course of the radical men in Congress—the Sumners, the Wilsons and the Lovejoys—has a tendency to convert the glorious triumphs of the nation into barren victories; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the measures proposed by these fanatical men are more dangerous to our institutions than all the mad efforts of armed rebels in conflict with the nation. We, therefore, denounce them as traitors, and their proposed legislation as the vilest of treason; and we endorse and applaud the patriotic efforts of our venerable and able Representative from this district, the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, directed against the malignant and treasonable and revengeful legislation, and we also extend our hearty approbation to the entire Kentucky delegation in Congress, with the Hon. Garrett Davis in the Senate, and we here avow that they truly represent the sentiments of the Union men of this State.

4. That the restoration of our glorious Union upon any other principles than those of the Constitution as it is, and the Government as it was, is utterly impossible. A consolidated Government may be formed, with a standing army to enforce it, and ruffian soldiery to execute its edicts, but not a free Government. And with all the energy with which we love our country, its peace, its prosperity and its happiness, we appeal to the President and to Congress, and we demand of them that they stand by the pledges they have given us. We call upon the whole people to rally to the support of the institutions as they came to us from the hands of our illustrious and venerated ancestors, and by conventions and public addresses that they appeal to the men in power to withhold their hands, before, in the madness of party triumph, they destroy this most glorious fabric of human freedom, and cause the noblest institutions of the earth to go down into the dark night of an endless despotism.

The ubiquitous Charles Henry Foster has been "snubbed" again. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on his petition asking admission to a seat in the House as a representative from a district in North Carolina. This fellow, Foster, has more impudence than an imp of his Satanic Majesty. He must imagine that the people are either consummate fools or easily humbugged. Some of the acts of the present Congress, we admit, have afforded ground for the presumption, but Charles Henry exceeds the bounds. Having "played out" in his efforts to get to Congress, we suggest that he might get a permanent situation