THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the merchants and others of New York, praying for the passage of a general bankrupt law. Referred.

Mr. WADE presented a similar memorial from the merchants of New York formerly engaged in trade with the Southern States. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill authorising the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title of League Island, in the Delaware river. Referred.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill in relation to the Postoffice Department. It relates to the opening of postoffices in insurrectionary districts, and to the postoffice law limiting the time in which suits may be brought against sureties of postmasters, providing that the time of the continuance of the rebellion should not be reckoned in such limitation, and authorizing any civil or military United States officer to administer the necessary oath. Passed.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate immediately so much of the report of the Hon. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, on the subject of ordnance and gun contracts, as relates to the gun contract of Shuborth. Adopted.

Mr. WADE called up House bill to establish certain post roads. The bill authorizes the bridge partly constructed across the Ohio river at Steubenville, in the State of Ohio, abutting on the Virginia shore of said river, to be declared a lawful structure. It also provides that if said bridge be constructed without a draw, it shall have an unobstructed headway in the channel of the river of not less than ninety feet above low water mark.

Mr. COWAN said this bill proposes to build a bridge across the Ohio river. He opposed the bill on the ground that it would obstruct navigation. He offered an amendment that the piers of the bridge should be three hundred feet apart, and then he was fearful that that distance would not be sufficient to allow lumber vessels to pass. The rights of the people should remain intact and unobstructed. He then alluded to the fact of such a large coal trade which had to be shipped on that river.

Mr. WADE replied that the people of Pennsylvania who are most practically interested in this matter have given their unqualified consent that this bridge shall be built. They cannot see where their interests will be effected by it. He did not pretend to know as much about navigation as the Senator (Mr. Cowan), for that seemed to be his principal objection. If a person understands navigation he can navigate as well in the night as the day. He contended that there would be no obstruction by this bridge, it was only the fancy and imagination of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. COWAN replied by reading a letter from the President of the Pittsburg Board of Trade, which states that the bill now before Congress had not been examined when they sent a memorial to Congress in its favor. But since examination they ask a postponement of it.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILEY could not vote for any measure that would seriously injure or impede navigation.

After further discussion, on motion of Mr. GRIMES the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up House bill prescribing an oath of office to all persons hereafter holding office under the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment "except all persons for whom the constitution prescribed the oath of office."

Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) was to come here and take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, this body would have no right nor constitutional power to keep him out, or prevent him from taking his seat, except by arbitrary power.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the amendment by excepting Senators, members and the Vice President.

Pending the question on its adoption,

Mr. KING moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The Senate then went into executive session; and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE AT PATTERSON PARK HOSPITAL.—A fire took place at the Patterson Park Hospital yesterday, which, at one time, threatened the most calamitous results. It originated in the kitchen attached to the hospital, and the building being entirely of wood, the flames spread rapidly. The soldiers who were in attendance, went immediately to work to remove the sick and wounded—a number of whom were carried from the wards into the open air. The female nurses, and Mr. Emanuel Irons, (who lives in the vicinity,) attacked the flames and worked with an energy truly heroic, and finally succeeded in mastering them. The building was very much damaged, but the flames did not communicate with the hospital proper. For a few moments the utmost consternation prevailed, and the sick and wounded were no doubt injured by the excitement.

A NEW CHANNEL OF TRADE.—The brig Carnima was cleared at the Custom House on Saturday, for Boston, by Messrs. Boyce & Hersh, with a full cargo of anthracite coal from the Wilkesbarre region of Pennsylvania. We learn that this shipment has been induced by the scarcity and consequent high price of this description of coal in Boston. This is said to be the first cargo of Wilkesbarre coal shipped from this port for Boston, but they may be expected to be of frequent occurrence during the season of canal navigation, as ample supplies can be brought here by the Tide Water Canal via Havre de Grace.

THE POLICE UNIFORMED.—Yesterday the entire police force appeared on duty wearing the uniform which has been adopted by the Board of Commissioners. It consists of blue cloth frock coat and vest, and pants of the same material, is neatly made, and in most cases fits the men well. The buttons are similar in size to those worn by the Metropolitan force and are marked with the letter "P." The hat is of felt, about four inches high in the crown, which is slightly belled. It is not generally liked by the men, although it would be difficult to get a more becoming one.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Another squad of Confederate prisoners, taken by General Banks' command, arrived in this city on Saturday evening from Winchester. Their names are: J. Edward Myers, Constant Lafevre, J. H. Showbridge, Henry Ross, J. T. Barr, Wm. H. Allen, James A. White, M. L. Barr, Marion Fabier, J. R. Grower, John Pickering, Ed. Bancroft, John Riggle, and Henry Paffenberger. They were taken to the city jail, and delivered to the Warden, Capt. Thomas C. James, who will have charge of them until they are removed to another place of confinement.

INQUEST.—Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, the body of a man was discovered floating in the back basin. By the use of a boat it was secured and laid on the wharf, where Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over it. There was no evidence before the jury which tended to an identification of the body, nor was there anything in relation to the circumstances by which became to his death. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. He appeared to be about forty years of age, and was respectably clothed.

TEARING UP A FLAG.—A lad of about fourteen years, named John Hooper, was arrested last evening upon the charge of tearing up a United States flag. It is stated that a little son of Dr. Matthews, residing on Sticker street, was sitting on the door-step with the flag in his hand, when Hooper passed and snatched the flag from him and tore it up. He was committed to the Western police station to await an examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGO THIEF.—Mrs. Kershner, residing at No. 238 Howard street, on Friday last called upon Deputy Marshal Lyons, and informed him that her son, John A. Kershner, had robbed her of $35. Detective W. P. Smith was detailed to arrest the accused. He traced him to Philadelphia, where he secured him, and yesterday morning returned here by the early train. He was committed for an examination.

THE DAY.—Yesterday was a beautiful day, and our citizens generally, and particularly the German portion, took advantage of it. The streets were thronged, and almost every vehicle in the livery stables was on the road. In the afternoon and at night the atmosphere was close and sultry, and the heat oppressive, and there was a great disposition to change woollen for linen apparel.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—A grand comic entertainment is announced to-night for the benefit of that funny genius, Stuart Robson, on which occasion he will appear as *Paul Pry*, in Poole's famous comedy of that name; also, in his celebrated equestrian character of *Mazeppa*, in which, it is said, he fully equals the great Ducrow. The pretty and versatile actress, Miss Mollie Williams, who nightly grows in public favor, will appear in both pieces and sing a number of delightful songs. This bill is a sure antidote for the blue devils, and we advise all who are fond of a hearty laugh to attend to-night. Let this benefit be of such a character that its remembrance will be a source of pleasure to Mr. Robson.

BENEFIT TO GEORGE KUNKEL.—The friends of Mr. George Kunkel, our well-known theatrical manager, have tendered him a testimonial benefit, which comes off to-night in the Front Street Theatre. Mr. George Charles, the Irish comedian, and his sister, both intimately known as good artistes, will appear, with many other able members of the profession, who have kindly volunteered for the occasion. Wm. H. Donaldson, the rope-walker, will also assist in the entertainment. The friends of Mr. Kunkel should turn out in their strength, and make this benefit what it should be, one of value to the recipient.

MELODEON.—The entertainment offered to-night at this place of amusement is excellent, and those who desire to spend an hour or two in a most agreeable manner, and laugh to their hearts' content, should visit the Melodeon. Sharply, like good wine, improves daily, and is gaining a popularity which any one in the profession might well envy. A spirit of emulation prevades the entire company, and each vies with the other in their endeavors to please the audience.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Levi Hoffman, charged with assaulting John Haupt, was fined $20 and costs, and sent to jail for two months.

John Murphy, charged with an assault, compromised on payment of costs.

Mortimer Swayne, charged with assaulting Mary Lancaster, was fined $5 and costs.

Helena and Henry Mortimer, charged with assaults, were each fined $1 and costs, and sent to jail for one month.

Elizabeth Robinson, convicted of an assault on Elizabeth Jubb, was fined $1 and costs; and sent to jail for one month.

Edward Miller, convicted of an assault on Fred. Hessler, was fined $25 and costs, and sent to jail for one month.

Henry Hogan, negro, convicted of assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell, was fined $20 and costs. Adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGE KING.

Isaac Walt *vs.* Thos. M. Lanehan, garnishee of Samuel D. Tongue. Attachment on judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $162.98.

John Cutler *vs.* Thomas M. Lanehan, garnishee of Samuel D. Tongue. Attachment on judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $232.27.

John Whittemore *vs.* same. Attachment on judgment. Verdict for plaintiff for $405.43.

Robert Turner *vs.* Samuel H. Gover and Daniel McCann. Demurrer to defendants' plea. *Under curia.*

Reported for the Maryland News Sheet.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 21.—Richard J. Gittings, Esq., Attorney for the State.

SITTING IN EQUITY.

The following business engaged the attention of the Court:

Bond *vs.* Kelley. Motion for a new trial overruled.

Joseph P. Fasting *vs.* Sibertus Van Bokkelin, garnishee of G. W. Lawrence. Affidavit of garnishee filed and attachment quashed by consent.

Exceptions to Auditor's report in the matter of the trust estate of Alexander M. Morrison. Argued for exceptants by John T. Morris, Esq.

The remainder of the day was occupied by the Court in examining the new record.

In pursuance of the notice heretofore given, a meeting of the members of the Bar was held in the Court-room yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the rules reported by Lewis H. Wheeler. Robert R. Boarman and Richard Grason, Esqs., were the committee appointed by the Judge at the last term to prepare rules of Court.

On motion, George Yellott, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Keech moved a committee of three be appointed to examine and report on said rules. After some conference the committee reported said rules with a recommendation that this meeting request the Court to adopt them as the rules of practice of the Court, which was unanimously carried, and a committee of three appointed to wait on the Judge and request him to adopt said rules.

Mr. Keech then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Bar of the Circuit Court of Baltimore county are due the committee appointed by the Hon. Court at its last session for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned them, and that this resolution be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of this Court.

The meeting then adjourned.

This morning the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the Judge reported to him, and he said he would read the rules again, and not finally adopt them before Tuesday next.

PLUG-UGLYISM IN CINCINNATI.

From the following, which we copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 19th instant, it would appear that the "Queen City of the West" is by no means the best governed city in the country:

Our readers will remember that on last Sunday, Mayor Hatch was badly whipped in a beer garden, by a citizen named Bird, with whom he had a difficulty, growing out of a discussion of the propriety of enforcing city ordinances without discrimination or partiality. Mr. Bird asserts positively, and we understand that his assertion is corroborated by several witnesses, that Mayor Hatch first used off-noise language, and struck the first blow. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Bird and a friend who was with him, were arrested and taken to the Bremen street station house, where they were refused bail, refused permission to send a message to their friends, refused a drink of water in the middle of the night, and most grossly insulted while confined as prisoners, by a lieutenant of police and others.

The next thing, Mr. Bird was assaulted at his place of business, 297 Central avenue, by Sam Simmons, a drunken policeman, who has heretofore been distinguished for acts of violence committed upon unoffending citizens. Simmons is the man who proposed, some time since, to whip anybody who would speak disrespectfully of the Mayor, and was complimented by the Mayor instead of being discharged from the service. It was but natural that he should desire to whip the man who so summarily whipped his master.

But this is not all. Mr. Bird has been continually threatened, and yesterday afternoon was subjected to perhaps the grossest outrage yet perpetrated on a citizen of our disgraced city. At one o'clock P. M., he left his stationery and bookstore, No. 297, Central avenue, with Lieut. Norton of the 23d Ohio volunteers (who was with him in the beer garden when Hatch was whipped), and a friend named Patrick Clifford. He was going to the Clifton House, where he boards, to get his dinner. Lieut. Norton was going to the Court House. They stopped at Casben's coffee-house, on 7th street, between Plum and Central avenue, and with Mr. William Hogan, whom they met there, stepped into a side room, and called for a glass of ale each. Two policemen, in citizen's clothes, were at the bar drinking. Their names were Thomas Lynch and John Mears. The policemen, who, drinking with a man named James Whelan, who, as soon as he saw Bird and his companions, commenced a tirade of profane and obscene abuse. Mr. Bird is an Irishman, who votes independent tickets, exercising his right as a citizen to vote for whom he pleases. Mr. Bird had the good sense to say not one word in reply to Whelan, knowing that the object of the abuse was to provoke a difficulty that the police might have an excuse to get their hands upon him. But the game of the ruffians was not to be easily beaten. Thomas Lynch left the house, procured his uniform and the assistance of another policeman, and returned, finding Whalen still cursing and raving at Mr. Bird and Lieut. Norton, who from the first received a share of his attentions. Lynch and his companions seized—not Whalen, who was making the dirtiest abuse, but Mr. Bird and Lieut. Norton, who were making no demonstrations whatever, and dragged them to the Ninth street station-house, where they were thrust into cells and locked up.

There he was told, in the first place, that he was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was searched and no weapons found, as he was unarmed, though if ever a citizen was justified in arming himself he is probably the man. Then Lynch wrote on the slate that the charge was "threatening with intent to kill," when Bird had made no threats. After a brief interval, Mr. Bird and Lieut. Norton were taken before Judge Saffin and held in the sum of $3000 for their appearance at the Police Court this morning. Hurt Williams, Esq., a respected Irish citizen, gave bail. We are aware that these things seem almost incredible, but we have reason to believe they are strictly true as herein detailed.

From the Milwaukie, (Wis.) News, June 19.

WISCONSIN TO MARYLAND—GREETING.

The Wisconsin Assembly sends across the States to Maryland the assertion of sympathy and friendship—the assurance that our people will stand by her in the maintenance of the Constitution with all its provisions unimpaired. In a single week the popular branch of our Legislature has blotted out the odious personal liberty law, and endorsed the Union platform of a slave-holding State. A triumph for patriotism this, worth an age of labor. Maryland and Wisconsin pledged to a common declaration of principles—let the whole loyal world rejoice! Let us hope that the war between States living in the same Union and under the same Constitution is hereafter ended, and that the age of fraternity and equality has come once more. We are proud that Wisconsin has been the first of all the States of the great northwest to extend the olive branch of peace on this question of slavery.

We are sure that this generous, manly and fraternal action of the Wisconsin Assembly will do much to renew the attachment of the hearts of Maryland men to the Union—aye, more than all the bayonets which ever glittered in the streets of Baltimore. It will beget confidence and mutual respect. It will tend to restore that ancient, political harmony which the slavery agitators had destroyed. It will disarm secessionism of its most powerful weapons. It will make Wisconsin and Maryland one in the Union—the protecting arch of the Constitution over all. Let the message of good will and fraternity go with a Godspeed from the hearts of all our people!

The ayes are all Democrats with the exception of Mr. Combs—an independent and patriotic Republican from Waupaca county—and Messrs. Green, Tripp, Dauther and Starks, who were elected as Union men. The nays are all Republicans with the exception of the Speaker, who seems to have lost all the political virtue he ever possessed. Eight Republicans and one Union man were absent.

From the Cincinnati Times, June 19.

THE DISASTER TO SHIELDS' DIVISION.

We are at last in full possession of the particulars of the disaster to our arms in the Shenandoah Valley. One thousand of the sons of the West have been either killed or wounded through a criminal blunder, and it is our duty to inquire as to the responsibility. The division of Gen. Shields had marched three hundred and thirty miles, when it reached Luray, some days before the battle. The men were ragged, barefooted, and had subsisted over a month on half rations; that is, had not received during that time beans, rice, potatoes or other essentials embraced in the army rations. Every day, men utterly prostrated by the fatigues of the dreary thirty days, were sent off to the hospital, and when the division reached Luray, it was but a wreck of what it had been not a month before. Those who had endured the hardships were worn down, and but few were fit for service. Gen. Shields either did not know these facts, or was unmindful of them.

If Gen. Shields is not responsible for the massacre of these men, who is? There is criminality somewhere, and we feel it a duty to demand a prompt and faithful investigation into the causes of this disaster. Ohio and Indiana, whose sons have been the victims, demand it. Cincinnati, weeping over the decimation of one of her bravest and most beloved regiments, demands it. The people demand it, and the Administration must heed the demand. The truth must out, that the people of the West may know upon whom to place the responsibility of the decimation of one of the best divisions that, during this war, has sustained the banner of the Republic. If Shields, tear the stars from his shoulders. If any one else, let him be held up to the scorn and indignation of his fellow-countrymen.

AN UXORIOUS VENTRILOQUIST IN TROUBLE.—Prof. Kirbye has been advertising in the Bowery quite extensively his wonderful powers of ventriloquism—and the Bowery has been expectant for some days past. The Bowery has been disappointed, however. The gentleman came from Philadelphia, and during his residence in that city married Mrs. Emily Holt, a Quaker lady, with a nice fortune of $15,000. She was, however, his fifth wife—the others living in various parts of the State. On his arrival in this city Mrs. Holt (or Kirbye) made complaint before a magistrate, causing his sudden arrest and the consequent disappointment of the Bowery.—*New York Post.*

The first cargo of sugar and molasses from New Orleans since the breaking out of the war arrived at New York on Friday, in the brig Yankee Blade. The captain of this vessel states that large quantities of sugar and molasses are ready for shipment, although a great deal has been destroyed by the mob. Eight vessels in Government employ were taking in sugar as ballast when the Yankee Blade sailed.

Correspondence of the New York World.

CRITICAL ASPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is time that you should receive something more than the stated news-bulletin from your Washington correspondents. For many days, indeed, I have been moved to write you a conscientious letter on grave matters, and can no longer postpone the duty. It may yet be of public service; may impel you to urge with more earnestness that vital strengthening of the Virginia position, which you have already but too quietly recommended. At least it shall evince to the public the actual and very critical condition of our campaign before Richmond. To this campaign, I take it, all prior operations in this war have been mere preludes.—It close should reap for the nation full harvest of the treasure, devotion, life-blood, so bountifully lavished since the grand uprising of 1861. During the past month a flood of facts has been flowing upon the capital in constant streams, from the grand army of McClellan, and from the minor columns of the Rappahannock and Shenandoah valleys. Under the "contraband" edicts, how little of all the truth has ever found the light of newspaper columns! It is now four weeks since I left my post as one of your special reporters on the peninsula. Not a day, however, has passed since then in which I have not continued my knowledge of General McClellan's army by interviews with the intelligent parties hourly arriving therefrom. Officers of all grades, civilians, Congressmen, volunteer surgeons—these all concur in their main statement of the condition and necessities of the campaign, and there can be no doubt that' their statement is substantially correct—none that is coincident with the belief of the Administration.

The condition is very critical, and the necessities above named are very pressing and momentous. Of course our army before Richmond is in no positive danger. It is made of such stuff, has gained such positions, is intrenched and watched over by such a commander as that it could not be whipped, broken up, captured, driven back by any surprise onset or in open pitched battles, even were its numbers at half their now meagre standard. The chance of a direct defeat before Richmond is not to be entertained for a moment. The possible contingencies of the result are threes 1st. The environment and capture of the Confederate army, or its total rout on the battle-field and subsequent dispersion. 2d. The organized withdrawal of the Confederate army to points further south, and McClellan's occupation of Richmond. 3d. The successful prolongation of the Confederate defence until the time when McClellan's army, weakened by disease and conflict, shall be forced to give up the siege and make its first backward movement. The last of these results would be a moral defeat for us, and almost ruinous. The second would be a deplorable event, a barren victory, prolonging the war and our national sufferings—one not unlikely to ensue, but which, consid-ring what might have been and still may be done, should be forestalled at all hazards. It is evident that no result other than the first of the three can be desirable for us. It has been, and is yet, in our power, to give this rebellion its *coup de grace* at Richmond. We must do this; there is no option left us. Every Government dignitary acknowledges it; feels it; sees the instant crisis.

And yet the course of Government has been such that if we succeed in our best wishes (as I trust in God we shall) it will be by the grace of Heaven, overruling unwise and vacillating human measures. A sage and eminent observer of the progress of this war—one observing it from a stand-point involving full knowledge of its inner history—has of late been often heard to say that "God means to crush this rebellion, and keep control the destinies of this free land, but He means to do so in a way as that no man or set of men can claim any credit for the result." The religious truthfulness of this remark is continually apparent. My point is, that General McClellan should be instantly and largely reinforced. Government feels this, and is *half way* acting upon its feeling. It is throwing more men before Richmond, and announcing the fact with great satisfaction to the nation. But I say that reinforcements go down there under a stingy half-measure policy. Government is not doing enough; is acting on too slow and small a method. General McClellan's army should be made one-half larger than it is, *force en large*, if it were possible. The additional troops may be needed in the rear and on the sides of Richmond, or at some distance from that point; but such an addition should be placed at General McClellan's disposal to insure for him that *certain* success which the patient sense of the public now demands.

"What, then, is the truth about our army before Richmond?" The question is widely answered. It was ridiculously small, in view of the work before it, when it landed at Old Point Comfort—smaller than the public has ever imagined—powerful only in equipment, artillery, leadership, and the trained, invincible courage of its men. McClellan was deprived of one-third of his Potomac command, in order that Fremont, Banks and McDowell, might have corps approximate to their reputed labors. All very well, if the Generals last-named had performed the task of sweeping the Confederates from Central and Western Virginia down to a mere remnant and closing in with McClellan around the herd. But this they have not done. Meanwhile McClellan has pushed through entire obstacles to the trysting-place. His campaign has been brief—and deadly. Twenty-five thousand men, more or less, have been placed *hors du combat* by wounds, sickness, death in the hospital and on the battle-field. I do not know what proportion this number bears to the original number at Yorktown. Such a revelation would be in direct conflict with Mr. Stanton's very proper censorship, but the proportion is a justly alarming one. And the mortality continues. These trench-dug, deluged Chickahominy swamplands are not a healthful region under the summer sun and rains! Look at my friend "S. W.," the most thoughtful and accomplished of the *Tribune* correspondents near Richmond. He is down on his knees, telling the *Tribune* in every one of his earnest letters that that journal made a terrible mistake some months since, and can only atone for it by urging the rapid strengthening of McClellan's hands. This I take to be the gist of what he says, and is what I should expect from a candid man under the circumstances.

All the troops which, up to this date, Mr. Stanton has been able to send to General McClellan, have not excelled, in number, the peninsula depletions. The army is at or near its original standard. So far, so good; but something more is needed. For

Observe the probabilities as to the strength and policy of the Confederates. We have been driving our opponents in upon themselves. Not an able-bodied Southern man is to be found in Virginia, north of our advanced lines. A surgeon, who has been all through the Rappahannock country, recently published—we has met with an apparently servicable by inhabitant. Inquiry has developed that a rupture or some other hidden disability has kept him out of the Confederate army and at his home. The entire reserve force of the sea board States has been gathered up by conscription. Minor points—the Gulf defences, &c.—have been yielded for the time, and the available Confederate strength concentrated at Richmond. This, of course, with the Confederate understanding of McClellan's crippled position. Here, at last, our enemies see their chance of meeting us under such disadvantage as may well justify their desperate attempt to strike a vital blow. Supposing they are risking all on one hazard? It behooves us to see that the hazard shall involve no risks for us. It must be as firmly met as it is vigorously proffered.

I believe that McClellan, from the first, has been opposed on the peninsula by a force larger than his own, and that, even were the Western army out of the question, concentration and conscription alone have garrisoned Richmond in numbers far beyond those of the besiegers. But within the last week a dread and ominous fact has been added to all this. The question, "What has become of the Beauregard's army?" is beginning to be answered. Hints of reinforcements, dozens of well trained and disciplined regiments, are observed filing to the front of the Confederate lines—not drawn from the rear, but evidently added to the gross number. And Jackson, like wise, even if the rumor of his large reinforcement is false, contrives to make it appear so true as to deter thousands of our troops from leaving the Shenandoah valley and joining McClellan. The Administration, at least, puts such faith in the story of Jackson's reinforcement—and by accretions from Corinth—that I doubt not but that the War Office is at this moment *fearing* another raid down the valley—a raid in such force as to endanger Washington—and is occupying itself quite as much with the prevention of this possibility as with the position before Richmond.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Why, that we must have more men, and instantly, both at Richmond and in Central Virginia. The great mistake of Mr. Stanton, three weeks ago, was not in frightening himself, six Governors, and six million citizens at large—though that was an unpleasant one; it was not at all in ordering a few hundred and odd thousand troops, but in revoking the order as soon as issued. Would to Heaven, says Government (I'll be sworn), that we had those troops now in the field! But let bygones be bygones. Here is an emergency, and it must be met. There are two ways of meeting it; one is to push forward to the seat of war all the loading soldiery between Albany and Washington; to cancel furloughs, and stop drilling at home-camps. Another is to reduce Halleck's army to the smallest number with which he can hold his position, beyond peradventure, against any combination which may be made upon him, and to send the residue by lightning trains to Eastern Virginia. Then let some one leader in the field (not the mentor major-general at the head of Mr. Stanton's staff) have intelligent control over all the corps now playing at blind man's buff in the Shenandoah and Rappahannock valleys. In some such methods this terrible crisis must be met. We have climbed to the very top of the hill, the prize is within our grasp, and it were base indeed to falter and fail at the moment when loyal hands open and the country's patriotic heart is beating high.

I cannot say h lf so much in one letter as even my own knowledge of these matters would warrant. I had intended to have hinted at the urgent want which Government now experiences of twenty-five thousand extra troops, which should be thrown on the south side of James river to cooperate with Burnside and others in closing up Confederate communications south. Another topic of sad interest is the wretched mismanagement—ineffectiveness in number, skill, and facilities—of the surgical corps attached to McClellan's army—a mismanagement which has made the sick list *twice* what it should legitimately have been. The necessity of a new reserve corps, consisting of a score of skillful surgeons, whose services should make after-battle work complete and rapid, is also a theme for your humane strictures. Meanwhile, who knows what a day, or hour, may bring forth? McClellan is at work before Richmond, as he was before Yorktown—not charging the enemy's immense army and immense earthworks—it would be ruinous and wicked to attempt that with his diminished force; but patiently making his approaches, day after day, holding his own and gaining a little, knowing that he is doing his work, and trusting hopefully in Government and the people to do theirs in the hour of need.

THE PEACH CROP.—We regret to learn that there will not be more than a half crop of this delicious fruit gathered this season, owing to the recent storm.—the ground is literally covered with fallen fruit. We have the consolation, however, that what is left will be of superior quality.—*Chestertown (Md.) Conservator.*

The late Master's Mate of the Confederate privateer Sumter, Jas. Lyons, was arrested in New York on Friday. He had just arrived from Surinam.

THE RAID OF STEUART'S CAVALRY.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the camp before Richmond, says:

Steuart's cavalry raid is still the topic of conversation. The Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday, (of which I enclose a copy,) gives a very grandiloquent account of it, and says the Yankees will probably announce it as another Union victory. I beg to correct the *Examiner's* error. I can assure the editor that the affair excites as much admiration in the Union army as it does in Richmond. I have heard, on every side, the most unqualified eulogies of the boldness and the pluck evinced by this splendid dash; and instead of being claimed as a "victory" on our part, we regard it as a feather of the very tallest sort in the Confederate cap.—But the results of it are greatly overrated by the *Examiner*. Steuart is represented as having barricaded the railroad—destroyed a hundred of the Yankees—taken 150 prisoners and destroyed a million dollars' worth of property. This is mainly moonshine. He burned two schooners with forage and other supplies—killed three or four men, two of whom were teamsters, captured two officers and 39 privates, and burned, perhaps, forty wagons, taking the mules along with him. All the property he destroyed will not amount to $100,000. A good many of the passengers jumped from the railroad train as Steuart's men fired upon it, but they were wholly uninjured.

From the Fort Scott (Kansas) Bulletin.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE—HANGING OF THE PERPETRATORS.

One of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated in Kansas, prolific as our State has been of crime, was committed near this place last Monday night. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows:

"Two soldiers, one belonging to the 2d Ohio cavalry, and the other to the 10th Kansas, went up Mill creek to the house of Mr. John Davis, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county, and, in the presence of the mother, accomplished their hellish purpose on the person of his daughter. Mr. Davis was absent at another claim, about three miles distant, but was aroused by a neighbor with a report that outories had been heard in the direction of his house. In company with a number of his neighbors he went to his house, captured the criminals, brought them to town and turned them over to the military authorities. After due deliberation of the matter, General Doubleday resolved to send them to Fort Leavenworth for trial. A civil writ was, however, procured, and on it the prisoners were turned over to Deputy Sheriff Peter Zuck. This was on Thursday evening. They were taken immediately to Marmaton. During the night a large crowd surrounded the place where the prisoners were confined and took them by force from the out of the Sheriff's hands. Yesterday morning they were found hanging to a tree a short distance this side of Mermaton."

LETTER AND PRESENT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We learn that the Prince of Wales has recently presented to Ex-President Buchanan a splendid full-length portrait of himself, as a slight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to him by the American people, and by the ex President as their chief, can never be effaced from his memory.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM PORTO RICO.—The schooner Globe arrived here to day from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, bringing news to the 4th inst. The new Captain General has proposed the establishment of a bank of discount, but there were difficulties in the way. Many English vessels were at Mayaguez, awaiting cargoes for Europe. Sugar and molasses were very scarce and very high.—*N. Y Post.*

The Prince of Wales is enjoying his eastern trip hugely. The English papers contain high-flown descriptions of the honors that are showered upon him, and his reception in Constantinople by the Sultan seems to have been quite royal in its character. The Prince was to arrive at Malta, on his return to England, on the 6th instant, and a meeting of the inhabitants had been called to make arrangements for his reception.

The correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing from the army of Gen. Fremont, says:—"It cannot be denied that we have in our army a set of as energetic, persistent horse thieves as the world ever saw. They spare neither friend nor foe. They run the horses off to Maryland or Pennsylvania, and there dispose of them."

The Navy Department has given permission to the Cunard Steamship Company to use the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the repairing of the Royal Mail steamship Africa, the ironclad frigate Roanoke, taking up, that at Brooklyn. The Company is to employ the workmen of the Yard.

A bookseller of Breslau recently purchased a manuscript collection of proverbs in the handwriting of Martin Luther. The volume contains five hundred proverbs, and has never been published.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.—In forty-two cities and towns heard from, the Democrats have gained 6,892 on the Presidential election, when Douglas was beaten 11,000 in the State. Several hundred towns remain to be heard from.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the people of Illinois, at the recent election, adopted the new Constitution by a clear majority.

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 21, 1862.

The activity noticed at the Baltimore Stock Board for some days past still continues, and all sound dividend-paying securities are very firm. Nothing was done today in Government or State securities; for Maryland coupon 6's 1870 103 was bid, but there were no sellers. In City stocks we notice the sale of $6,900 6's 1875 at 101¾, closing at 101¾ bid, 102 asked; for the new issue of 1890 101¾ was bid, 102 asked. We notice the sale of $10,500 Western Maryland 6's 1890, uncendorsed, at 75, closing at 69 bid, 70½ asked; for the bonds guaranteed by the city 90 was bid without sellers; for Baltimore and Susquehanna 1887 93¾ was bid, 94 asked, at which latter rate there was a small sale; for do. do. 1885, 91 was bid; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage, 1873, guaranteed by the city, 98¾ was bid; do. do. second mortgage guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 89 was bid, 94 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 81¼ was bid, 82 asked. The only transaction in Railroad stock was 50 shares Northern Central at 24¼, closing at 24¼ bid, $25 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 46¾ was bid, 47 asked. In other stocks there is no change worthy of special notice. Mining stocks continue very dull, without transactions.

The stock market was generally steady in prices, but without much activity in movement at the early and only board, in New York to-day. Governments and New York Central were quite equal to the last sales of yesterday, and the Western roads about the same. There was more firmness in Reading and in most of the railway bonds.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

SATURDAY, June 21, 1862.

$6,900 Baltimore city 6's '75 ..... 101¾
10,500 Western Maryland bonds unendorsed..... 75
20 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds '62..... 66
50 shares Northern Central Railroad..... 24¼

The following are the rates at which the Brokers were buying and selling Gold and Treasury notes to-day:

Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold.....¾ per ct. prem.	¾ per ct. prem.
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.....		
Missouri 6's.....	51¾	00
Tennessee bonds.....	58¾	00
North Carolina bonds.....		00
American gold.....	106¾	00
Canton Company.....		00
Erie Railroad.....	37¾	00
New York Central Railroad.....	93¾	00
Reading Railroad.....	47¾	00

Steady.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says:

The money market is very easy to day. The deposits at bank are up to $127,500,000. The specie line is rather higher than last Saturday, notwithstanding the exports of the week. The leading drawers of exchange were somewhat stiffer in their rates early this forenoon, and sales were made for the steamers at 117¾ per cent; gold, 106¾@106¾; United States notes of Custom-House issue, were quoted at 100@100¼; United States notes of Sub-Treasury issue, $329,000 in customs yesterday in United States Custom-House notes, the cancellation of which will give the department a corresponding amount of United States notes of the ordinary circulation. There were also received about $300,000 for United States six per cent. stock, and $100,000 on four per cent. deposits. The disbursements for a few days past are very large, contributing to the renewed ease in the money market. There is less excitement in gold and exchange. The City of Washington, which left this port to-day for Liverpool, took out $2,316,000 in specie.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending June 20th, and since January 1st:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry Goods.....	$1,238,600	$216,330	$244,653
General Merchandise..	2,630,547	1,608,377	2,298,507
Total for the week..	$3,869,147	1,823,707	2,543,160
Previously reported..	106,635,168	74,574,046	77,422,383
Total since Jan. 1st...	110,404,315	76,397,753	79,965,543

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, June 21.

COFFEE.—There was considerable business transacted in the New York market yesterday and to day; yesterday some 12 000 bags Rio changing hands, and to day 10,000 bags at full rates. This has caused the market here to assume an increased firmness; some 1,500 bags Rio were taken to-day at 20¾ cts. net. We now quote ordinary Rio at 19¾ cts.; fair to good do. 20@20¾ cts.; and prime do. 21 cts.; Laguayra at 23 cts., and Java at 25¾@26 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio now in first hands is reduced to 20,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The market continues dull. The demand is confined principally to Howard Street Super, for which there is a fair inquiry from the trade. We quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5 25; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5.50@5.62½; Ohio Super $5@5.12½; shipping and retailing do. $5 37½@5.50; 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 $5.50 for Baltimore, and at $5 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 fair to good brands.

CORN MEAL.—The market is very dull, and we now quote both City and Brandywine at $2.75