THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably upon the bill for the relief of Mrs. P. F. Smith; which was considered and passed.

The bill to carry into effect the treaty stipulations of the United States with her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade was passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of New York, the bill to increase the compensation of surveyors of customs in the northern district of New York was taken up and passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, called up the bill to grant the proceeds of the sales of certain lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was considered very briefly and passed.

Mr. WADE called up the bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union.

Mr SUMNER said that he was opposed to the proposed clause in the Constitution which provided that after 1863 every child of slave parents should be free—it involved the admission of another slave State into the Union. He offered an amendment requiring a provision in the Constitution that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist, except in punishment for crime.

Pending this amendment the hour arrived for convening the

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Senatorial Court for the trial of West H. Humphreys, on the charge of treason, having adjourned to this day, at 12 o'clock the Sergeant at Arms commanded silence, and formally opened the Court, the oath having been administered to the President *pro tem.* by the Clerk, Mr. Forney.

The members of the House came in, headed by their managers, Messrs. Bingham, Pendleton, Dunlap and Train, and followed by some fifteen or twenty witnesses.

The advertised summons to Judge Humphreys to appear here for trial, as published by order of the Court at its last session, was read, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, George T. Brown, made proclamation calling upon West H. Humphreys to come into Court. There was, of course, no response.

The returns on the subpœnas, served upon distant witnesses by the Sergeant-at-Arms and by Marshal Lamon, of the District of Columbia, upon those in Washington, were then presented by Mr. Bingham and read.

Mr. TRAIN, on the part of the managers, said they were now prepared to proceed with the testimony, and he would briefly analyze the articles of impeachment, and present an argument on the facts. The charges against Judge Humphreys were naturally classed as of two characters—neglect to discharge his duties as a United States Judge, and assuming to act as Judge of a Court of the so called Confederate States. In 1861 he had refused to hold Court according to the law. Having cited the statute, they ask that he be convicted of the charge. Proceeding to the other charges, Mr. Train held that Judge H. was shown not to have been one of those who yielded reluctant adherence to the Confederate Government, but had been instrumental to set it up, inducing and compelling others to the same course. He remarked *seriatim* upon the seven different articles of impeachment in this connection.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered in evidence the nomination by President Pierce of West H. Humphreys as Judge of the United States Courts in Tennessee, and the proceedings of the Senate in confirmation of said nomination. He also offered in evidence the commission of said Judge, dated 26th March, 1853.

In support of the 31 article of impeachment for organizing armed rebellion and levying war against the United States, a record was presented of evidence of such acts at different dates. Mr. Bingham then proceeded to call witnesses and examine them.

Jacob D. McGavitt, of the city of Nashville, was the first witness who was sworn. He testified that he was clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts until the establishment of the Confederate court. Was appointed by Judge Catron clerk of the District Court of Middle Tennessee. He retained the records of the court until the return of Judge Catron, when he handed them over. Another court was established, called the District Court of the Confederate States for the division of Middle Tennessee. Judge West H. Humphreys acted as judge in that court, and was the same who acted in the United States courts previously. The seal of the Circuit Court remained there, and that of the District was altered so as to make it the seal of the Confederate court. Judge Humphreys appointed him clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States in May or June, 1861. He was sworn into that office, Judge H. directing him to take the oath. The oath in substance was to support the constitution of the Confederate States. The records of the Confederate Court were taken away the day after the fall of Fort Donelson, by a man named Corcoran, the receiver. Some four days after, he received a note from Judge Humphreys (which was produced) ordering him to carry the record-book to Murfreesburg, which he thinks then wasin the occupation of Confederate troops. He does not know what became of Judge H about that time. [The record book was here produced.] Some of the entries were in his own hand-writing, and others in that of his deputy. An alteration on the record, entering up judgments for the use of the Confederate States of America, were so entered up by Judge Humphreys. These were non-resident suits, fifty or sixty in number. Several of the suits were for large sums of money. There was no term of the District Court of the United States held since 1861, and then the court only met and adjourned. There were some suits instituted.

Isaac Lytton was sworn. Was the deputy clerk of the Confederate Court, and appointed by Mr. McGavitt, and sworn in before Judge Humphreys, to support the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States. There was a number of civil cases on the trial docket, which were transferred to the use of the Confederate States. This was done in compliance with the sequestration act of the Confederate States.

Processes of a criminal character for disloyalty to the Confederate States were issued by Judge Humphreys, who held that it was treason to the Confederate States of America to acknowledge allegiance to the United States. Some who were arrested took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and some enlisted in its armies, and some gave bonds. Any who refused to do either of these were imprisoned. There were no executions as far as his knowledge extended, or orders in any of these cases.

John Q. Smith was sworn.—Is a lawyer, and resides at Nashville. Testified to the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Legislature of Tennessee, since which there had been no United States Court held. In reply to a question as to whether Judge H. had done anything prior to that time in aid of rebellion, the witness stated that on the 29th of December, 1860, there was a public meeting to discuss the condition of the country, and Judge H. there advocated secession; he had done the same thing in private conversations with witness before the action of the Legislature on the subject.

Mr. H. G. Scobell, sworn; also Mr. G. Brownlow. The testimony of these witnesses was unimportant.

Mr. BINGHAM, on the part of the managers, then stated that they did not deem it necessary to present any further testimony—and should ask, in the name of all the people of the United States, for the impeachment of said Humphreys.

The first article having been read, charging adherency of revolt and rebellion in a public meeting at Nashville, on the 29th December, 1861, and the right to pass an ordinance of secession—

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said he should vote for the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, solely on the ground that while holding the commission of United States Judge he had assumed to act as Judge of another power, another authority—inimical to the Government of the United States. He should commit himself to no fact, sentiment or principle beyond this.

The Senators were then called by the President *pro tem.*, by name, alphabetically, to answer—"Is the accused guilty or not guilty of the high misdemeanors charged in this article of impeachment?" And all who voted, one after another, answered "guilty"—39. Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Lane, of Indiana, Pearce, Price, Simmons, Stark, Thomson, Wade, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, absent or not voting.

On the second charge, supporting, advocating and agreeing to an ordinance of secession, declaring the State of Tennessee independent of the United States, &c., the vote was 36 guilty, 1 not guilty—Mr. Browning.

On the third charge, organizing armed rebellion against the United States, and levying war against them, the vote was 33 guilty, 4 not guilty—the latter Messrs. Anthony, Fessenden, Foster and Harlan.

Mr. Howe said as there was no evidence on that point, he desired to be excused from voting, and was so excused.

On article fourth, conspiring with Jefferson Davis, J. C. Ramsay and others, "to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States," the vote was—guilty 26, not guilty 10—the latter Messrs. Cowan, Harris, Hend-ricks, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Ten Eyck and Wilson, of Missouri.

On the fifth article, aiding and abetting the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and neglecting and refusing to hold the court of the United States, the vote was 38 guilty. Messrs. Howe and Saulsbury were excused from voting.

On article sixth—for acting as Judge of an illegally constituted tribunal and causing Percy Dickinson to be arrested, brought before him, swear allegiance to the pretended Confederacy, give bond to keep the peace while he remained in Tennessee, and then decreeing that said Dickinson leave the State—the vote was taken on the specifications therein separately. On the first one: guilty 35, not guilty 1—Mr. Grimes. On second specification, decreeing the confiscation to the Confederacy of property of citizens of the United States, especially of Andrew Johnson and Judge Catron: guilty 11, not guilty 24. On third specification—imprisoning citizens of the United States because of their fidelity as such and resistance of the assumed authority of the Confederacy: guilty 35, not guilty 1—Mr. Hale.

On article seventh—causing Wm. J. Brownlow to be arrested and imprisoned—guilty 35, not guilty 1—Mr. Grimes.

The Court then, at half-past three, took a recess till four o'clock, and the members, as well as the large army of auditors, dispersed for the time.

The Senatorial Court having re-assembled at four o'clock, Mr. FOSTER moved the following question be put to the Court:

"Is the Court of opinion that West H. Humphreys be removed from the office of District Judge for the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee?"

Mr. TAULBULL wanted to put the question in the full constitutional form, that Judge Humphreys shall be removed from office and disqualified from ever holding or enjoying any office of trust or profit under the United States.

Mr. FOSTER said that they had followed the precedent in the case of Judge Peck, of New Hampshire, and, if the question was put as a whole, any Senator could call for its division.

Some discussion ensued, in which other Senators took part, and the judgment was finally rendered that West H. Humphreys be removed from the office of District Judge for the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, and be forever disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States."

The Court dissolved and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. [illegible], of Maryland, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Printing to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to print and distribute to the clerks of the several Courts copies of the journals of both Houses of Congress; copies of all laws passed by Congress; copies of the Executive messages and accompanying documents, and all other books printed by the acts of either branch of Congress. Adopted.

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the House what number of rifle cannon are now in use in the Navy; their calibre, and by whom designed, and the amount paid for experiments of the same. Adopted.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the condition and wants of the Sanitary Commission, with a view of reporting a bill for their relief. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, reported from the Committee on Printing a resolution that five thousand copies of the Pacific Railroad bill be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to amend by striking out five and in ert two thousand and five hundred. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing to the House that that body was ready to receive the managers on the part of the House to sit as a High Court, for the purpose of trying Judge W. H. Humphreys, of Tennessee, upon the articles of impeachment.

The House resolved itself into a committee and proceeded to the Senate.

When the House returned—

Mr. BINGHAM made a report of the impeachment case.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, introduced a resolution setting forth that the publishers of the New York *Tribune* had published an article, upon the authority of its Washington correspondent, charging that bribes had been resorted to in the passage of a resolution for the benefit of the *National Intelligencer*, concluding with a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be authorized to inquire into said charges, with authority to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The House then passed the Senate bill providing for additional medical officers for the volunteer service.

Mr. COLFAX introduced a bill to establish an additional post route. Referred.

The House again, on invitation, went to the Senate to hear the judgment in the impeachment case.

The House soon returned and adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—Some excitement was occasioned about noon yesterday, in the vicinity of Baltimore and Liberty streets, by the announcement of the death, by his own hands, of Mr. John Walter, of the firm of Walter & Brother, wholesale dealers in clothing, northeast corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets. It was in evidence, at the inquest held by Coroner Greentree, that the deceased, for some time past, had been subject to temporary fits of insanity. About one o'clock yesterday, his brother and partner, Mr. R. Walter, noticed that he had been absent from the cutting-room for some time, and upon passing out into the store-room observed the hat of his brother lying in the store. He at once proceeded to hunt him up, fearing that something was wrong. He went to the water-closet in the yard in the rear of the building, and finding the door fastened, peeped through a crack, when he observed his brother weltering in his gore. He called to his assistance a friend in the store, who broke open the door. He was lying against the door, having shot himself in the forehead with a Colt's revolver, which was lying beside him. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by a ball fired from a pistol in his own hands, while laboring under a temporary aberration of the mind, superinduced by business difficulties. The body was subsequently removed to his late residence, No. 145 Saratoga street, near Eutaw street. He leaves a wife and children. He was about thirty-four years of age; had for some years been in business in this city, and was highly esteemed by all persons transacting business with him. He was quite a favorite in the social circle, and his loss will be sad ever open to the poor. Upon his person was found a letter, addressed to his brother, written in a broken style, evidently the production of a diseased mind.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.—A large and interested audience was present at the New Assembly Rooms last evening to witness the exercises of the 11th annual commencement of the Baltimore Female College, Prof. N. C. Brooks, President. The following is a list of the names and residences of the graduating class: Misses Mary Elizabeth Beacham, Baltimore, Md.; Lydia G. G. Broome, Calvert county, Md.; Sallie Scott Collinson, Anne Arundel county, Md.; Emily Day Ballinger, Baltimore county, Md.; Sallie E. Deverle, Salem, Va.; Rebecca A. Jackson, Howard county, Md.; Mary Eleanor Jones, Baltimore, Md.; Anna Louisa Norman, Plymouth, N. C.; Almena D. McQueen, Gilpolis, N. C.; Julia A. McQueen, Gilpolis, N. C.; Florence E. M. Palmer, Baltimore county, Md.; Alice A. Shorey, Baltimore, Md.; Hattie A. Wood, Baltimore, Md.

The exercises were opened with music by the Band, after which prayer was offered up by Rev. W. B. Edwards, D. D. The balance of the programme, which was interspersed with music, was as follows.

Ancient and Modern Art, with Salutatory Address—Miss Rebecca A. Jackson, Howard county, Md.; What Shadows We Are, and What Shadows We Pursue—Miss Alice A. Shorer, Baltimore, Md.; The Seven-Hilled City—Miss Lydia G. G. Broome, Calvert county, Md.; Relics of Bolt Collinson, Anne Arundel county, Md.; Emily Day Ballinger, Baltimore county, Md.; Sallie E. Deverle, Salem, Va.; Rebecca A. Jackson, Howard county, Md.; Mary Eleanor Jones, Baltimore, Md.; Anna Louisa Norman, Plymouth, N. C.; Almena D. McQueen, Gilpolis, N. C.; Julia A. McQueen, Gilpolis, N. C.; Florence E. M. Palmer, Baltimore county, Md.; Alice A. Shorey, Baltimore, Md.; Hattie A. Wood, Baltimore, Md.

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The degrees were next conferred by the President, after which came the award of honors and medals. The audience was dismissed with the benediction after the singing of the parting ode by the class. The graduating Theses, as read by the young ladies, in many instances evinced talent of no common order, and all gave evidence of the great care that had been bestowed in the education of the young ladies composing the class.

ARREST OF PETTY PILFERERS.—In company with Sergeant Short and a squad of policemen from the Southern district, J. W. Wright, special policeman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday arrested two more of the party of youths who were chased from the Camden Station, a few days since, engaged in [illegible] goods from the cars standing in the yard. One of them, about thirteen years old, gave his name as John Cooley. He acknowledged having taken goods from the cars. He was sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Showacre. The other boy gave the name of Levin G. Hutchinson, and is about ten years of age. He was held for a further examination. A quantity of military coats and pants were recovered. The police are on the search for other goods which they have reason to believe have been stolen from the depot at various times, and they have already succeeded in recovering, from one house on Light street, a large quantity of military clothing and trappings, all of which are at the Southern station. The result of this investigation by the police authorities will no doubt prove that quite an extensive system of pilfering has been conducted by these young villains, aided and abetted by older heads.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—Warren W. Wing, of Norfolk, Virginia, was again before United States Commissioner Hanan yesterday, upon the charge of making out a false manifest. The circumstances of the case were, that the military authorities of Norfolk had authorized, by special permits, two vessels to trade with each of the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and to import coastwise certain articles of merchandise, whiskey being especially prohibited. Messrs. Daniels and Wing being parties who obtained permits, shipped a cargo from this port on the schooner Spirit of the Times, Captain Woollen, which, on leaving, was examined by J. F. McJilton, surveyor of the port, and found to contain sugar, in which thirty-six kegs of whiskey were concealed. The vessel was accordingly seized on Tuesday, and subsequently W. W. Wing was arrested as above.—Wing alleges that the sugar was shipped by Daniels, who immediately left for Norfolk, and that he had no knowledge of the whiskey being on board. The merchant who sold the sugar testified that the whiskey and sugar were not put up for Mr. Wing, and the Commissioner accordingly discharged him, there being no evidence to show that he was cognizant of the whiskey being on board.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a hack, owned and driven by John Ward, came dashing down Calvert street, and when turning the corner at Baltimore street one of the horses slipped and fell. The other horse kept on, dragging the fallen one a few feet, when the vehicle was about to overturn, and would have done so, to the probable serious injury of the four female occupants, but for the herculean efforts of Mr. Thomas L. Moxley, who, seeing the imminent danger of the occupants, rushed to the vehicle, burst open the door and jerked out the ladies in an incredibly short space of time. As it was, the tongue of the hack was broken in twain, and one of the horses was badly injured in the fore-leg.

THE PIC-NIC SEASON.—Now that the "heated term" is at hand, pic-nic parties can be seen in every section of the city wending their way to some rural retreat, where those recreations so necessary at this particular season of the year are indulged in to the heart's content. A party of several hundred children and adults yesterday had a pic-nic at Patterson's Park; while another large party assembled at a grove on the Liberty road. Druid Hill Park also comes in for a goodly share of visitors. In the meantime the City Passenger railway does not suffer for want of patronage, though a good deal of it is a "three-cent business."

THE JACKSON LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association was held last Wednesday evening for the purpose of electing officers, when the following were unanimously chosen:—President, F. McCarthy; Vice President, Philip A. Langley; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel T. Morgan; Recording Secretary, George R. Musselman; Treasurer, George Philpot; Assistant Treasurer, N. W. Watkins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. F. Hildebrant.

PROPERTY SALES.—Yesterday Col. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, sold on the premises a lot of ground situated on the east side of Bond street, between Shakespeare and Thames streets, having a front of 20 feet and a depth of 50 feet. Improved by a two-story brick store and dwelling, and subject to an annual ground rent of $8.88. Purchased by Edward Berry for $1,000.

BALTIMORE DOING PRINTING FOR NEW YORK.—We were yesterday shown a bill-head which was printed by Messrs. Lucas & Sons for a New York firm. It was one of the most tasteful and neatly executed pieces of work which we have ever seen. The type is beautiful and the colors admirably arranged. No city can furnish better or more handsome work.

FOR EUROPE.—Messrs. Thomas J. George and Franklin Sanders, of this city, will sail for Europe in the steamer Etna, which leaves New York on Saturday next.

CHANGED OWNERS.—The brig Solferino, built at Baltimore some three years since, has been purchased by parties in New York for $11,000, and has sailed for that port.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—Mrs. Mary Mentdoor was yesterday before Justice Showacre charged with an infraction of the Sunday law by selling groceries at her store on Sterrett street, between McHenry and Ramsay streets. She was fined $5 and costs.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Night after night is this popular establishment crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city. The great local drama of the *Three Fast Men* mightily increases in attraction—the innumerable comicalities with which it abounds keeping the audience in the heartiest laughter from the rise to the fall of the curtain.—It will be repeated to-night, with the favorites, Miss Mollie Williams, Mr. Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Olivia and all the company appearing. The new local scenery by Parker is quite a feature and elicits repeated bursts of applause. A grand performance of the above drama will be given on Saturday afternoon for the especial gratification of ladies and children; admission on this occasion will be, ladies 25 cents, children 10 cents.

THE MELODEON.—For an hour or two of enjoyment, the Melodeon is the place to visit. The entertainments are growing in favor slightly, and the performers are rapidly becoming favorites. Sharpley is an entire show himself, and when the audience once gets him on the stage, he experiences much difficulty in getting off. He is certainly a great delineator of negro character.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States *vs.* Capt. R. A. Bennett, of the bark Hugh Birckhead, indicted for an outrageous assault. After taking the testimony of two witnesses and a portion of the third, the court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

James Frazier *vs.* the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Action to recover $10,000 damages for the shoaling of the water at plaintiff's wharf.—Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $800.

Assignment for to-day from No. 746 to 814 inclusive.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

There were no cases tried yesterday.

Thomas M. Anderson, indicted for larceny, gave bail in the sum of $500.

There was nothing done in the other Courts

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 26.—No. 155. (December docket.)—State use, of Edward Buckey, *vs.* Henry Culler. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Frederick county. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment affirmed—Chief Justice Bowie dissenting.

No. 1. (June docket.)—John Ridgely of John *vs.* Joshua B. Bond and wife. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Howard county. Chief Justice Bowie delivered the opinion of this Court. Cause remanded under the act of 1832, ch. 302.

No. 45. Haight & O'Connell *vs.* Henry Burr.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. In this case a written argument was filed by W. J. Waterman, submitting the case on the part of the appellee.

No. 17. William Timms *vs.* William T. Shannon. Appeal from the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In this case a printed argument was filed by J. T. McCullough for the appellee.

From the New York Tribune.

FROM MISSOURI.

A SENSATION QUESTION PENDING—GEN. M'KINSTRY'S VINDICATION.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A sensation for the West is pending. General McKinstry has forwarded to Washington a letter addressed to General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, in vindication of himself from the attacks and aspersions of the Van Wyck Committee—the Ind-Campbell-and-Davis War-Claim Commission—and public journals and Congressional speakers in general. At a proper time, I have no doubt, you will publish the whole of the author's text, if not most of the appendix, containing ninety-two letters, affidavits, despatches, &c., forming the testimony on which General McKinstry based his defence. It is not my intention, therefore, to attempt anything like a synopsis of this letter, which is now before me in pamphlet form, but merely to notice a few points which possess a national interest.

General McKinstry charges, in the first place, that, notwithstanding the long period that has elapsed since the assaults upon him commenced, he has never been allowed a trial or a court of inquiry, or anything like a fair opportunity to vindicate himself. His friends assert that he never would have written this vindication if he could have had a trial or any civil trial for the frauds indirectly imputed to him by his enemies. But, passing this by, the first thing which must strike the reader of his vindication is the perpetuation of the Quartermaster's office (at a critical period, too, of the country's existence) exercised by politicians and speculators, as well as the subordinate position occupied by that officer in the presence of a commanding General.—His hands were tied, excepting to the most commonplace things. Where any thing "big" was to be given out, there was a superior power behind the throne "greater than the throne itself," ready to jump upon him and carry it off. I give a few instances to illustrate this statement:

The Van Wyck and Ind-Davis-and-Campbell Committee have urged with severe criticism the extravagant manner of purchasing supplies without advertisement, and allusion is made to corrupt contracts with "Gone Lamb," of Springfield, Illinois. This Mr. Lamb was introduced to McKinstry by the following letter, viz:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1861.

"*J. McKinstry, Brig'dier General and Quartermaster, St. Louis:*

"Permit me to introduce James L. Lamb, Esq., of Springfield, Illinois.

"I have known Mr. Lamb for a great many years. His reputation for int grity and ability, to carry out his engagements, are both unquestioned; and I shall be pleased, if consistent with the public good, that you will make purchases of him of any army supplies needed in your department.

"Your obedient servant,

"A. LINCOLN."

Accompanying this was a letter from Secretary Cameron endorsing Mr. Lamb as a personal friend of the President, and adding: "If you can do anything for Mr. Lamb in purchasing supplies you will oblige, provided he will make his prices suit you." Mr. McKinstry, it seems, did not feel at liberty to ignore such credentials.

McKinstry makes a strong point against Mr. Hugh Campbell, who, while a member of the firm of Robert Campbell & Co., of St Louis, he allowed the claim of that firm to be audited at the full amounts, while on other parties for the same supplies were compelled to suffer a deduction. Another instance of Mr. Campbell's fairness may be found in the deduction of Gold, Pratt & Fox's 10 per pair on blankets, from $8 to $4 33⅓ per pair. The amusing feature of this transaction is, that the identical blankets were purchased from Mr. Campbell's own store at an average of $6.66⅔ per pair. Mr. Campbell, as Commissioner, refused to sign his own honesty as a tradesman!

The correspondence attached to this vindication is highly interesting. The name of Frank P. Blair, Jr., figures conspicuously in it. Here is one of Blair's letters:

"DEAR MAJOR:—I wish you to give Jim Neal a fair chance. He is a personal friend of mine, and a sound Union man. By employing him you will confer a great favor.

"Your friend,

"FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,

"Colonel 1st reg't Mo. Vols."

As the Congressional investigating committee and the War Claims commission put down "Jim Neal" as a great rascal, this recommendation is rather heavy on the Blair representative. He figures in other letters to McKinstry. He says his friend John H. Brown "is all right," and wants McKinstry (in another note) to buy wagons from Espenscied & Kearn Gormans, as Murphy & Verdin are Secessionists. He also wants a contract for Alex. Peterson to buy horses, as "he is a good friend of mine." He asks that Colonel Bogy, member of the State Convention, may have a contract for horses. But for the dictatorial, the following is the best:

"GENERAL: Mr. B. Gishard is the party of whom I spoke to you, and of whom I sent you a message by Charley Edsord. He wants to furnish some horses for the Government. See that he is attended to. Yours, &c.,

"FRANK P. BLAIR, JR."

McKinstry, in the text, says Colonel Blair sent more applicants to him than any other ten men in the country.

Perhaps members of Congress may remember a law which prohibits any of their members from participating in any Government contract. If so, here is a case which they may think demands attention. Here is a letter from Mr. James S. Rollins:

"PLANTERS' HOUSE, Sept. 17, 1861.

"*General J. McKinstry:*

"DEAR SIR: I have just received a telegraphic despatch that I had two hundred and thirty mules at Jefferson City ready for inspection.

"I would be much obliged to you if you would give an order to your inspectors, authorizing one of them to go up by to-morrow morning's train and attend to the business. If I get the order, I will engage to see the inspectors to-night, or very early in the morning, and in time for the train. Allow me to suggest that if your present inspectors are so engaged that their services are needed here, I have no doubt Mr. Abrams, the white-bearded gentleman, who has been in your service, would go up, and the order might be directed to him, in which case I will see him. If I should not see you in person, I will call again at your residence tonight, when I can get the order. I am thus explicit, because I desire to meet promptly my engagements with the Government through Mr. Haskell.

"I am, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"JAMES S. ROLLINS."

I have thus given you a few points of the inside workings of contractors and politicians, from General McKinstry's books. The moral to be derived from this *exposé* is, General McKinstry paid high prices because he was in a hurry, because he was *ordered* to favor the favorites of superiors, and because there was no time, as the President said, when swimming a torrent to trade horses. This vindication contains a letter from General Fremont, of recent date, exonerating General McKinstry from any responsibility connected with the Board contract for the St. Louis fortifications.

The returns made to the British Poor Law Board for April show that, in the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, taken together, the Northwestern division of England, the increase in the number of paupers relieved was, almost throughout the month, from 78,000 in April, 1861, to 129,000 in April, 1862—an increase of about 60 per cent., or two-thirds. At the end of the month the in-door paupers had increased from 13,491 in 1861, to 17,513 in 1862, and the out-door from 64,703 to 112,511. The distress is confined to this district. The increase in the southern parts of England over the pauperism of last year is very slight, and at the end of the month the increase for all England was not ten per cent.

The ship Ocean Pearl, Captain Crowell, from Ship Island, arrived at Boston yesterday, having carried part of the Butler Expedition out—all well on board.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times

BAD MANNERS IN BALTIMORE.

Let me give you a sample or two of Rebel manners prevailing in Baltimore. One of our most esteemed Union ladies, who stands at the top of the *haut ton*, was out shopping recently with the wife of a high officer in this department, when, being caught in a shower, they took refuge in a fashionable store. There they met another of the upper ten women, who proffered the use of her carriage standing at the door to her Union friend, with whom she continued to maintain amicable relations, notwithstanding her evident rebellious sympathies. The Union lady declined the proffered civility, on the ground that she was accompanied by a friend, and remarked that she would wait till the shower was over. The Secessionist then extended the invitation to her friend, whom the Union lady then introduced to her by name. The moment the femitine Rebel heard the name, she repeated it with a scornful ejaculation, and stepping back and surveying the lady in the most disdainful manner, bade her Union friend good morning, and flirted out of the store.

Here is another case. The same officer's wife, who was thus so grossly insulted, and who is one of the loveliest of her country's defenders, was walking with a friend along the street, when she was met by the rebellious daughter of one of the most intense male Secessionists in town. As they approached each other the young Secessionist exclaimed to her companion, loud enough to be heard, "Let's get out of the way of these Yankee women coming here—these poisonous Hessians!" And they hurried by, tucking up their crinoline in true Rebel style.

So tickled are our female Rebel community with this style of manners, that they lose no opportunity in cultivating it whenever a chance offers, so that the gulf is widening daily and hourly between them and Union society. And by way of encouraging the youngest part of feminine Secession society in these impolite and rude ways, mothers are in the habit of holding levees, at which tableaux of insulting conduct to National officers and Unionists are acted out beforehand. Some young chap plays the part of a National officer, while a young girl is taught how to pass him with the most telling scorn on her face, and how to express her contempt by the toss of her crinoline.

FROM MANASSAS.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, June 23.—General McDowell again occupies Beauregard's old headquarters at Manassas, while his command is spread out in numerous encampments over the Manassas Plain.

General McDowell's *corps d'armee* is in splendid condition, and, both in *morals* and *personnel*, can be called the flower of the army.

General Shields marched in from the direction of Front Royal yesterday, and encamped with his division eleven miles beyond Manass *s*, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad last night (Sunday). His command is much jaded out through incessant marching up and down the hills and valleys of the Shenandoah. The whole command will soon be supplied with fresh clothes and shoes by the Government. Their condition in regard to clothing is perfectly deplorable—many actually being barefooted, and with clothes torn and shattered.—Still, there is not much complaint among the brave fellows, and their confidence is so great in their commander that they declare that they are willing to march anywhere and everywhere with "Old Daddy" Shields. I failed to see any such confidence displayed by McDowell' men.

There is no command at Front Royal now, that having been left by Gen. Shields, with orders to burn the few articles of subsistence if the enemy make their appearance.

The London *Times* of the 9th inst., under the head of "Sporting Intelligence," gives the following interesting account of a match at cricket between the Government and the "opposition."

"Two elevens of the House of Commons met at Lord's ground on Saturday to play a match at cricket, which was honored with the presence of a large number of the supporters of both sides. The Government side first commenced the batting, the Hon. C. Carnegie and Hon. E Fitzwilliam were the representatives; the former scored 18 very neatly, in which were three threes and two twos, and the latter made a contribution of 26 comprising two fours, three threes and three twos. 40 runs were obtained when the first wicket fell. Mr. Wyvill then added 11, which was followed by 29 from the Hon. Colonel Cloke, in which were a four, five threes and a two. The remainder were minor scores, and the innings closed for 107. The opposition began with a most determined stand, Mr. A. Bathurst making the formidable score of 62. Among his hits were a seven (overthrow), a five, five fours, five threes and two; Lord Stanhope contributed 15, comprising a four, a three, and two twos. No other double figures were obtained, but the total of the innings reached 145—38 majority over the Government. The second innings of the Government was not quite finished, time being called. The total was 58, the Hon. C. Carnegie taking his bat out for 16. The Hon. G Denman also was not out, but did not score."

ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 25.

A special train left New York at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Captain Cook's battery on board. When about four miles this side of Trenton an accident occurred, by which one man was drowned and about twenty horses lost. A rail that had by some means become displaced from the sleepers protruded from the track. The engine, which could not be stopped in time to avert the impending catastrophe, struck the rail. The first car of the train was completely demolished, and four of the other cars precipitated into the canal adjoining the track. One man connected with Capt. Cook's battery was thrown into the canal, and not being able to extricate himself from the fragments of the cars, was drowned. About twenty horses perished with the battery were either drowned or crushed to death by the cars while being overturned. The accident occurred between six and seven o'clock at Bordentown, and the train that left New York at six o'clock, for Camden, had to return to Trenton, and reached Philadelphia, at the Kensington depot, with the Southern passengers, leaving a sleeping car at Trenton.

HERMANN.—Monsieur Hermann, the well-known *professor of diablerie*, is about to leave us and visit Europe, where he will astonish the natives for a year or so with his most clever tricks. He will first proceed to Italy with Madame Hermann, who will commence a course of musical studies. Leaving her at Milan, Mons. Hermann is to return to Paris, and thence to London, where he will remain for a year or more, with an entirely new stock of puzzling and amusing tricks. He expresses himself delighted with the American people, and thinks our audiences the most kind and indulgent to be found in any land.—*N. Y. World.*

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT.—At the funeral of Willy Higley, who died in this town about two weeks ago, little Johnny Barret, son of Dr. J. H. Barret, aged about six years, and a playmate of the deceased boy, took his father to the south corner of the cemetery, and told him he was going to die in a few days, and he wanted to be buried in that corner of the cemetery. His parents tried to divert his mind from thoughts of death, but he continued to talk of its near approach until last Saturday night, when he was taken sick, and died in about twenty hours.—*Clarinda (Iowa) Herald, 6th.*

The navigation of White river is now open to Gen. Curtis' army.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1862.

We have nothing of special moment to notice in the Stock market to-day. There were no transactions in Government or State securities; for Maryland coupon 6's 1870 103 was bid; for Missouri 6's 61¾ bid, 53 asked, and for Tennessee 6's 58¾ was bid. City securities remain very firm. The City has advertised for a new loan of $280,000, which will have the effect of throwing just so much additional stock on the market. We notice sales of $5,000 6's 1890 at 101¾ for the opening; $5,000 do. do. at 101¾, interest added for the opening; $2,000 6's 1875 at 101¾; the closing rates were 101¾ bid, 102 asked for those of 1575; 101¾ bid, 102 asked for the old and new issue of 1890, and 103¾ bid for the Park 6's. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1880 at 93, and $2,000 Western Maryland 6's 1890, not guaranteed, at 73¾. There continues to be a good demand for Bank stocks, but we hear of no sales. Nothing done in Railway shares, and the market is a shade lower for Baltimore and Ohio 261 was bid, 265¾ asked, and for Northern Central 24¾ was bid, 24¾ asked. Mining stocks continue very dull, but prices remain pretty much the same.

The rates for foreign Exchange are firm and rising. Messrs. Graf & Engler, Exchange Brokers, quote on London, bankers' bills, at 120; do. commercial bills, 119, on Paris, 60 days sight, 5f.72½; do. short sight, 5f.75; on Antwerp, 5f.75; Amsterdam, 41¾; Hamburg, 40; Bremen, 86; Cologne, 78; and on Frankfort-on-the-Main, at 45.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books of ISRAEL COHEN, No. 7