THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS...FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The PRESIDENT *protem.* laid before the Senate a communication from Governor Gamble, of Missouri, transmitting a copy of the resolutions of the convention of that State relative to the Congressional proposition, suggested by the President, for aid to States adopting gradual emancipation. The resolution, though speaking of the matter as one of delicate domestic concern, expresses profound appreciation of the suggestion.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to increase the public revenue by the reservation and sale of town sites, with an amendment providing for the appraisal and sale at auction, and the residue at private entry.

Mr. DOOLITTLE reported, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, the House bill for the appointment of an Indian agent for Colorado territory, and it was considered and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution requiring that the several departments of the Government shall publish in a daily paper in Washington, on Tuesday of each week, a list of contracts which shall have been solicited or proposed through the week preceding, which shall state briefly the subject matter of contract, the terms and names of the proposed contractors and all persons known to be interested directly or indirectly, and of persons who make, request, or recommend making any such contract—this provision not to be applicable to bids made in pursuance of advertisements or purchases made according to law, but shall apply to all proposed modifications of existing contracts.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to grant the proceeds of sales of public lands to aid in constructing the Northern Pacific railroad, with an amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to provide for additional medical officers for the volunteer service, as amended, and it was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bankrupt bill, recommending that it be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the subject was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported back from the same committee, the bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking consideration for the procuring of contracts, with an amendment.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, gave notice that he should call up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, gave notice of a bill which he would introduce to repeal the act creating the Agricultural Department.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill, as returned from the House, to reorganize the Navy Department of the United States, and on his motion the Senate insisted on its amendments, and ordered a committee of conference.

The House Confiscation bill came up as the special order, and Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, spoke at length in opposition to it, as well as confiscation generally by act of Congress—claiming, as heretofore, the vesting of all power for the disposal of property of enemies and rebels's during the war with the Executive, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to be exercised or not, according as military necessity may require.

He refuted the grounds taken by Mr. Sumner as unconstitutional, that Congress possessed all war powers, or possessed them coincident with the Executive, citing Madison, Jefferson and other fathers of the Constitution to the contrary. The powers of the Government were so distributed in this respect as that one branch should raise armies and another direct them. This had been one of the great objects of the fathers. He held that there was danger to be apprehended to the country from the legislative department, and not from the executive, in attempting thus to confound these. Extreme measures may have to be resorted to in the course of the war as military necessities, but each one of them was reserved for the occasion which might demand it, and Congress has no power to determine—in advance, at least—the necessity of the case before it arises, as an hour may make or unmake the military necessity, which only the military power can determine. On this basis he argued at length that confiscation, liberation and contribution were solely with the military power in this Government. Property may be taken to any extent, and a city may be burned and sacked when captured, under this power, if imperatively necessary. In taking possession of territory, the United States acquired no new title. It only exercised the old authority.

In this connection he quoted Mr. Sumner's declaration that "glorious as it is that the citizen is surrounded by the safeguards of the Constitution, yet this rule is suspended in time of war," declaring that it would sweep away all the rights of the citizen, all wing Congress to know no master and to dominate over everybody, restrained by nothing but its own forbearance. On this doctrine the people's right of petition and freedom of religion would fall. These prerogatives might yet have to be contended for. If the gentleman from Massachusetts had not felt he was conflicting with the Constitution, would he ever have resorted to such a declaration, as in effect that Congress may thus pursue its objects outside of the Constitution? He repudiated the idea that the Rebels were to be treated by us as criminals and enemies both, or either, as Congress might select, declaring that Mr. Sumner, in taking such ground, had involved himself in inextricable confusion. The Senator had declared he would go outside the Constitution to punish Rebels, as they had gone outside of that instrument to make war; but Mr. B. held that it was only when one department of the Government invaded the prerogatives of another, that powers outside of the Constitution were assumed.

In view of all this, Mr. B. asked if it were unjust to conclude that the Senator had reached that state of mind in which he hates slavery more than he loves the Constitution? He contemplated with horror the idea of turning loose the four millions of slaves, unprepared, as indicated by the gentleman's policy. The country had arrived at that stage in which the institution of slavery was in the gradual progress of extinction, and it was satisfied with that process in regard to a race which could never be on an equality with the white man. Quoting again from Mr. Sumner, he declared it a dangerous and revolutionary heresy that the powers of Congress are enlarged by the exigencies of war. He denied, and defied any one to point out a word of the Constitution which enables Congress to do that in time of war which it could not do in time of peace. He thought it not uncharitable to infer that the Senator had another object in view than the putting down of the rebellion—the sweeping away of millions of property of our own citizens, when at the same time it was admitted that Congress had no power to pass a bill of attainder which deprived the attainder of his property for life.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, opposed the bill, addressing himself more particularly to the resolutions offered by himself recently, maintaining the doctrine of the inalienability of the States from the Union. He held that all the States, Georgia and all other Southern States, as well as those of the North, were engaged alike in prosecuting the war against rebellion, through the power of the General Government.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, wished to enter his serious protest against one of the most fatal dogmas that had crept into the political philosophy of modern times, viz: the centralizing all power in the hands of the President. There was no repositing of a supreme power, either in war or peace, in the hands of the President. It resided only in the people as expressed by their Representatives. If such a dogma were to be practically realized in this country, it mattered little to him whether it should be exercised by the Federal Government or the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, expressed similar views with Mr. Hale, and was indignant at the "slavish doctrine" put forth of unlimited powers in the hands of the President, as soon as we were at war, and none in Congress. There was no such power in the Constitution.

Messrs. BROWNING and DIXON denied that construction of their arguments to be fair, explaining that as the Constitution defined the powers of each department, one should not trench upon another.

Mr. WADE continued to argue against the assumptions taken against the powers of Congress. Notwithstanding the powers claimed for the gentleman's "irresponsible chief," Congress could to-morrow disband the armies which he commands, by passing a law for that purpose, and thus make peace.

Mr. FESSENDEN interposed that Congress could not negotiate terms of peace.

Mr. WADE having concluded, Mr. DIXON replied, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House a resolution from the Convention of the State of Missouri, in response to a resolution adopted in Congress upon the subject of emancipation in the States. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROWNE, of Virginia, introduced a bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a State, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing taxes on the bank circulations of the country—to report by bill or otherwise.

Objected to by Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts.

Mr. LOVEJOY desired to introduce a bill explanatory of the act passed, to free from service and labor certain persons in the District of Columbia.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, objected to its introduction.

The House resumed the consideration of the special order—House bill relating to claims for the loss and destruction of property belonging to loyal citizens, and damages thereto by the troops of the United States during the present rebellion.

Mr. SEDWICK, of New York, during his remarks said he was in favor of compensating persons in the States who would adopt the emancipation measure, and for no other purpose.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, said he understood the gentleman to say if the States are willing to adopt the emancipation measure, he was willing to compensate loyal persons for the loss sustained. He would ask the gentleman to inform him under what clause of the Constitution was Congress authorized to make such appropriation of the revenues, and the people to be taxed therefor.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, would inquire of the gentleman if, in any of the States, individual slaveholders consented to emancipate their slaves, would he be willing to compensate or pass a law to indemnify those thus emancipating their slaves?

Mr. SEDWICK, of New York, replied, no. He would not compensate for individual emancipation, except where the State emancipates.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky—Then your philanthropy is a cheap philanthropy; for the gentleman knows that the border States will not adopt a system of emancipation.

Mr. SEDWICK replied that it might be cheap, but hoped that before the close of the war this system would be inaugurated.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Kentucky—How and when?

Mr. SEDWICK, of New York, replied that he hoped before the war was to be concluded that the rebellion and slavery would be put down together.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, replied by saying if, during the war, some gentleman, like the honorable gentleman of New York, were hanged, he would be satisfied with it.

The SPEAKER announced that the morning hour had expired.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House went into Committee and took up the tariff bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered the following amendments, which were adopted:

Paris White, when dry, 50 cents per hundred pounds; when ground in oil, $1 50; Putty $1.50 per hundred pounds; Manilla boxes, $3 per pound; Whiting, when dry, 50 cents, and when ground in oil, $1.50 per hundred pounds; Saltpetre and Nitrate of Potash two cents, and when refined three cents per pound.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the bill that all imported cotton and linen rags shall be free of duty. Adopted.

Mr PHELPS, of California, offered an amendment which was adopted, on uncleaned rice three-fourths of a cent per pound.

The committee without arriving at any conclusion rose.

Adjourned.

[It should have been stated yesterday, in the House proceedings, that Mr. Campbell, from the select committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. The Senate's amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed by a vote of 104 yeas to 31 nays.]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RUMORS.—Yesterday was noted for rumors. All the newsmongers were in their element, and the great staple was hawked about and disposed of in the most gratuitous manner. There was one report that General Jas. Johnson had suffered the amputation of his right arm, and there was another that General McClellan had died of typhoid fever. There was one that Richmond had fallen, and there was another that a terrific and the bloodiest battle of the war had been fought on Sunday, in front of Richmond, and that the entire forces of the Federal army, with the exception of the reserve, were engaged in it. The reporters were busy all the day in tracing up the rumors, and at nightfall were just as far from finding their origin as they were when they first started in pursuit. There are a number of persons in this city who possess most fertile imaginary faculties, and who exercise them with an industry which, if employed in any legitimate pursuit, would certainly be crowned with the most flattering results. Talk is a very cheap article, and if the poor could live on it many a fortune would gain an enviable reputation for liberality and charity. But it is a commodity which has but little merit, and those who are the most lavish in dispensing it seldom are noted for anything else.—The air to-day will no doubt be heavy with rumors, in which no confidence can be placed.

AN EXTENSIVE SWINDLE.—About one o'clock yesterday, a man of genteel address entered the dry goods store of J. Edward Bird & Co., on Baltimore street, near Charles, and asked to be shown some silks. After an examination of various kinds of goods, he purchased silks amounting to $89.65. He gave his name as J. B. Albaugh, and directed that the goods should be sent to No. 60 Barre street, when he would pay the bill. He referred to various parties on Lexington street and Broadway for evidences of his reliability. His story was believed, and shortly afterwards the goods, with the bill, were sent as directed. He met the boy at the house indicated, and received the goods from him, at the same time giving him a check on the Merchants' bank. Upon presenting the check for payment, it was ascertained to be worthless. The detective police were at once made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and set about ferreting out the swindler. Upon going to the house in question, it was ascertained that the swindler had rented, previously, one of two rooms which had been advertised by the lady occupying the house. He had, however, fled with his booty before the swindle was discovered. At a late hour last night no clue of his whereabouts had been obtained.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening S. M. Shoemaker, Esq., of Adams & Co.'s Express, was riding along Davis street in his buggy, and when he had reached a point near Lexington street, the horse became unmanageable and dashed off at a furious rate of speed. In turning the corner of the street the wheels of the buggy came in contact with the kerb stone with such violence as to tear the running gear from the body, and Mr. Shoemaker was thrown out. His head struck the pavement and a severe contusion was inflicted on his right temple. One of his legs was also much bruised. He was removed to his home where he received medical attention.

A CHILD RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. N. Maybldt was driving a furniture wagon along Little Front street, when a child about three years of age, daughter of a Mr. Menson, ran out from the sidewalk and attempted to pass before the horse. She was knocked down and the wheels of the wagon passed over her limbs. Mr. Maybldt was arrested and taken before Justice Hiss, when it appeared in evidence that he was driving very slowly at the time and the street was full of children. He was adjudged to have done the act innocently, and was discharged.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—We were shown yesterday a specimen of strawberries, raised by Mr. Geo. H. Dutton, in the garden of his dwelling, West Lexington street, one of which weighed upwards of an ounce. Their flavor was exceedingly rich, and they furnished the most successful evidence in the cultivation of this delicious fruit that we have seen this season.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The through passenger train from the West arrived in this city last evening at the proper hour. All is quiet along the line of the road, and the recent heavy rains will not in any manner interfere with the prosecution of the regular freight business on the entire length of the road.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Officers Andrews and Johnson on Tuesday night arrested William Dix, charged by James B. Lippincott with attempting to rob him last Monday night. He was taken before Justice Logan, who released him on bail for a further hearing.

RETURN OF MR. LINCOLN.—The President of the United States passed through this city yesterday afternoon in a special train for Washington. His passage through Baltimore was not marked by any demonstration.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Yesterday a man named Jeremiah Crowley was arrested on the charge of stealing a coat, the property of a man named Geo. W. Grimes. He was committed to jail to answer by Justice Spicer.

ARRIVAL OF A BRAZILIAN MAN OF WAR.—The Brazilian war vessel Paraense, Captain Pedro Ferreira de Oliveira commanding, since which time she has been in port some time, arrived from Hampton Roads yesterday morning, and is now lying in the harbor.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Yesterday a man named Emanuel Anderson was arrested on the charge of beating his wife in a cruel and outrageous manner. He was taken to the Eastern police station, where Justice Spicer committed him to jail for court.

ASSAULT.—Diana Thompson, negress, was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of assaulting John Rhinehart with a bucket. She beat him over the head, cutting his face in several places. Justice Shower committed her for Court.

SALE OF ANOTHER BALTIMORE SHIP.—The fine ship A. M. Laurence, of Baltimore, has been sold to parties in New York on terms not made public, and will hereafter hail from that port.

Amusements.

THE THREE FAST MEN.—The above great local play continues to attract large and fashionable audiences at the Holliday Street Theatre. It is just the style of entertainment for this weather, being replete with unceasing fun. Miss Mollie Williams's nightly gains on the audience, her sparkling, dashing style exciting frequent bursts of applause. Bishop, as Jerry Blossom, keeps the audience in a roar of laughter every time he appears. The *Three Fast Men* will be repeated to-night, with new songs, dances, conundrums, new local scenes, &c. Everybody should see it. A grand matinee will be given on Saturday, when the *Three Fast Men* will be performed. Children will be admitted on this occasion for 10 cents.

THE MELODEON.—The managers of this place of amusement have determined to leave no efforts untried to make the Melodeon attractive, and accordingly they are daily making additions to their company. Mr. Harrison's impromptu song is certainly most remarkable, and those who have not yet heard him, should take an early opportunity to do so. Sharpley and Stewart are a host in themselves, and their witticisms and oddities call forth unbounded applause.

GEORGE KUNKEL'S BENEFIT.—To-night Mr. Geo. Kunkel takes a benefit at Front Street Theatre, when his friends will have an opportunity to evince their regard for him by crowding the house. Let this benefit be one in reality. The bill is an excellent one, and the entertainment will be well worthy of patronage.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

Catharine Denny, indicted for the larceny of $83, the property of James Ellsler. Verdict—not guilty.

William Burnett, Jr., charged with assaulting Miss Rebecca Edwards. *Stet* entered and both parties required to give bail in the sum of $500 each for their good behavior for six months.

In the cases of Thomas Kirby and Francis Perry, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April, 1861, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, the indictment being barred by limitation.

Frank Sweitzer, charged with an outrage upon the person of Magdalene Landauer, gave bail in the sum of $10,000, Messrs. W. J. Kirk and Geo. Sweitzer becoming his bondsmen.

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

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States *vs.* Captain Joseph Miskelly, of the ship Scotia, indicted for inhumanly beating a sailor, named Henry Ethrington, on the high seas. Verdict—guilty. Sentence deferred.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE KING.

William G Seth *vs.* State of Maryland. Appeal from Hiss. Judgment reversed.

George Hack *vs.* Robert M. Polk. Appeal from Wheat. Judgment reversed.

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE KREBS.

Barnum *vs.* Barnum. Before reported. Not concluded.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

James Frazier *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Before reported. Jury out.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 25.—No. 57. Continued.

No. 58. Frank H. Stockett, administrator of Ellen Bird, *vs.* Jacob W. Bird's administrator. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county. This case was argued by Frank H. Stockett for the appellant, and by Thos. S. Alexander for the appellee.

No. 165.—December Docket.—Jacob M. Kunkel *vs.* Sophia Fitzhugh and others. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Frederick county. Decree affirmed by a divided Court—each party to pay one half the costs, and cause remanded.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—It is not difficult to see that, unless the steamers that almost daily leave for the North, with from three to five hundred sick and wounded soldiers on board, bring as many more back on their return trips, the Army of the Potomac must soon be greatly reduced. To draw from other corps in other fields is like the farmer that continually draws on his banker to meet deficiencies, instead of plying the soil for increased products. Plainly, the steamers should bring back as many soldiers as they take away. The convalescents will furnish a share; recruiting should do the rest. It has been suggested that while the Sanitary Commission are busy taking care of the sick and wounded, there should be a corresponding effort to supply their places. Hundreds leave the army of the Potomac daily, either discharged or furloughed, and as yet I have looked in vain for those who are to fill their places, save the reinforcements that are nearly as much needed elsewhere. The principle of robbing Peter to pay Paul is confessedly not a good one. Nor will it do to resort to three months men.

If anything has been demonstrated by this war, it is the necessity of having your soldiers well drilled. With all deference to the patriotism and excellent purposes of three months men, I have no hesitation in saying that the introduction into the Army of the Potomac of ten or twenty regiments of them would be but an infusion of an element of weakness. Better have no men at all than those who cannot be depended on; and nothing is better demonstrated than that fresh regiments will not stand fire, especially such a fire as the Army of the Potomac will encounter. Recent fatal experience bears directly on this point. Could the three months men be used to fill up other regiments, the twenty thousand scattered among the hundred thousand, the objection would be almost wholly obviated. In fact, that is the only way that ought to be thought of to send fresh troops into the field. It was a mistake committed months since to stop recruiting. Everybody sees that; and the best thing Government can do is to commence recruiting men for the war, with such a bounty as will insure the getting of them.

The English gunboat Jason has for some time past been lying in Elizabeth River, near Norfolk. As was the case with the Rinaldo, the officers, and apparently all on board of the Jason, are in complete sympathy with the Secessionists of the city, who are warmly received on the frequent visits, especially by the ladies. A few days since the officers gave an entertainment to a select party, when the table was profusely decorated with Confederate flags; the sentiments drank matched, and the music was "Dixie." These demonstrations of sympathy with the rebellion on the part of the Englishman, so open and defiant, and so apparently studied, have become very offensive. The frigate Minnesota, the Seminole, and other naval vessels are lying near, and the studied offense has not escaped the notice of the officers. It is rumored that the Commodore summoned the commander of the Jason on board the Minnesota concerning the subject. That an interview took place on the frigate immediately after the entertainment referred to is certain. The officers of the navy are gentlemen, and know how to observe all the amenities of life, and sustain the dignity of their station and of the flag they fight under. They have the spirit to resent all insults from whatever quarter they may proceed, especially of the character mentioned, under existing circumstances and in these waters; and I am credibly informed that these demonstrations of active sympathy with rebellion will not be permitted to go unrebuked. I do not doubt that there are plenty of officers in our navy who, if need be, like Stockton at Gibraltar, are ready to fight the entire mess of any English ship, or the ship of any other nation, to defend their flag from insults. I am confident that Flag-Officer Goldsborough will not be wanting in proper spirit or prudence.

The Metamora returned from City Point, whither she went with a flag of truce last evening, having on board Major Corby and Capt. Shilais, who some days since went to Richmond to procure their exchange, but without success. The Confederates refuse to make any more special exchanges, but profess a willingness to enter into an arrangement for a general exchange.

On Wednesday last fire was opened on our gunboat flotilla off City Point, which Capt. Gillis, of the Wauchusetts, in command of the squadron, caused to be returned with such vigor as to leave little of the place standing. This is the place, as will be remembered, where the treachery of the Confederates in firing on a flag of truce and kill ing some half a dozen of our sailors and capturing three officers, was perpetrated. It was a pretty thorough wiping-out operation.

Among the invalid officers who have been reluctantly compelled to quit the field, for a season only, it is regretted, is Col. Joseph H Taylor, Chief of Gen. Sumner's staff, brother of Commissary Taylor, of this Department, with whom he is now staying, and son of Commissary General Taylor.—His disorder is that which the campaign has inflicted on so many—an exhausting fever and physical prostration. He is, however, now improving, and means to return to participate in the great struggle. Capt. T. has been in all the severe engagements thus far, and does not intend to miss any.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY STOLEN BY BLENKER'S DIVISION.

From the Washington Star of yesterday.

This morning, the provost guard took possession of the back part of the "Gymnasium Restaurant," Market space, which was found completely filled with boxes of Government arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., to the value of thousands of dollars; and the removal of them to Government stores was witnessed by hundreds of citizens. The stock consisted of many articles for which there was a constant demand in the army, not easily supplied.—Boxes of Springfield rifles of the latest pattern, unused, and in as good condition as when first issued from the arsenal, new clothing, new shoes, non-commissioned officers' swords, and even stretchers for hospital purposes. The most of these articles were marked for the 8th New York regiment, (German Rifles,) which, it is said, belongs to Blenker's division. The apartment was rented by Mr. P. Manny to a person for storage purposes some months ago. The goods were stored, but he never received rent, but supposed the stores were good for the amount. Yesterday, after looking into the apartment, and seeing the boxes, he went to an officer of the provost guard and invited him to take a survey of the goods, and this discovery was made. The person to whom the apartment was rented is said to be a quartermaster in Blenker's division.

Shortly after this discovery a similar development was made at a place on Ninth street, opposite the south shed of the Centre Market. Guards were placed around the premises to prevent any one from carrying off the property, which it was thought could not be done, as the place was packed with boxes of goods, which it was supposed had been left between them. The boxes were not disturbed, but were thought to be even more valuable than the lot already taken. There were stores on the upper floor of the building, but as the building was strictly guarded, none had gone up, and the provost guard and officers were permitted to enter. The boxes on the lower floor were marked "73d regiment."

The police have for some time suspected the last-mentioned place. They observed that wagon loads of goods would be hauled there during the day, and were informed that the goods were removed by night, in wheel barrows. As the house appeared to be guarded by soldiers, they could not interfere, but having informed Capt. Sherwood of the fact, he, in company with one of the police officers, went to the house, where they found a woman, who told them that the goods belonged to Blenker's division; that they were put there for safe keeping; and that her husband, who was a sergeant, was detailed to guard them. This opened the eyes of the military; and the result was the taking possession of the boxes of Sharpe's rifles, muskets, pistols, blankets, shirts, drawers, knapsacks, haversack's, and other articles used by the military, were recovered. These goods were said to belong to the 73d and 27th New York regiments, and to a Pennsylvania regiment. At least many of the boxes were so marked.

DESTRUCTION OF SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS.

A Baton Rouge correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, under date of the 9th, says:

Last Saturday, about noon, an order came for our regiment and one section of Captain Nimms' battery, to be in line at 5 o'clock, with two days' cooked rations. By half-past five we were on our way with 600 men. That night we marched fifteen miles through the woods, in a strange place, with but one man for guide. On our way we visited three plantations, all belonging to men who held commissions in the C. S. army.

By two o'clock we arrived at the end of our journey. This was the plantation of Harry Hassel, the captain of the cavalry company that threatened to burn Baton Rouge. We had orders from the General to burn the place, and take all property we could find. When we got there, it seems the captain had just left, with one hundred men; the noise caused by the artillery had given the alarm. We found the captain's wife, and her father and mother on the place. By two o'clock every man except the guard and our Colonel was sound asleep beside his gun. At four o'clock in the morning we were aroused by the Colonel, with orders to collect all property together on the place.

We did so, and it amounted to 40 negroes, 60 horses, and 200 head of cattle, besides 40 bales of cotton. We then set fire to the plantation; it was a sad and at the same time beautiful sight—sad to see twelve houses burned to the ground, but the fire made a beautiful sight, as we knew that we had done our duty and obeyed orders. By six o'clock we were on our way to the next plantation, which belonged to a lieutenant in the Confederate company. It was deserted. We burned the buildings and took 60 hogsheads of sugar as a prize. We then visited two other officers' plantations, which we destroyed, and arrived home by five in the evening, having traveled 30 miles and taken $100,000 worth of property in 24 hours.

RATHER SHARP.—General W. T. Sherman has written a scorching letter to Lieutenant-Governor B. Stanton, of Ohio, who had made some publications casting unjust imputations on part of the troops under his command. The document concludes thus:

You know our men were raw and undisciplined, and that all our time was taken up in organization, drill and discipline, leaving us no time to meet your malicious slanders, and resent your insults. The hour of reckoning seemed, therefore, distant and uncertain. You have had your day, but the retreat of the enemy and a day of comparative rest has given me leisure to write this for your benefit.—Grant, Hurlbut and Prentiss still live, and will in due season pay their respects also. If you have no respect for the honor and reputation of the Generals who lead the armies of your country, you should have some regard to the welfare of the country itself. If your paper could have had its intended effect of destroying the confidence of the Executive, the army and the people in their Generals, it would have produced absolute and utter disorganization. It not only placed courage and cowardice, stubborn and enduring valor and ignominious flight, upon the same base, but it holds up to public favor those who deserted their colors, and teaches them to add insubordination to cowardice. Such an army as your military morals would produce could not be commanded by any General who hoped to win reputation, or who had reputation to lose. Our whole force, if imbued with your notions, would be driven across the Ohio in a month; and even you would be disturbed in your quiet study, where you now in perfect safety write libels against the Generals who organize our armies, and with them fight and win battles for our country.

FURTHER FOREIGN DETAILS.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the Ministers, says there will be no disposition to quarrel with the decision of the Cabinet, and the country will gladly leave the question in the hands of the Government to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as they may deem proper.

The *Times* admits that advice from England would not be acceptable, but would rejoice to see the Emperor of France or the Czar of Russia press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by England.

The *Times* then speculates on the disastrous effects of either a Northern conquest or the reverse, and argues that if the Southerners continue to protract the struggle, the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and perhaps accepted willingly by the exhausted combatants. England may then, with prudence, hold itself in readiness to support any proposition urged by its more favored neighbors.

In another editorial the *Times* seeks to encourage the development of new cotton fields.

The *Morning Post* says that Lord Palmerston's announcement that no mediation was intended will be received with satisfaction, as well as an indication of the good sense of the Governments of France and England, and of their respect for international law.

After expatiating, however, on the uselessness of any present offer of mediation, the *Post* says the time may come, and that shortly, when it will become the paramount duty of the neutral States to interpose in the American troubles, but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly and wisely to stand aloof.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the rumors of mediation, says: "You will observe that, according to the wording of the *Patrie's* note, nothing more is affirmed than that France has determined to ask England to join in mediation—a proposal which, in the present state of public information as to the views of the British Government, it might be thought would be certainly refused."

Other Paris correspondents speaks as if France was already assured of the co-operation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that "after two discussions in the French ministerial councils, one of which was held yesterday within a few hours of the Emperor's departure for Fontainbleau, mediation was received upon, and that simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and in case of their refusal, either by the North or the South, the two Powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms. I believe the French Government is capable of proposing this project, but I cannot for a moment suppose it will be accepted in England."

Paris papers state that the approaching visit of Count Persigny to London is exclusively political, and, according to the *Esprit Public*, he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to arrangements for joint mediation.

The Paris *Pays* says the *Patrie* has gone too far in its statement relative to mediation. It gives to a mere wish formed by public opinion the character of a diplomatic fact. Up to the present time, all is confined to manifestations of the European press in favor of pacification.

The *Daily News* argues strongly against interference in America, and concludes that England has good reasons for not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of Napoleon, which seeks to establish an empire with slavery for its corner stone.

The *Daily News* says from the moment European soldiers shall set foot in the States the Government of that republic will enter upon a new era of its existence. Its political position will be at an end, and it will be compelled to become simply one of great military and naval power, which is not for the interest of England, nor for the peace of the world. The article also contends that England should not insist in any movements calculated to restore to the South that monopoly in cotton which has now proved so disastrous.

The *Morning Post* has an article on the insurmountable difficulties in the reconstruction of the American Union, and cannot believe, even if the Federal arms are successful, that the seceded States can be restored to the Union.

The *Morning Herald*, in strong terms, asks "how long is America to be indulged, and Europe to endure?" and after expatiating on the insurmountable difficulties of the North, it contends that separation is the only basis for peace. It denounces Gen. Butler and his proclamation in the strongest terms, and says it is enough to enlist universal sympathy for the South.

The Manchester *Guardian* contends that the time for England to interfere has not come, if, indeed, it ever will, and attaches little importance to the French reports of negotiations. It thinks France can go further in the matter than England, and would rejoice to see the struggle ended without the interference of England.

Mr. Beresford Hope writes to the *Times* in favor of mediation. He claims to have felt the popular pulse in England, during the course of lectures which he has been giving on America, and asserts that a great majority of the people would fain see the strife terminated by the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

The city article in the London *Times* again speculates on the impending financial crisis in America, regarding it, sooner or later, as inevitable.

It is estimated that the cotton throughout England on the 1st of June was 428,000 bales, against 1,615,000 at the same date last year.

George Francis Train, on being fined five hundred pounds, in default of imprisonment, on account of the non-payment of his street railways at Kensington and London, protested before a full bench of judges, in the name of all foreigners, against being found guilty without the shadow of a trial.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The capture and occupation of this city was, undoubtedly, the greatest blow yet inflicted, so far as we are advised here, upon the enemy. If its fall was anticipated by the leaders of the Southern oligarchy, it certainly came upon the mass of their followers, and of the people of New Orleans with surprise and amazement. They were assured and confident in the impregnability of its defences, and the Treasury note bill will pass as desired by Mr. Chase, and in the uncertainties of the future which it opens up, the public very naturally look aside for a little of the "real article." And we venture to say that the early advantage of an indiscriminate issue of paper money are among the first to scramble for gold, and are not tempted by the present high rates of exchange. It must be paid, closing at 108¾@108¾. The foreign exchange drawers were offering to sell first class sterling early in the day at 113¾, but as soon as the price of gold was announced from the board of brokers the rate on London was advanced to 119¾@119¾, at which most of the business has been done. The irregularity in rates, however, checks business transactions, and capitalists who can wait till next steamer decline to buy. The stock market is very strong and active, owing to the rise in gold, and all securities of the nature is 5@6 per cent. higher. The decline of yesterday is more than recovered, and some descriptions have reached higher points than ever before. The market is a little feverish at the close, on rumors of a battle before Richmond, but prices are without special change. The money market is quite active at 5 per cent. on call. The supply, however is free, and on good collateral borrowers find no difficulty in effecting loans at 4@5 per cent. Government stocks stand at about yesterday's prices. Early in the day the coupon 6's of 1881 sold at 100, and afterwards at 100¼. The 7.30 notes sold at 105¾ at the close of the first board. Since the board United States coupon 6's are 106¼ bid. New York Central closes with sales at 93¾; Erie 37¼@37¾.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1862.

COFFEE.—There has been a good inquiry for Rio today, but holders show but little disposition to sell except at full rates. 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 23¾@26 cts. per lb. The stock of Rio now in first hands is reduced to 20,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There were sales to-day of 300 bbls. fair to choice Howard Street Super at $5.12½@5 25; 100 bbls. good Ohio Super at $5.12½, and 100 bbls. Extra do. at $5.50 per bbl. There is no inquiry whatever for export, and the demand for local consumption is very moderate. We quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5.12½@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 good to fancy 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 receipts at the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange were 1,860 bushels Wheat, 9,789 bushels Corn, 5,084 bushels Oats, and 170 bushels Rye. The receipts of good sound Wheat continue very light: we notice sales of 1,000 bushels good and prime white at 145@155 cts., and 2,000 bushels common to prime Pennsylvania red at 113@122 cts. per bushel; the transactions in inferior and common Wheat continue very light; the supply is heavy with little or no demand. There were sales of 3,000 bushels fair to good dry white, taken for export, at 57@59 cts; 4,000 bushels inferior and damaged to ordinary do. at 40@54 cts; 6,000 bushels good dry yellow at 57 cts; and 6,000 bushels inferior and common to fair do. at 41@50 cts. per bushel. There was a moderate demand for Oats; sales of 2,000 bushels prime and choice Pennsylvania at 40@41 cts., and 3,000 bushels common to fair Maryland at 39@39 cts. We notice a sale of 200 bushels Pennsylvania Rye at 73 cts; we now quote good to prime Pennsylvania at 70@71 cts., and Maryland do. at 66@67 cts.

MOLASSES.—The market is very dull, and we have no transactions to report. We quote Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts. Cuba Muscovado at 26@31 cts., and Porto Rico at 34@38 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for all articles under this head continues very light. We quote Western Mess Pork at $11 00. Prime Mess at $10. Prime at $10 and ump at $9 50@$10. There is only a small sale demand for Beef; prices are nominally unchanged. Sales of Bacon are reported at 12½ for Baltimore No. 1 Mess at 12c, and extra Mess at $16 50. Lard dull. We quote prime packing at 8@8¼ cts. Shoulders at 4¾@4¾ cts. and Hams at 6¾@7 cts. Butter—Small sales are reported at 20@22 cts. for Ohio and upward for Western Reserve and Pennsylvania. Prime Ohio and upward for fancy do. Lard. We notice sales of 75 kegs Western Reserve, taken for export at 8¾ cts. per lb. We quote Western, in bbls. and tierces, at 8@8¼ cts. and in kegs at 9@9¼ cts. per lb.

SALT.—The demand for packing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows: Ashton's Virgin Alum 110 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 100 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 100 cts., and Ashton's fine at 190 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 38 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—We hear of no sales to-day. We now quote as follows: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining, $7 @7 37½; do. do., fair to good grocery, $7.50@7.75; do. do., prime, $8@8.25; Porto Rico fair to good, $7 62½@8 12½; do., prime to choice, $8 37½@8 62½; Havana Boxes, Nos. 9 to 10, $7.25@7 75; do do., 12 to 14, $8@8.50; do do., 16 to 18, $8 75@9.

WHISKEY.—The only sale reported