Government for blocking up Charleston harbor with a stone fleet. But, surely our interposition was now far more imperatively called for by an act which tended to degrade human nature itself—to throw back civilization, and revive the spirit of a Genghis Khan or a Nader Shah. [Hear, hear.]—It would be most unjust, without more reliable information on the point, to accuse the American Government of any participation in this enormity. If that Government at once signified its disapproval of this proclamation public opinion would applaud its conduct. On the other hand, if it showed any hesitation or delay in taking that course, he earnestly hoped that her Majesty's Government would gravely point out to them the necessity of vindicating the national honor so foully stained. [Hear, hear.] The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving for copies of any correspondence received from our Minister at Washington relating to Gen. Butler's proclamation.

Mr. Gregory (M. P.), from Galway, said:

Taking the words of the proclamation as he read them, it could signify nothing less than that the ladies of New Orleans, if they showed by word, by gesture, or by movement, contempt for a Northern soldier, were to be subjected to the brutalities of the Northern armies, and handed over to the tender mercies of the scum and rowdery of New York. [Hear, hear.] He spoke very strongly because he felt very strongly. Not more than two years and a half ago he was at New Orleans himself, and he should not readily forget the kindness, the geniality, the ever-ready welcome with which he was received, or the charm, the grace, the gentleness of these ladies. [Hear, hear.] A letter was put into his hands from a Southern young lady a few days ago, in which it was stated, "I am afraid when you see us again you will find us entirely changed—we have been so outraged that you will no longer find us the timid retiring women we were." [Hear, and a laugh.] He thought it too piteous to laugh at. It was sad enough for tears. He did not appeal to his honorable friend the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to reply to this question, but he did ask the Prime Minister of England if he was prepared to do that which he was convinced the ruler of brave and chivalrous France would do, if he had not already done it—[hear, hear,]—namely, to protest against this, the greatest outrage which had been perpetrated against decency in the age in which we lived.—[Hear, hear.]

Lord Palmerston's remarks (pronouncing the proclam tion "infamous," etc.),—were telegraphed, but without this important addition.

"With regard to the course which Her Majesty's Government may upon consideration take on the subject, the House, I trust, will allow me to say, that will be a matter for reflection. [Cheers.]"

The journals generally exhaust the vernacular in seeking for fitting terms, to give expression to their "indignation and disgust."

*From the Liverpool Post.*

It is impossible to believe that General Butler issued such a proclamation; but if he did there must be a peculiar baseness in his nature, and the Government at Washington will forget its obligations to society, if it does not immediately remove such a monster from power. Some people would not be sorry if the ladies of America were permitted to adopt a Southern practice, and lynch him at once.

*From the London Times.*

Whether the Southern armies are forced to disperse and allow the Federals to hold the chief points of the country, or whether they hold their own and keep the Federals at bay until the latter be exhausted by loss of men and money—in either case a state of things must follow which will be full of calamity both for the Americans and ourselves. A Hungary of 800,000 square miles, a Poland inhabited by men of Anglo-Saxon race, and with more than the ordinary Anglo-Saxon obstinacy and courage, is a spectacle which we can with difficulty represent to ourselves. The tyranny exercised in New Orleans, which was condemned in fitting language by Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell last night, would be but the ordinary system of government in seaport towns, and wherever a Federal garrison kept down a cultivated and sensitive population. A state of society tenfold worse than that which prevailed in Milan during the last few years of Austrian power would be exhibited in the New World by a nation professedly Republican. Federal officers clinking their swords in the public promenades, taking the best seats at theatres, exacting the most attentive service at the *table d'hote*, would be met by a population which, men and women, would show by every means their aversion and disgust. In the country districts, at a distance from the points occupied by the Federal forces, there would be less oppression, because there would be free scope for lawlessness and violence.—The execution of the Federal laws, or the collection of taxes, would be impossible in places where a Federal official would be looked upon by the fierce and maddened Southerners as little less odious than a panther or a rattlesnake. A few thinking men at the North are looking forward to such a state of things, and are candid enough to admit that they know of no greater calamity for themselves than complete success.

*Correspondence of the London Telegraph, June 5th.*

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

June 4.—What are the manufacturers doing to meet the crisis and to support their dependents during the period of privation? There is an idea that if the employers can be spurred to a better performance of their moral obligations, Lancashire and North Cheshire will be spared the humiliation of accepting "charity" from a distance. Another notion, far less generally entertained, is that the crisis is rendered worse than it should be, or is in some degree wantonly produced, by a speculative combination amongst the masters to hold back production with a view of thinning the numbers of their own order—the operatives being sacrificed in the manœuvre. The reply to the questions how far these ideas are true and what the masters are really doing, cannot be couched in one gib sentence; it involves some few curious and momentous considerations, comparatively little understood even by long headed men in Lancashire itself; and it can be better conveyed in a simple statement of the facts than in any "opinion" of my own. I have already shown that the division of employment amongst the operatives into three classes, of fully employed, half employed, and unemployed, corresponds very closely with the classification of the mills; and in the establishments also we find very much the same proportion of the three divisions, the largest being that which is intermediate, the partially employed; while those which are working full time with all their machinery do not produce the same amount of stuff as in better days. For this restriction as well as for the stoppage of other houses there are several secondary causes, which act in various combinations.

As some manufacturers produce a greater variety of goods than others, so some towns are distinguished by their dependence on one class of trade. Manchester works more directly under the impulse of specific orders, which are, of course, in considerable variety. Bolton co-operates to a great extent with Bradford, and through that town undoubtedly feels some impulse from the recent treaty of commerce with France; and here there is a peculiarity in the form of the cotton supply. Bolton using at present a good deal of Egyptian cotton.—On the other hand, Blackburn depended chiefly upon American supplies, and in comparison with Manchester there was less variety in the character of its manufactures; while I certainly did not meet with any establishment within its own walls producing 150 species of goods, as I did in the metropolitan city. The same civil war in America which has cut off the cotton supply also closes two most important markets, while it contracts others. The Southern market, originally closed by the blockade, is still kept so by the cordon of aggressive operations; and the Northern market is dead through the stagnation of business; but the check which we experience has also told upon France and other European countries, and their demand, therefore, is diminished. Some branches of business appear to be entirely arrested; no fustians, for instance, are now going across the Atlantic.

Prices are so unsettled, prospects so wholly obscure, that in most parts of Lancashire the manufacturers are making only to order, and the orders are very limited, the mill-owner sometimes being his own competitor. For example, a manufacturer was invited to make a hundred pieces of a certain stuff; he took a very short time to consider his answer, found that he had the same goods in stock, and actually sold for 15r. 6d. a piece what would have cost him 16s. 11d. to make! This uncertainty is, of course, immensely aggravated by the character of the intelligence from the consuming markets, as from India, and still more by the perpetually contradictory news from America. The news by one mail is interpreted in Liverpool to signify that the settlement is far off; the next, that the end is near. One day, therefore, cotton is up, next day it is down again; and cotton falls 12 or 15 per cent. in price, to be up once more on the third day. The wildest rumors suffice for these movements in the sensitive and somewhat impulsive town of Liverpool. One day a report arrived that "Beauregard had beaten Halleck," and it was quite certain, for "Lyons had telegraphed it to Russell." A manufacturer was in Liverpool seeking cotton, met a dealer, who coolly told him that, in consequence of this authentic intelligence, cotton had been "put up on 'Change six per cent.;" but a little later in the day the manufacturer met the same person, who then intimated that he was "open to an offer," the authentic intelligence having turned out to be a flam.

If men ask themselves what are really the prospects of a conclusion to the war, and of a revival for trade in Europe as well as in America, they are compelled to answer that they know nothing, and can guess nothing about it. The consequence is, that, as a pure matter of commercial reckoning, it would undoubtedly be best if they could entirely suspend all operations, except such as might be absolutely necessary to supply the immediate wants of the home market and some few customers in Europe. We must not forget the other serious difficulty, arising from the mere price of the raw material. Cotton which used to be worth 5¾d. to 6d.½d. or 7d. a pound, has recently been selling at prices ranging seldom so low as 12d., and more commonly from 12½d. to 13½d. Those who are using Surat cotton employ a material which costs more than the American used to cost, which is not so good, is slower to make up, and does not produce so merchantable an article. It follows from these facts that many manufacturers cannot continue their operations, since they are in no degree covering their outlay, and see no prospect of doing so within any definite period; that others, who work for the markets less affected, are able to continue only in a diminished degree; and that, even at the best, it is impossible for them either to make so much as they formerly did in a given time, or to push their business as they have done even in ordinary seasons of "crisis."

Now you will be able to understand why the manufacturers, as a class, should be working only half time, doing less in that half than their ordinary amount of business, and paying to their hands less than half their wages. You will see why the pressure falls variously upon different places and different persons; and on that point I will just add one single fact. Where the cloth is made of very fine, raw material, the loss is less—is doubly less, than in other cases, and at both ends. In the first place, the dearest cotton is still only the dearest cotton, and the cost has not been proportionately enhanced. Next, there is a less weight of the material in a given length of stuff. On the other hand, some advance upon the very superior kinds is not so difficult, and the waste has not been so great. Of a piece of goods measuring ninety yards, of which the weight may be 20 lbs., the cost to produce it will probably be fifteen shillings more than it used to be, without reckoning the increased waste accruing from the use of an inferior material. If the manufacturer can obtain an advance of a penny a yard on the selling price, he is lucky, and he will then reduce his loss to 7s. 6d. for every piece he sells. In special markets, with a very expensive species of commodity, this calculation might be entirely superseded. There are, however, other reasons—and I have already mentioned them—why the manufacturer, especially if he be a man of substance, would prefer not to keep his mill standing.

First, his capital is lying idle, at a theoretical if not a practical loss to him of 5 per cent. for interest on it. Secondly, his machinery is deteriorating; and this result is so serious that I have heard its equivalent in money reckoned at 10, 15 and 20 per cent., or, in some instances, a net damage of £100 to £150 a week. Thirdly, his corps of hands would break up, and on grounds of more policy a firm of long standing deeply regret any such event, for there is no doubt that very great loss has accrued to a house on resuming business with a body of operatives comprising many new hands. The fourth, and in many instances I am sure the strongest, motive is the sense of humanity—the belief that, cost what it may, if the mill-owner can but stave off ruin in the end, it will be more humane, more Christian, to continue the hands in employment than to save the capital by abandoning them to their fate. The amounts spent in this way are enormous. I have had laid open before me the books of men whose annual rates last year were £200, £250, or £300, though heaven knows what will be the amounts this year; but, besides that contribution to the poor relief, they are also spending, even when they are working only half-time, and at the reduced rates which I have mentioned, £500, £600, £1,000, £1,100 a week. One manufacturer, who is losing £500 a week, declared to me that he would rather lose £600 than stop, for the reason which I have explained. Another, who has 300 or 400 hands on partial work, is privately giving them £5 a week, to eke out their diminished means; and many are supplying their people with soup, in addition to the payment of these immense weekly sums.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, called up his resolution calling for full information of the commission of Hon. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, of which a portion was recently given, relative to a gun contract of Schubarth with the Government, through the agency of Senator Simmons—the question pending being the motion of Mr. Anthony to insert, "if compatible with the public interests."

Mr. P. said the report disclosed the most astounding villainies. The Commission had completed its work, and the publication of the records could not be incompatible with the public interests.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 24, nays 14—and the resolution was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Superintendent of Printing to print and sell any public documents at cost ordered for departments, and it was passed.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, with an amendment, the joint resolution relative to the grant of public lands for railroad purposes to the State of Michigan in 1856.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a national foundry in the Hanging Rocks iron and coal region, upon the Ohio river, between the junction of Big Sandy and Scioto rivers. Referred to the Military Committee. [The bill appropriates $500,000 for the purchase of the site and establishing works for cannon, projectiles and castings, and authorizes the appointment by the President of three disinterested iron masters and founders to select the site, with two officers of the ordnance corps to decide upon plans and specifications for buildings, and cause them to be erected, with necessary fixtures, &c., under approval of the Secretary of War. Twenty thousand dollars are provided for the expenses of the commission.]

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back, without amendment, the bill to grant pensions.

Mr. F., from the same committee, also reported, with amendment, the bill to secure to pilots, engineers, sailors and crews upon gunboats and war vessels bounty and pensions.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to reorganize the navy, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back favorably the bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy.

Mr. POWELL called up the bill to present members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office or place from the United States.

The pending question being on the substitute of the Judiciary Committee—

Mr. TRUMBULL explained the objects of the bill, saying it was necessary on account of instances both of pay for contracts and the buying of offices.

Mr. HALE thought the bill did not go far enough. He had heard of cases where heads of departments and members of the Cabinet, for instance, had displayed the grossest favoritism in ordering contracts to be given to friends.

Mr. TRUMBULL then offered an amendment to include heads of departments and others, who give, or order to be given, contracts or offices, for any consideration, which was adopted.

The substitute of the committee was then adopted, and the bill passed.

[The bill makes offenders under it liable to indictment as for misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court trying the same; and every such contract or agreement, as aforesaid, shall moreover, at the option of the President of the United States, be absolutely null and void; and any member of Congress or officer of the United States convicted as aforesaid, shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.]

The confiscation bill from the House came up as the special order, the question being on the motion of Mr. Clark, to substitute the Senate bill therefor.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, spoke at some length against its provisions, especially those making the property of Rebels subject to seizure, prize and capture. He denied the power of Congress to make property on land thus subject—as prize and capture were regulated by the laws of nations—as Prize courts, though made by Act of Congress, were made with reference to the administration of the national law—[illegible] purpose of carrying [illegible] captures were made under the court of personal property on land, there was not a court in the country but would say it was against the law—the law of nations—and that the Act of Congress was null. This law of prize and capture, too, applied only to belligerents, and we did not consider or acknowledge our rebellious citizens as such.

The power was only claimed as a belligerent right, and yet the bill undertakes to classify those whose property is to be taken. Would we undertake to do this with the English, French or other nations that we might be at war with? Not at all. The property of such belligerents captured and made prize of would be without reference to the classes of citizens to which it belonged, and it would only be necessary that it be enemy's property of that class subject to prize. In our case, he argued, there was no enemy's property, every State being still a part of the Union. Every foot of the original territory being still a part of the United States, there was no conquest to be made, but only a restoration to be effected, and the release of the masses from the machinery of a *de facto* Government set up over them.

Mr. BROWN supported the House bill as entirely constitutional; and referring to the fact that Gen. Lee's house, as well as churches in Washington, had been taken possession of for hospitals for our sick soldiers, urged that it had been done simply under the war power, though the Constitution made every man's house sacred. The war power was paramount, in accordance with the Constitution itself, in time of war. The Constitution was designed for a state of peace, and not for the fearful exigencies of war. Once begun, war is a law with itself, and as you impose constitutional limitations upon it you destroy its efficiency. But that the President had all these powers within himself and not Congress, was an absurd and tyrannical doctrine, and would make the Government a vulgar short-lived despotism. It was making the Constitution an excuse for ignorance, conceit and effrontery. He admitted he looked more to the liberation of man than to the taking of property. The war originated with slavery and could only terminate with its end.

Mr. BAYARD responded, disparaging the gentleman's idea of the Constitution, as indicated by his construction of the clause referred to, which is designed to prevent the quartering of troops upon private citizens. It had no reference to establishing necessary hospitals, especially in an enemy's buildings. He should despair of any constitutional arguments with the gentleman, in view of such illustration. Harsh and vulgar words were no argument, and prove only the malignity and passion of those who use them, and deserve no answer.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. HOWARD and TRUMBULL in favor of the House bill, in the course of which Mr. T. referred to the fact that border State Senators were ready to vote for the Senate bill as an amendment, which provides for liberating and arming negroes, while the House bill does not.

Messrs. KENNEDY and SAULSBURY said that while they might vote for the amendment, as less objectionable than the other, yet they should vote against any confiscation on the final question.

At 5½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the regular 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. NOELL, of Missouri, in the course of his remarks, said if any man opposed the settlement of these just claims because it would impose a burden on the Government, he was not fit to be a representative of the people; and if these claims were not settled it would be a burning shame and a lasting disgrace to the country. Many a poor and humble cabin in his section of the country has been stripped of everything, and homes made desolate. No Government was ever destroyed by doing justice. The man who refuses to cast his vote for such a measure, his name will be handed down to posterity as a disgrace to his race.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, and commenced his remarks relative to the bill, when

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, inquired of the Speaker if the morning hour had expired.

The SPEAKER replied that it had.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I will then take up the negro where I left him. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the tariff bill.

Among the amendments were the following:

On acorn coffee, dandelion root, and all other articles used as a substitute for coffee, not otherwise provided for, four cents per pound.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, offered a proviso to section ten, that all hemp or preparations of hemp used for the Navy, by the Government, shall be of American manufacture.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, offered an amendment—Provided that the same can be obtained of as good a quality and at as low price. Adopted.

Mr. MALLORY advocated the importance of this proposition, both as a protection to our own production and to render us independent of foreign countries in the event of war.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he would cooperate with the gentleman if he would move the amendment to the confiscation bill, to use it for the hanging of secessionists.

Mr. MALLORY replied that he had no objection to hanging abolitionists and secessionists with American rope if they preferred it.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, remarked that there was not an abolitionist, who is a traitor, to be hung.

The proviso as amended was adopted. The tonnage tax is to take effect from and after December next.

The committee, without coming to a conclusion, arose, and reported the same to the House.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Benj. G. Murphy, of New York, and bring him before the bar of the House, to answer for not obeying the summons in the case of Hon. Benj. Wood.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill relating to the Trust funds of the Indian tribes invested by the Government in the State bonds abstracted from the Interior Department. Ordered to be printed. It provides that the Government shall credit the Indians with the amount originally intended for them in the bonds, and payment at the rate of five per cent.

Adjourned till Monday.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—About one o'clock yesterday there arrived in this city, from Winchester, thirty-one Confederate prisoners, who had been captured at various times by that portion of the army commanded by General Banks. They had been paroled and were at liberty in Winchester when the Government ordered their arrest. They were met at the depot by Deputy Provost Marshal McPhail and a squad of policemen. Capt. Kiessler, with forty soldiers, escorted them from Winchester to Baltimore. They were marched to the city jail, and placed in the custody of Capt. Thomas C. James, Warden, where they will be kept until the nature of their parole is ascertained from Gen. Banks. Below will be found the names, as well as the regiments to which they belonged.

Philip U. Parsley, 23d Virginia; Wm. H. Hight, 5th Virginia; Charles D. Hoffman, 13th Virginia; Wm. Crossin, Ashby's Cavalry; Leonard Boyer, 31st Virginia; Samuel N. Gay, 31st Virginia; James Butcher, 21st North Carolina; Caleb Griffith, 27th Virginia; Beverly Gillis Irie, 31st Virginia; James R. Fowler, 15th Alabama; Charles Ebenholtz, 6th Louisiana; Wm. Marsh, 13th Virginia; John Rattles, 16th Mississippi; Wm. A. Fanderburk, 12 h Georgia; Geo. Lawson, Covington (Va.) Battery; Wm. Brown, Virginia Artillery; W. M. Thacker, Virginia Artillery; Wm. Norwile, Virginia Artillery; Isaac W. Markham, 8th Louisiana; Joseph Kobler, 7th Louisiana; Wm. P. McDonald, 16th Mississippi; John W. Pilcher, 9th Louisiana; John H. Duncin, Covington (Va.) Battery; Benj. F. Dodd, Covington (Va.) Battery; Jasper W. Holborn, 9th Louisiana; Wm. Napier, 7th Louisiana; Samuel Everett, 16th Mississippi; Henj. F. Everett, 16th Mississippi; Ellis Daniel, 16th Georgia; James Cavanagh, 27th Virginia; Thos. Harrington, 8th Louisiana.

RETURN OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—Captain H. H. Robertson and Lieutenant T. B. Sykes, of the Confederate army, who went South a few days since, having been paroled for exchange, yesterday returned to this city, having been unsuccessful in their endeavors to effect an exchange for themselves. They state that the Confederate authorities refuse to make any more individual exchanges until a general exchange of all prisoners now held by the United States is agreed upon. Captain Robertson was formerly confined at Fort Warren, and Lieutenant T. B. Sykes at Sandusky, Ohio.—They will probably be required to report at Fort Warren.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the "Seamen's Union Bethel Society," held June 26th, 1862, the following proceedings were had:—

The Board, since its last meeting, has learned with deep regret of the sudden but peaceful death of Capt. CHARLES G. SNOW, one of its Vice Presidents, an early friend of the Society, and an earnest friend to the welfare of seamen.

1.—RESOLVED, therefore, by the Board, unanimously, that in the death of Capt. Snow the cause of the "Seamen's Union Bethel Society" has sustained a great loss, as has also his family and the community at large.

2.—Resolved, That while the consistent Christian character of the deceased, and his fidelity to God and man, gave to his companions in life a voyage a bright passage upon its deeply the wisdom of the Apostolic admonition "let your moderation be known unto all men. The Lord is at hand."

3.—Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family of the deceased, in this their deep affliction, our sincere sympathy.

4.—Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary furnish to the family of the deceased a copy of these proceedings, and that they be entered on the records of this Association.

THE CASE OF MAGDALENE LAUDAUER.—In the Criminal Court yesterday, Mr. George Switzer, father and one of the bondsmen of Frank Switzer, charged with committing an outrage upon the person of Magdalene Laudauer some days ago, was presented by the Grand Jury for having removed the principal witness for the prosecution from the jurisdiction of the Court. He was accordingly discharged and exonerated from the bond of Frank Switzer in the sum of $6,000, and required to give bail in his own case in the sum of $2,000, which he entered with Christopher Schott, Messrs. Lewis D. Wise, Jacob Baker and Wm. Carmichael then jointly and separately entered for Frank Switzer in the sum of $2,000 each, making in the aggregate $6,000, in addition to this, Mr. W. J. Kirk stands surety for $4,000.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday afternoon the house of Mrs. E. Hunter, No. 3 North Broadway, was entered and robbed of articles to the value of $100. The family had gone out visiting, leaving the house in charge of a servant woman, who left the premises about five o'clock and was gone about an hour. When the family returned at nine o'clock at night they discovered that every room in the house had been visited by the thieves. A number of drawers were forced and ear-rings and other jewelry stolen. The thieves had also selected a quantity of wearing apparel and other goods, which they rolled up in a quilt, but were not able to carry the bundle off.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM MATCHES.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl about four years of age, daughter of Mrs. Daniels, living on Exeter street, near Bank, was quite severely burnt. The mother left the child in a chamber, where there was a box of matches, which she got possession of, and by some means succeeded in igniting one, and set fire to her clothing. Her screams brought her mother to the room, who was fortunate in extinguishing the flames before fatal injury was done. Dr. Dwinelle was called in and dressed the wounds.

THREATENING TO KILL HIS WIFE.—Yesterday morning a man named John Ansburn was arrested, charged with assaulting and beating his wife, and threatening to kill her. He was taken to the Eastern district police station, where Justice Spicer committed him to jail for Court.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.—Yesterday, two men, named John Bishop and Frank Pollen, were arrested on the charge of stealing a bundle of cigars, the property of John Kelner. They were committed to jail for Court by Justice Spicer.

ARREST IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—John Fisher, of Reisterstown, Baltimore county, was arrested on Monday last and sent to Fort McHenry, where he is still confined.

### 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* nightly 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.

In order to give the ladies and children an opportunity to see the great novelty entitled *Fast Men of Baltimore*, the management will give a performance this afternoon at 2½ o'clock. The piece presents a continuous panorama of humors from the beginning until the end, alike pleasing to old and young. For the evening's entertainment, a bill of unusual magnitude is offered, including the first act of the *Fast Man of Baltimore, Jenny Lind*, and the *Stratagem of an Actress*.

THE METODKON.—The programme at the Meloeon to-night is excellent. Miss Clara Butler, who possesses a voice of great power and exquisite sweetness, will sing several songs. She has attained a popularity which can scarcely be bounded, and is well deserving the appreciation which is bestowed upon her. Mr. Harrison is decidedly a feature, and will give an impromptu song. Sharpley, of course, will be in his best vein, and the performances will certainly be a good one.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE GILES.

The United States *vs.* Capt. R. A. Bennett, of the bark Hugh Birckhead, indicted for committing an outrage on Mrs. C. H. Crofts. The examination of the Government's witnesses closed about 1 o'clock when the witnesses for the defence were examined. At half-past 2 o'clock the Court adjourned. One or two witnesses for the defence will be examined this morning, after which the rebutting testimony will be heard, and then the counsel will go before the jury. It is probable that the case will be decided to-day.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

The Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

Michael Mann, charged with assaulting Ordel Appel, was fined $1 and costs.

To an indictment for larceny against the same party the State's Attorney confessed a plea of not guilty.

In the case of Miss Caroline Lamden, indicted for displaying a Confederate flag in the street, the counsel for the defence entered a demurrer to further proceedings, which will be argued next week.

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

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

The Cecil Bank *vs.* William Heald, Grafton D. Spurrier, John Honeywell and Isaac Evans, Jr.—An action to recover the value of drafts to the amount of $950, sent by the plaintiff to Josiah Lee & Co. for collection, and collected by defendants. Verdict for defendants.

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

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1862.

ANNAPOLIS, June 27.—No. 2. Isaac D. Jones, administrator of C. E. Husey, *vs.* Samuel B. D. Jones, *et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court for Somerset county. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of this Court. Decree affirmed.

No. 27. G. S. Griffith, *vs.* Margaret C. Clark. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of this Court. Order affirmed and cause remanded.

No. 47.—(December docket.) William Sterling and others, *vs.* William L. Gantee. Appeal from the Superior Court of Baltimore city. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment arrested.

No. 52. Robert Howard, *vs.* The First Independent Church of Baltimore. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. Justice Bartol delivered the opinion of this Court. Judgment reversed without a *procedendo*.

The new Camp of Instruction for our Volunteers is to be formed immediately at Annapolis Junction, a central and salubrious position, accessible to Washington and Baltimore and Harper's Ferry by railroad, and possessing greater advantages than the city of Annapolis for the concentration of 50,000 men. The change has been made at the suggestion of General Wool, who is charged with the supervision of the camp.—*Washington Star.*

The London clergy are receiving all sorts of warnings that their sermons are too long for hot weather. The *Times*, the great repository of British woes, contains innumerable complaints on this subject. The general desire seems to be that in summer the clergyman should dispense with the sermon altogether, and confine himself to the Liturgy.

BOARD OF TRADE.

*Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.*

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

## Monetary and Commercial Review,

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1862.

The same firmness that has characterized the Stock market for some days past continues—all sound, dividend paying stocks are in demand. There was nothing done to-day in Government and State stocks; for Missouri coupon 6's 51¾ was bid, 53 asked, and for Tennessee 6's 58¾ was bid, 59 asked. For the first time for several weeks there was nothing done to-day in City securities—the market is very firm at ¼ per cent. advance on the rates of yesterday: the closing rates were for the 6's of 1875, 1886, and the old and new issue of 1890, 101¾ bid, 102¼ asked. The market for Railway bonds was dull, and no sales reported. In Railway shares we notice the sale of 50 shares Baltimore and Ohio at 53¾, and 100 shares Northern Central at 24¾, closing at 23¾ bid, 24¼ asked for Baltimore and Ohio, and 24¼ bid, 24¾ asked for Northern Central, both regular way. In other stocks we have no change to notice. Mining stocks continue very dull—1,035 shares Springfield sold at $2.50, buyer's option 60 days.

The Bank of Baltimore has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, payable 7th July.

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 South street:

| STOCKS | PAR | BID | ASK | STOCKS. | PAR | BID | ASK |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Government & State Stocks.* | | | | *Railroad Stocks.* | | | |
| U. S. 6's coupon | ..... | ..... | ..... | W. N. Virginia | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Md. 6's coup. | 20 | ..... | ..... | Wash'n gtn & B. | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| do. 6's reg. | 20 | ..... | ..... | Phil'phi & Balt. | 50 | ..... | ..... |
| do. ins. '90 | 20 | ..... | ..... | *Railroad Bonds* | | | |
| Md. 5's | ..... | ..... | ..... | B. & O. 6's, 1862 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Va 6's new | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. 6's, 1875 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| do. coup. | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. 6's, 1885 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri 6's coup | ..... | 51¾ | 53 | do. 6's, 1886 | ..... | 95 | 97½ |
| S. Carolina 6's | ..... | ..... | ..... | N.W.Va. 6's, 1875 | ..... | 90 | 95 |
| S. Carolina 6's | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. 6's, 1878 | ..... | 72 | 75 |
| Georgia 6's | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. 6's, 1885 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee 6's | ..... | 58¾ | 59 | N.C.R.R. 6's, 1868 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky 6's | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. (Y.&C.) 1877 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana 6's | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. 6's, 1887 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| N. Y. 6's | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. (S.Ow.) 1877 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Balt. 6's pleas | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. (Y&C)1877 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| do 1826 | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. 6's, 1883 | ..... | 92 | 93¾ |
| do 1870 | ..... | ..... | ..... | O. & L. 7's, 1893 | ..... | 75 | 77½ |
| do 1875 | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. ins. 1868 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| do 1885 | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. 2m 1865 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| do new, 1885 | ..... | 101¾ | 102¼ | do. 3m 1875 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| do old, 1890 | ..... | 101¾ | 102¼ | do. 4m. 1876 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Parr 5's | ..... | ..... | ..... | do. Inc. 1857-'76 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Balt. 5's | ..... | ..... | ..... | W. & M. Branch | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Bank Stocks.* | | | | do. do. ins. 1893 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baltimore | 100 | 95 | 96 | *Turnpike Stocks* | | | |
| Commerce | ..... | 22 | 22 | Relistert'n Turn. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chesapeake | 25 | 23 | ..... | York do. | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Citizens' | 100 | 35 | ..... | Frederick do. | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Co. & Far. full | 33½ | 33 | ..... | *Mining Stocks* | | | |
| do. short | 20 | ..... | ..... | Balt. & N. Ock. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Farmers' ctl'd | 20 | ..... | ..... | Cumberland | ..... | 5 | 20 |
| Far. & Merch's | 21 | 35 | ..... | Frostburg | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Exch. full pd. | 25 | ..... | ..... | Maryland | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Fell's Pt. S. In. | 26 | 27½ | 28 | Deep River | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Franklin | 12½ | ..... | ..... | Gardner Hill | ..... | 10 | 1.10 |
| Howard | 10 | ..... | ..... | Soldiers' Rest | ..... | 5 | .45 |
| Marine | 50 | 26¾ | 28¾ | W. & Cooper Co. | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Mechanics' | 16 | 18 | 21 | Tu'tlefield | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Merchants' | 100 | 101 | 105 | Maryland | ..... | 1 | 1.25 |
| Peoples' | 20 | 19 | ..... | Silver Hill | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Union | 75 | 68 | 70 | Silver Valley | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Western | 25 | ..... | ..... | Springfield | ..... | 1 | 2.25 |
| *Ins'ce Stocks.* | | | | *Bond & Mortgage.* | | | |
| Firemen's | 18 | ..... | ..... | Canton Company | 27 | ..... | 14¾ |
| Balt. Fire | 50 | ..... | ..... | Balt. Coal | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Marine | 50 | ..... | ..... | Balt. Gas | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Associated | 5 | ..... | ..... | B. & C. Turnp. | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | 10 | ..... | ..... | B. & Cuba S. & M | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Balt. Life Ins. | 50 | ..... | ..... | George's Creek | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| *Railroad Stks* | | | | Lafayette | 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Balt. & Ohio | 100 | 53 | 53¾ | Patapsco Co. bds | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North. Central | 50 | 24¾ | 24¾ | San's Clara M's | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Tun Canal bds | 100 | ..... | ..... |

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, June 27, 1862.

50 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad.....53¾
100 shares Northern Central Railroad.....24¾
1,035 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.* |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern exchange 1-20 dis. | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland money, ¼ cent | ¼ dis. | ..... |
| Virginia money, .25@35 c | ..... | 50 " |
| Southern money, 40 " | ..... | 50 " |
| Gold | 8¾@9 prem. | 9@9¼ prem. |
| Silver | 4 @5 " | 5@6 " |
| Demand notes | 4 @4¼ " | 4¾@5 " |

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers, No. 22 South street.

| | 1st Board. | 2d Board. |
|---|---|---|
| Virginia 6's | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri 6's | 56 | 60 |
| Tennessee bonds | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| North Carolina bonds | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| Alton | 72 | 60 |
| Canton Company | 109¾ | 60 |
| Erie Railroad | ..... | 60 |
| New York Central Railroad | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| Reading Railroad | 94 | 94 |
| | 60 | 59¾ |
| | Steady. | Firm. |

The *Herald* of