THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Mr. WADE presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, saying that they view with deep humiliation the fact that the military authorities of the Government seem to be occupying themselves in protecting the property of rebels and traitors, and praying for the passage of a confiscation law.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking the Government to extend protection over all loyal people of the States in rebellion, without regard to color.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to establish certain national armories.

Mr. WADE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

[This bill virtually ignores the action of the late convention held at Wheeling to frame a Constitution for Western Virginia, and adds to the proposed new State the entire Valley of Virginia, including the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, Warren, Page, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, Highland, Bath, Rockbridge, Craig, Botetourt and Alleghany. It provides also for a new convention of the people of the territorial limits designated, regulating the county representation therein, the election to take place and the convention meet at such time and place as the Governor may designate. The important requirement is also made that the Constitution framed by the convention shall "make provision that from and after the 4th day of July, 1863, the children of all slaves born within the limits of said State shall be free." The Constitution is to be subsequently submitted to the vote of the people.]

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the organization of army corps and staffs attached to divisions. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, called up the bill for the better government of the navy. Various amendments were acted on—the most important being one authorizing the President to appoint officers known as prize counsel, one to reside at New York and others at points that may be designated, to take charge of and prosecute prize cases in the courts, and, in connection with the department, taking care of the interests of captors, &c; such counsel to be entitled to three per cent. in each case.

This and other amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for correspondence in relation to the exchange of prisoners, or negotiations therefor.

The House bill to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes, came up as unfinished business. The pending question was on a motion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, to amend an amendment offered by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, to "except all persons for whom the Constitution prescribes the oath of office." Mr. Davis' proposition was to "except Senators, members of the House of Representatives and the Vice President."

Messrs. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, CARLILE, of Virginia, and DAVIS, contended that Congress was powerless by statute to add disqualification, outside the Constitution, to members. Mr. Carlile did not believe the oath prescribed in the bill would ever be necessary, as the seceded States would never be represented here again until loyal people in each possessed the State power, and no man who had taken part in the rebellion would ever wish to present himself here as subject to the Union, and meet the penalties of his crimes.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended for the propriety and necessity of the oath to members, and as not conflicting with the constitutional qualification. He did not wish any one who had not been loyal to the Government to take a seat here, and would, therefore, require all to swear they had not borne arms against the United States.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was adopted, and the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, as thus amended, was then adopted.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, moved to amend by striking out the words "borne arms," and insert "levied war." Rejected.

The words "the Government of," before United States, were then, on Mr. H.'s motion, stricken out.

Other amendments were proposed by Mr. H., including one relative to swearing to support all laws, which he held should not be required, as every man had the right to oppose the laws in the courts, when he deemed them unsound or unconstitutional, though he was bound to abide by the judicial decree, whatever that might be.

This and another, in regard to adhering to the enemies of the United States, &c., were rejected.

The bill was passed—yeas 33, nays 5—the nays being Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Kennedy, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the committee of of conference of the two Houses on the internal tax bill, made a report. He stated that on the part of the House 253 of the amendments had been agreed to, which were mostly verbal, and on the part of the Senate it had been agreed that it recede from sixteen of its amendments, with the following results:

Fixing the salary of the Commissioner of Revenue at $4,000 per annum.

Striking out the clause giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to increase the salaries of assessors in certain cases.

Striking out the allowance of 5 per cent. for leakage of spirits.

Striking out duty on furs.

Striking out increased rates on auction sales, and making them 1-10 of one per cent., as in the original bill.

Striking out the Senate proviso relative to savings banks, by which they were exempted from certain taxes.

Providing that on all contracts for coal lands prior to April, 1862, the lessee shall pay a tax.

Striking out the tax on rectified spirits of 10 cents per gallon.

Reducing the rates on tobacco 50 per cent, making them 15, 10, 5 and 2 cents per pound, the latter rate upon tobacco prepared with the stems in.

Laying the tax on cigars by the thousand instead of per pound, leaving it about the same in the aggregate.

Adding to the list of exempted articles maps and charts, charcoal and alcohol.

Restoring the taxes on plate, yachts and billiard tables, reducing the latter from $20 to $10. The tax on carriages costing over $75 is also restored.

Reducing the stamp duties fifty per cent. and extending the time for their taking effect from the first of July to October next.

Allowing a drawback of five mills per pound on raw cotton exported.

The bill to go into effect on the first of August instead of the first of July, 1862.

The report of the Committee of Conference was concurred in.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, introduced a bill in relation to the duties of the heads of the several Executive Departments. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, the House confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. C. moved to substitute the Senate bill therefor.

Pending the motion, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill for the repairing of St. Thomas' Episcopal church at Hancock, Maryland. Referred.

Also, from the same committee a bill for the relief of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill in relation to the education of colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce a bill amendatory of the bill to free from service and labor persons held to service and labor in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Let it be read.

The Clerk proceeded to the reading of the bill.

It provides that the commissioners in assessing the value of slaves, shall be governed by the cash value at the time of the passage of the act. The commissioners, in all cases where it is charged on oath of any respectable citizen that the claimant is disloyal, or has given utterance to disunion sentiments, shall summon witnesses, none of whom shall be excluded on account of color. If it shall be shown that such claimant has given aid and comfort to the enemy, the claim shall be disallowed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, objected to any further reading, as he had heard enough of it.—He would therefore object to its introduction.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, said he had voted means to enable the Executive to put down this unseemly and wicked rebellion, but the measure pending was so unwise, and will lead to such disasters and ruin that he could not sanction it. He examined the financial transactions of the Treasury, some of which he argued were indefensible. The issue of one hundred and fifty millions of legal tender notes, as proposed, was unnecessary. They would not be money but merely evidences of debt and irredeemable. A measure better calculated to impoverish the masses and discredit the Government could not be devised, especially when the untold wealth of the country is considered in the amount of interior revenue, as well as the increase from customs which will soon flow into our Treasury.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, favored the passage of the bill. He did not think by the passage of this bill that currency would depreciate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, opposed the bill.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, offered the following as an amendment to the first section, which was adopted: "Provided, that no note shall be issued for the fractional part of a dollar, and not more than fifty millions shall be of lower denominations than five dollars."

The committee, without coming to any conclusion, rose.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Tax bill, made a report.

The report was adopted, and the House adourned.

CHANGE IN THE MILITARY COMMANDS AT WASHINGTON.—A salutary change has been made here by the divorce of the military from the civil jurisdiction, and the alteration of the mixed authority hitherto exercised by the military government of the District. General Wadsworth has been relieved from the command of all the military in the District, except the Provost Guard on duty in the city. General Sturgis has been assigned to the command of all the military forces in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and has already begun to organize them into brigades, and to make arrangements to increase their efficiency to the greatest extent.

Ex-President Van Buren (now eighty-one years old) is suffering from a dangerous affection of the throat or bronchial organs. Up to the present time the distinguished man has enjoyed a degree of health and vigor remarkable in one of his age. He has maintained the seclusion of a thoroughly private life since his retirement from the Presidency.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A special train, which arrived at Camden Station on Sunday evening, brought to this city sixty-five soldiers, belonging to the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," all of them were wounded, some slightly, and others seriously. They had previously been in the hospital at Winchester, and were, at their own solicitation, given indefinite furloughs, and allowed to go home. They were taken to the rooms of the Union Relief Association, where they were provided with food and beds. Drs. Baltzell, Neff, Heuser, and others, attended them during their stay in Baltimore. After breakfasting yesterday morning, they took passage on the Northern Central Railway, en route for their respective homes.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a man named Marion was leading a horse attached to a furniture wagon along Broadway, near Fayette street, when several boys, who were on the side-walk, threw stones at the horse, which hit him, and he dashed off at a furious rate of speed. Mr. Marion clung to the bridle reins and was dragged for more than fifty yards, when, to save his own life, he was compelled to let go. When the wagon neared Baltimore street it was overturned, and the contents, consisting of various kinds of household furniture, was spilled in the street. There was a small boy in the wagon holding a mirror and he was thrown out, but not seriously injured. The horse was fortunately stopped, or much more damage would have resulted.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—Yesterday a man named John Parrish was arrested on the complaint of a woman named Rosa Bell, who charged him with robbing her of $35. Rosa made a statement to the magistrate, in which she said that the accused had stopped at the house, No. 14 Bath street, to enjoy himself, and after remaining there during the night robbed her of the money. She, however, could not give any reasonable account as to how she came into possession of that sum, and the magistrate did not believe she ever possessed it. She no doubt had the accused arrested for another cause, which she did not explain, and the magistrate accordingly discharged the party.

THE "LADY IN BLACK" AGAIN.—This personage, whose arrest in this city was noticed some weeks ago, again made his appearance on the streets last evening, clothed in female attire. Deputy Marshal Lyons, in passing up Baltimore street, recognized him, in company with an individual whom, it subsequently proved, was a victim of "misplaced confidence." The couple took a hack and drove to one of the principal hotels, where the unsophisticated individual registered himself as Mr. Myers and lady. The Deputy Marshal arrested the party, but subsequently released "the lady in black" upon the promise that she would leave the city in the first train; and "Mr. Myers" was discharged, no doubt, a wiser, if not a better man.

TWO THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.—At 6 o'clock last evening a through passenger train for Wheeling left Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This will be the first trip the evening through passenger train has made for fourteen months. Two through passenger trains will hereafter daily leave Camden station, one in the morning and the other in the evening.

ARRESTED BY ORDER OF THE MARSHAL.—On Sunday night two men named J. S. Fisher and B. Worthington were arrested by order of the Provost Marshal, and confined in the Central police station. They were held for an examination, on what charge has not yet transpired.

SALE OF A VESSEL.—The fine clipper brig Wm. Wilson, built in Baltimore in 1855, of 230 tons burden, has been sold in New York for $8,500.—She was purchased for a house in Bremen, and will hereafter be called the Jeannette, sailing under the Bremen flag.

PERSONAL.—Captains Harris and Roberts, of the English army, now stationed at Montreal, are stopping at the Gilmor House. They are on a tour of observation, and will probably visit the lines of the army in front of Richmond.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—*Three Fast Men, by Bishop, &c.*—Miss Mollie Williams appearing, as well as the fair Olivia and all the favorites. This rare *melange* of fun, song and dance, with its pretty row of female minstrels, scenes in and from our own streets, will be given with increased effect to-night. It is a sure antidote to the blues, as it is all laugh from the beginning to the end. Go and see it.

MR. KUNKEL'S BENEFIT—*Postponement.*—The complimentary benefit tendered Mr. Kunkel by his friends, which was to have taken place last evening at the Front Street Theatre, was postponed to next Thursday evening, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE HOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business.

Patrick Horist was adjudged guilty of an assault upon Mr. Vogel, and fined 25 cents and costs.

Joseph Paulson, negro, was convicted of the larceny of a carpet bag, and ordered to receive 20 lashes.

Henry Coulter and others, charged with having a nuisance on their premises, were fined 25 cents and costs each.

George Kummer was adjudged guilty of an assault and fined $5 and costs.

John Plater, negro, indicted for larceny, was adjudged not guilty.

David White, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, was adjudged guilty, and fined $25 and costs.

Edward Hall was adjudged guilty of keeping a negro gambling-house, and fined $100 and costs.

Thomas Bond was adjudged not guilty of a similar offence.

Harvey Thomas, having pleaded guilty of entering the store of Messrs. Drakeley & Fenton, with burglarious intent, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

James Frazier vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Before reported. Not concluded. Assignment for to-day from No. 716 to 814 inclusive.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BRANCH.

David Hennen et al. vs. Zenas Barnum et al.—Bill filed in this case for the sale of Barnum's Hotel for account of rents under the will of David Barnum, deceased, the original proprietor. The grand-children of the testator filed the bill against Andrew McLaughlin and others, the present occupant, contending that part of the will of David Barnum is void, because it creates a perpetuity.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

Walsh & Conradt vs. John Woods. Inquisition for plaintiffs. Damage $143.10.

John Lort vs. the Wolf Street Building Association. Action for amount paid in. Judgment of non pros.

R. H. Evans vs. Thomas M. Lloyd. Appeal from Logan. Judgment reversed and judgment for appellee for $15 and costs.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States vs. George Calvin, indicted for an assault and battery on John Holland, on the high seas. Not guilty.

John Fitzgerald, indicted for treason, gave bail in the sum of $5,000, with Thomas F. Connolly, for his appearance at the November term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 23.—Nos. 48, 49 and 50, Holliday street cases, were postponed until the adjourned term in October.

No. 47. Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Company vs. the State of Maryland. This case was also postponed upon the application of the appellant's counsel until the adjourned term in October.

No. 52. James Cecil vs. William Cecil and others. Appeal from the Orphans' Court for Baltimore city. This case was argued by A. H. Hobbs for the appellant, and by Thomas Donaldson for the appellees.

No. 55. Submitted on notes filed.

No. 51. James Cecil vs. Owen Cecil and others. Appeal from the Orphans' Court for Baltimore city. This case was argued by A. H. Hobbs for the appellant, and by Thomas Donaldson for the appellees.

ANOTHER DREADFUL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.—The English papers report another dreadful colliery accident, which occurred a fortnight since at Bradley, Hilston. Four men and three boys were engaged at the colliery of Messrs. G. H. Thorneycroft & Company, making a communication between the engine pit of the colliery and a pit in the thick coal seam. The object in view was to make a water level to draw off into the engine pit a large accumulation of water in the thick coal which was at a higher level than the engine pit. The men had proceeded in their work to within about fifteen feet of the water, when it burst in upon them in great force. They were driven before it to the shaft, by which they descended, a distance of about seventy yards, and shouted for the tackle to be sent down. The butty of the pit, who had just ascended, made instant preparations to comply with their request; but before the skip could be got down to the point at which they raised the alarm, the weight and force of the rushing water had destroyed the scaffolding which here spanned the shaft, and forced the poor fellows into the water beneath.

As soon as the two pumping engines, which were at once put on in full work, had drawn off sufficient water, Harvey, the manager, descended, and, accompanied by two other men, found two of the deceased driven by the force of the liberated water into the "inset" at the bottom of the engine pit, some two hundred yards from the place where they were at work when the water broke in upon them. They were by that time dead. The deceased are Thomas Dunning, aged forty-eight, married (the "doggy" of the pit), and his son Isaac, aged twelve; Charles Deakin, aged twenty-two; Joseph Wilks, married, and having four children; Samuel Speed, twenty; Frederick Cound, fifteen, and William Schofield. Only three of the bodies were recovered.

A LARGE HAUL OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Last Saturday afternoon, the provost guard entered the private house of a German on O street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and seized about $4,000 worth of Government property, consisting of soldiers' clothing, blankets, knapsacks, &c. They were said to have been stolen from the Government by parties connected with Blenker's division. We learn that an arrest was made at the same time, but could not get the name. We hope all these robbers will be ferretted out and severely punished.—*Wash. Republican.*

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.—We have received a private note from our correspondent at Port Royal, in which he states that the effective Federal force engaged in the attack upon Charleston does not exceed five or six thousand men.—Notwithstanding the large numbers oppose to them, our troops have fought with great bravery, and in every engagement have put to flight superior numbers. There is, however, a loud call upon the Government to send forward reinforcements, which are much needed to garrison Port Royal and other points.—*Boston Traveler.*

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mosquera has at last concluded to bring the Isthmus under his own control. On the 5th inst. a schooner arrived at Aspinwall, bringing eighty soldiers, and on the 7th an additional force of 130 more in another schooner—all under the command of Colonel Santacoloma. According to his first announcement, these troops were only to proceed through Panama on their way to Buenaventura; but the Governor of Panama having information that their object was to take possession of Panama, requested Colonel Totten, agent Pacific Railroad, not to give the troops transit. He then issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to arm themselves, and erected barricades throughout the city.

Many families fled into the country, but the sympathy of most of the inhabitants was with Mosquera, while many crossed the Isthmus to join his forces. Col. Santacoloma went in person to Panama and assured the Governor that his only object is to prevent the repetition of such outrages as were lately committed by armed men under Gen. Sumner; that Gen. Herran is known to be taking steps for possessing the State, which he wishes to prevent and carry out the decrees of Mosquera. The Governor replied to these arguments that the force under his command are unable at any time to prevent the passage of such troops as he referred to, or to contend with the naval force always kept at Panama by the United States; that he will carry out all the decrees of Mosquera not conflicting with the Guardia Murillo treaty, which, although not ratified, he will wait the action of the Government upon, and would not consent to the troops entering the city upon any consideration. Col. Santacoloma immediately sent back a schooner to Carthagena for instructions and more troops. The Governor at last, finding he would not be able to enforce his policy, and a negro outbreak threatening, entered into a compromise, by which the troops were to go over to Panama on the 14th instant. The crew of the steamer Saranac, United States navy, were in readiness to land for the protection of American property, but the commander declared he would not otherwise interfere in the squabble. The Termagant also was to protect the British Consulate. Business was entirely suspended in Panama.

CHILI.

At the request of the President of Chili, the members of the Cabinet who had resigned have consented to keep their portfolios until the meeting of Congress, in June, when they will be called upon to give an account of the business done at the different departments of the Administration. The press, however, of both sides of political parties have been urging upon the President to appoint his new Ministers at once, as nothing could be expected to be done for the benefit of the country by parties who were to retire in so short a time from the Cabinet.

A recent discovery of silver lodes has been made in the District of Copiapo, at a distance of about 24 miles from Pabellon, in the upper part of that river, which has roused the hopes of large returns, and given fresh impulse to the languishing spirits of the miners, and to all business connected with that branch of industry.

PERU.

From Peru there is nothing to communicate, with the exception of an attempted revolution at Arquips, on the 14th ultimo, and rather a severe earthquake at Callao and Lima on the 28th. As to the former, the plan laid was to attack the house of Gen. San Roman and assassinate him, which scheme was, however, frustrated about a couple of hours previous to the hour appointed for its execution, one of the conspirators having given notice, which enabled such means to be instantly adopted as led to the breaking up of the plot. Of course the conspirators were the friends of Echenique, who was to have been proclaimed by the assassins, so soon as they had done for San Roman. Little or no damage appears to have been done by the earthquake.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SHARP PRACTICE OF WAR SHARKS.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—It must needs be that dishonest men will haunt our army in its progress.

I am advised of the presence here of sharks who buy claims of citizens on property wrongfully seized in private hands. In the hasty proceedings of our military men, when this place came into Federal possession, such seizures were unavoidable. But the Government is endeavoring, in the spirit of justice, to make restitution, through the Military Commission and the proper departments of the army, when the proof is made.

When claimant states his case, shark thinks it a very blue one, but makes an offer. I heard of a claim of $1,000 bought up for about $100; and I have no doubt the purchaser knew perfectly when he bought it the Commission would allow it at once. Another of $3,500 was bought for $2,800. The matter is one in regard to which I have made no inquiries, and these cases only came to my knowledge accidentally.

It is feared that some gentlemen connected with arms of the military service, have joint stock with these enterprising dealers in claims, and give them information of the best waters for fishing. Some of the sharks themselves have probably been in military positions connected with subsistence, and have withdrawn with heads full of knowledge and pockets full of cash, to be used and invested in the claim traffic.

I have heard it mentioned to the credit of Capt. Bingham, an efficient officer in the commissary department here, that when a military employee, mentioned, in his presence, an inclination to resign for the purpose of dealing in claims, he assured him that any claim he might present at his office would not be paid; that he was not willing, directly or indirectly, to encourage such a system of jugging, to the discredit of the Government and the discontent of citizens.

TWO SHARKS AFTER COTTON.

Yesterday a gentleman gave me the facts, as they came to him, of a little adventure near Huntsville, Ala. Two individuals invented an expedient for cheap cotton purchases. They went to the house of a widow lady, and informed her that they were sent by General Mitchell to purchase her cotton for the Government, at the fixed price of $20 per bale. If she refused to sell, her crop would be taken per force. The lady, whose mind had been so abused as to believe the Government would do anything, gave way to their demand, and actually sold them all the cotton she had at $20 per bale.—Next they went to the house of a gentleman in the same neighborhood, who at first believed their falsehood and sold his cotton, but the second sober thought convinced him that he had been imposed upon by a Confederate of the same. When the Federal heard the statement, he sent a guard with the planter to arrest the speculators; and when they were found, first caused them to pay both parties $80 per bale, and then, having turned the cotton over to the United States, threw them into jail.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Globe* is not disposed to be bullied by the London *Times*, and gives it some very plain talking, as will be seen from the following article, which appeared in the *Globe* of the 15th instant:

The *Times* is indignant against the Canadian Parliament because it threw out the militia bill. Well, we shall have to bear up under the thunders of Jupiter as best we may. The *Times* has done rather more than its share in creating bad feeling between England and the United States, and would have liked to see the Canadians take up the quarrel which it has raised. The imperial authorities, also, doubtless would have been glad to see Canada relieving the mother country of the entire burden of defending her North American colonies. Both parties must be somewhat disappointed by the result. We regret that we cannot sympathize with them in their grief. We do not believe that there would have been any talk of war or any call for unusual armament had it not been for the mischief-making of newspapers in England and America, of which the *Times* was the worst, because the most influential, and we have no idea of Canada being made a victim of the belligerent propensities of Jefferson Bricks on either side of the Atlantic. We cannot agree to the dogma that Canada should provide entirely for her own defence when she is not the author of the quarrels against the consequences of which she is called upon to stand on guard.

We deny altogether that, except in time of actual war, she is called upon to keep 50,000 men under arms. What can she do more than she has done. She has largely increased the appropriations for the volunteer forces, which would in an emergency form the nucleus of a volunteer army. In a very short time she will have 10,000 trained men of arms ready for service, and far from contemptible in regard to efficiency. What further she may do will depend upon her prosperity and the economy of her members. There is no danger of war at present, and we may well postpone further proceedings until we have made the expenditure of the province approach somewhat nearer to its income. If the Colonial office had sent us a statesman, and not a "civil service commissioner," like Sir Edmund Head, we might perhaps have been able to do more now. It it will instruct its representatives not to try to push through jobbing railway bills, but to use their influence to reduce expenditures, the English people may be gratified that only in the matter of defence, but also in the reduction of the tariff.

GEN. BUTLER'S ORDER, "No. 28."—When General Butler's order was first made known in which he threatened that any woman, who by word, look or gesture should insult the Federal soldiers, should be treated as a wanton plying her avocation, it was pronounced a forgery. Beauregard, who read it at the head of his troops, was called a liar. When it turned out to be authentic, the next step was to explain it away. It related to a city ordinance, it was said, which consigned frail street walkers to the calabouse. General Butler has neither made nor accepted this explanation. He reiterates and maintains the order in all its grossness, as will be seen by the letter which he sent to Mayor Monroe during the controversy. We have said very little about this order; for we desired that its author should have a chance of explaining it. As it stands, now, it is a shame and a folly; the President should disavow it, publicly, and rebuke its author. To send missionaries to establish Sunday schools and primary classes for vagrant negroes, under the protection of the army; and to give license to our soldiery to treat the ladies of the first city of the South, as harlots, is a specimen of philanthropy, which may be endured in some quarters where fanaticism runs high, but which will not be tolerated by public opinion abroad, nor by ourselves when the moment of cool reflection comes.—*Albany Argus.*

WHERE THE SYMPATHY.—The 7th Indiana regiment marched from Fredericksburg to Port Republic in a destitute condition, a large number without shoes, and their route could have been traced by the blood which marked their footsteps. On Saturday night last four hundred wounded men from the battle-field of Port Republic arrived in Washington in box cars, and it was late the next day before they were removed to quarters where they could receive the much needed surgical attention and be relieved from their sufferings. At the same time the Government were supporting in comfortable quarters some eleven hundred lazy runaway negroes. This shows the sympathy of the powers that be. The gallant men who had been wounded while bravely fighting the battles of the Constitution and the Union, must have found great consolation in this contrast in the paternal care of the governmental authorities. Buncombe resolutions of stay-at-home patriots will not avail much with the wounded and neglected soldier.—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

WHAT THEY THINK OF GEN. BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION IN PARIS.—The proclamations of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, are gaining for that officer a world-wide reputation, but the reputation is not exactly the kind most to be desired. Haynau, Radetsky, Gurtal, are the Generals he is compared to, and New Orleans is placed in the rank of Venice and Lombardy; under the rule of the Generals named. Martial law is the same in all countries, and contains certain disagreeable details, which only frankly brutal or thoughtless Generals put in print; the Austrian Generals above-named belonged to the frankly brutal category. Gen. Butler, most probably, to the thoughtless. An experienced and discreet General declares martial law without too many specifications, and possesses under it all the power the exigency demands. A good deal of unnecessary excitement has been created here by the reports that General Butler had seized the Consulates of the foreign Powers at New Orleans, and the money which these held in the banks of the city. All sorts of alarming reports at once found a place in that corner of the second or prints called here with great propriety "*La boite aux canards*," and which they dignify with the title of "last news." One of these reports is that M. Mercier had immediately ordered the French fleet at New York to repair to New Orleans; another, that the fleet had orders to demand satisfaction, and a third that the Consul at New Orleans had protested, and that M. Mercier had made the circumstance the occasion of a sharp note to the Government at Washington.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

ANOTHER EMBLEM AT PANAMA.—By the steamship North Star, which arrived here from Aspinwall yesterday, we have intelligence of some interest from Panama. It seems that Mosquera sent about two hundred troops to take possession of Panama, under the pretence of crossing the Isthmus. The Governor of Panama perceived his design, and ordered the people to barricade the streets and arm themselves for the defence of the city. Some of them ran away, others joined Mosquera's forces, the negroes threatened an outbreak, and all was excitement, hubbub and confusion. The United States Consul exerted himself to prevent a fight. The other consuls assumed neutral positions. The Governor and Colonel Santa Coloma, who commanded Mosquera's troops, talked and corresponded. The United States frigate Saranac and the British ship Termagant took the care of foreigners and foreign affairs, and Colonel Santa Coloma very kindly avowed pacific intentions towards all outsiders. Finally, after keeping up the farce long enough, the Governor decided to let the Colonel travel to Panama: and what will be done there we shall learn by and by. What curious people these South Americans are, and what a great ado they manage to get up about nothing at all,—in comparison with their petty squabbles our civil war seems like a battle of the gods.—*New York Herald.*

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 23, 1862.

There is nothing of special interest to notice in the Stock market to day, if we except a slight decline in Baltimore and Ohio shares as well as in Northern Central G's. City securities continue in active demand at the advanced rates. In Government and State securities there is nothing doing; for Missouri 6's, coupons, 51 was bid, 54 asked. The sales of City 6's amount to $1,553 of 1890 at 102, closing at 101¾ bid, 102 asked for those of 1875; 101¾ bid, 102 asked for the new issue of 1890, and 102 asked for the new issue; for Park 6's 100¼ was bid, but there were no sellers at this figure. The only transaction in Railway bonds was $1,550 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 81¼, a decline of ¼ on last sales—closing at 81 bid, 82 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio inscribed 6's 1862 65¾ bid, 66¾ asked; do. do. 1880 92 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 98¼ was bid, do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 89 was bid, 93 asked; for Central Ohio 7's, first mortgage on the Western division, 82 was bid, 87¼ asked; for Western Maryland 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 100 was bid, 100½ asked, an advance on last sales reported; do. do., not guaranteed, 70 bid. In Railway shares we notice the sale of 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 46¾, and 50 do. at 46¾, a decline of ¼ on last sales; closing at 46¾ bid, 46¾ asked regular way; for Northern Central $24¼ was bid. There was some movement in Bank stocks to-day—20 shares Bank of Baltimore sold at $93; 60 shares Merchants' Bank at $104¾; and 48 shares Union Bank at $70. Mining stocks continue very dull—the only sale reported was 500 shares Springfield at $2.50. For Canton Company $14 was bid, $15 asked.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, June 23, 1862.

$1,555 Baltimore city 6's '90	102
1,500 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	81¼
50 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock	65¾
50 do. do.	65¾
20 shares Bank of Baltimore	93
60 shares Merchants' Bank	104¼
48 shares Union Bank	70
500 shares Springfield Mining Co.	2 50

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

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold	6¼@6⅜ per ct. prem.	6⅜@7 per ct. prem.
Silver	3¾@4 " " "	4¾@5 " " "
Demand notes	2¾@3 " " "	3 @3¼ " " "
Eastern exchange 1-20 discount.		Par.

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	55	60
Missouri 6's	51¾	51¾
Tennessee bonds	58¾	58¾
North Carolina bonds	60	60
American gold	106¾	60
Canton Company	60	60
Erie Railroad	36¾	36¾
New York Central Railroad	93¾	92¾
Reading Railroad	57¾	57½
	Steady.	Unsettled.

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

IMPORTS.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week. Dry goods	$1,835,659	$658,377	$2,264,507
Total for the week	$3,969,147	1,823,707	2,543,160
Previously reported	106,535,168	74,574,046	77,422,383
Since January 1	$110,504,315	76,397,753	79,965,542

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,232,068	3,336,118	3,427,216
Previously reported	37,910,096	57,911,490	54,485,160
Since January 1	$40,250,574	61,247,608	57,912,376

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,112,427	222,546	3,076,987
Previously reported	19,797,829	2,855,878	22,717,775
Since January 1	$21,910,263	3,078,454	25,794,762

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 23.

COFFEE.—We hear of no transactions in Coffee to-day. The market is very firm at our quotations, viz: ordinary Rio at 19¾ cts.; fair to good do. 20@20¾ cts.; and prime do. 21 cts.; Laguayra at 23 cts., and Java at 28¾@30 cts. The stock of Rio now in first hands is reduced to 20,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The only sale reported to day was 200 bbls good Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl. There is no demand whatever for export, and the only descriptions wanted for retailing purposes is Howard Street Super and Extra, which sell slowly at quotations. We quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5@5.25; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5.50@5.75; Ohio Super $5@5.12½; shipping and retailing do. $5.37½@5.50; City Mills super at $5 and family brands of Super $5@5.12½; shipping brands do. $5.50@6.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $6.50 for Baltimore, and at $8 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—There have been no sales reported, but the demand appears to be fair. We now quote at $3.37½@3.62½ per bbl. for fair to good brands.

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

GRAIN.—The offerings on Change to day were quite large, amounting in the aggregate to 32,310 bushels, viz: 3,220 bushels Wheat, 23,910 bushels Corn, and 5,180 bushels Oats. The only demand for Wheat was for fair and choice white and prime red, the receipts of inferior and common Wheat were rather large, but these descriptions are altogether unsaleable; we notice sales of 2,500 bushels choice white at 135@135 cts., 2,000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at 118@120 cts., being a decline of 3@5 cts. per bushel on red; we now quote good to prime white at 145@155 cts.; choice red at 115@120 cts.; there was some Southern red at market, but we are not advised of any transactions. There were sales of 6,000 bushels fair to choice dry white Corn at 57@58 cts., 6,000 bushels prime yellow do. at 53 cts., and 1,700 bushels choice do. at 56 cts.; and about 4,000 bushels common and ordinary, of both colors, at prices ranging from 45 to 50 cts. There was only a moderate buying demand, and the market closed heavy at 56@59 cts. for fair to prime shipping white, and 52@55 cts. for good and prime do. There was a good demand for Oats; we notice sales of 2,500 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 40 cts.; 1,800 bushels Virginia do. at 38 cts., and 3,000 bushels fair to prime Maryland at 36@39 cts. per bushel. There was a sale of 150 bushels Pennsylvania Rye at 70 cts., being an advance of 2 cts. per bushel; nothing done in Maryland.

MOLASSES.—There were no sales reported to-day, and the demand is very light, and prices have declined 2@3 cts. per gallon. We now quote Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 25@30 cts., and Porto Rico at 34 @38 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for all articles under this head continues very light. We quote Western Mess Pork at $11.50; prime Mess at $11; Prime at $10, and Rump at $9 per bbl. There is only a moderate demand for Beef, small lots, suitable for ships' stores are selling at $12.50 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1; Mess at $16, and extra Mess at $18.50. We hear of no sales of Bulk Meats, and we now quote nominally Sides at 5¾@5¾ cts., Shoulders at 3¾@4 cts., and Hams at 4¾ cts. per lb. Bacon—small sales reported in jobbing lots at 6¾ cts. for Sides, 4¾@4¾ cts. for Shoulders, 7@8 cts. for plain and sugar-cured Hams and 8¾@9 cts per lb. for fancy do. Lard—No sales. We quote Western, in bbls and tierces, at 5¾@5¾ cts.; do. in kegs (regular packages) 8¾@9 cts. per lb