THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Senate passed House bill making an appropriation of seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars to the Panama Railroad Company for transportation of sick sailors.

Mr. HARLAN called up House bill which passed to establish a land district in Nevada Territory.

The special order was then taken up, the motion pending being to strike out the enacting clause of the House confiscation bill and insert the Senate confiscation bill.

Mr. WILKINSON, in a lengthy speech, advocated that stringent measures of confiscation should be adopted. He opposed the doctrine of giving all the war powers exclusively to the President.

Mr. COWAN, in the course of his remarks, said that the only way to suppress this rebellion was to join hands with the Union men of the Southern States, and by conciliating them is the best method of achieving this great result. The more friends we make the better we will succeed in putting down this rebellion.

Mr. BROWNING replied to Mr. Wilkinson. Does the Senator, he remarked, expect to put down this rebellion by the paper bullets he proposes to manufacture? That is not the way—the way to do it is to march the strong arm of the army against the enemy. The Senator from Minnesota says my sentiments are not the sentiments of the President.—He would not assume to utter the sentiments of any one but his own. But the Senator from Minnesota does assume to be the mouth-piece of the President. He (Browning) assumed no authority, and he attempted none, to speak for anybody but himself.

Mr. WILKINSON denied being the mouth-piece of the enemy.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to section fourteen, that no one under this Act shall be excluded as a witness on account of color.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, would sooner believe a loyal slave than he would a traitor white man.—The rebellion can never be put down until the loyal black men of the South are raised.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 14 yeas and 25 nays.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, as a new section, that any citizen of the United States bearing arms against the United States during the present rebellion or any future rebellion, shall forfeit their citizenship, and be forever incapable of becoming a citizen of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would withdraw his amendment for the present.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Clark's motion to strike out after the enacting clause of House confiscation bill, and insert Senate bill. It was decided in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 17.

Several amendments were then proposed, one of Mr. Doolittle's to acquire territory for settlement of freed slaves, which was rejected; and another by Mr. Trumbull, to substitute another clause to free the slaves of certain rebels, which, after a spicy and personal debate between Mr. T., Mr. Sherman, Mr. Wade and Mr. Fessenden, was withdrawn.

The bill was then put upon its passage, when it passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner.—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Davis, Henderson, Howard, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Stark, Wilson of Missouri and Wright—13.

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

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARREST OF YOUNG HALE.—The following account of the arrest of Matthew Hale, a youth of seventeen years, at the house of his mother, Mrs. Anna M. Hale, No. 51 North Liberty street, on Friday last, was prepared for publication in Saturday morning's edition of the *News Sheet*, but was accidentally omitted. As a crowd of Confederate prisoners, under guard, were passing the house in question, Miss Emma Hause, a New York lady, visiting the house, and who was at the drawing-room window, supposed that she recognised a friend in the crowd, and seizing one of the lace curtains, waved one corner of it. Young Hale was standing at the window at the time with one of his hands resting upon a portion of the curtain. Deputy Provost Marshal McPhail's attention being called to the matter, he at once arrested the youth and placed a guard around the house. The youth was taken to jail and subsequently sent to Fort McHenry. Shortly afterwards, Mr. McPhail's guard was relieved by a guard of the New York 7th, who were kept on duty until about six o'clock in the evening, at which time they were removed. The party guarded was composed of females and children. In the evening Mr. McPhail called at the house and informed Miss Hause and Mrs. Hale that he had from General Wool a discretionary order for their arrest. Upon Mrs. Hale inquiring why she was to be arrested, as she was not aware of the occurrence until after her son's arrest, being at the time in the back building, up stairs, she was informed that it was in consequence of her being the head of the family and allowing such demonstrations at her house. Mr. McPhail, however, did not deem it necessary to arrest them. There was no Confederate flag shown at the house, and it is stated that such an article was not about the house.

A SOLDIER STABBED BY AN OFFICER.—The 115th Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Robert E. Patterson, arrived in this city on Thursday night last, by the Northern Central railway, having escorted a large number of Confederate prisoners from Winchester, Va., to Harrisburg, Pa. Upon alighting from the cars at Bolton depot, and while standing at "order arms," the order was given to remove knapsacks. It is stated that it is customary to give the order to "stack arms" before the order in relation to the removal of the knapsacks. Private McLaughlin, a private in Company E, Captain Riley, having formerly served in the regular army, declined to obey the order, as he deemed it irregular, although the other members of his company stacked their arms without order and complied with the order given. In consequence of this, Capt. Riley advanced and made several thrusts at McLaughlin, one of which made a slight incision on his left arm, and an other caused the sword to penetrate his left breast to the depth of an inch. McLaughlin, being somewhat prostrated from the effects of liquor which he had drank, fell to the ground, and after an examination had been made by the surgeon and assistant surgeon of the regiment, he was pronounced in a dying condition. The regiment marched off, leaving a small guard with him. In a short time he rallied, and Dr. Henk was sent for, who dressed the wound and had the man sent to the hospital. The injury was not of a serious character.

CONFIRMATION.—Yesterday being the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, one hundred and ten children, the sexes about equally divided, received the sacrament of the first Communion and the sacrament of Confirmation at the hands of the Most Right Rev. Archbishop F. P. Kenrick, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, northeast corner of Poppleton and Hollins streets. The confirmation took place at half past eight o'clock in the morning, when solemn High Mass was read by the Archbishop, assisted by Revs. Edward McGolgan and John Hickey. Grand High Mass was read at half past ten o'clock, and a sermon preached by the Archbishop. In the afternoon the children attended Vespers, after which they renewed their baptismal vow. An immense congregation was in attendance throughout the day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. John F. Kramer, an employee of the Adams Express Company, met with a very painful accident on Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock. He was endeavoring to couple two cars which were on the railroad track on Howard street, between Montgomery and Henrietta streets, opposite the depot of the Express Company, when the cars collided, by which he suffered a contusion of the left hand, and his body was very badly crushed. He was removed to his residence, No. 150 McHenry street, where Dr. George W. Hanson was summoned to attend him. He is very seriously hurt, but his injuries are not necessarily fatal.

INDICTED FOR TREASON.—The Grand Jury of the United State District Court has indicted Mr. Josiah J. Grindell for treason. The specific charge is that he was in Pratt street on the 19th day of April, 1861, aiding in the attempt to resist and obstruct the passage of United States troops to Washington for the defence of the Capitol. He was arrested on Saturday by Deputy United States Marshals Gruver and Dowas, and taken before Judge Giles, when he gave bail in the sum of $20,000 to answer the charge at the November term of the United States Circuit Court.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday Sergeant Smith, of the Eastern District police, arrested R. B. Tanner, Thomas K. McKender, and William Brian on the charge of robbing Mr. R. J. McHenry, of Baltimore county, of $60 in Treasury notes. The robbery was committed on Saturday night, at the foot Caroline street, and the money was taken by force, two of the party holding him while the third rifled his pockets. Justice Spicer committed the parties to jail for the action of the Grand Jary.

MOVEMENT OF GEN. FREMONT.—Gen. John C. Fremont, with eight other officers, arrived in this city about eight o'clock yesterday morning in a special train from Winchester. The party partook of breakfast at the Niagara House, opposite Camden Station. Shortly afterward, a special train arrived from Washington having on board Secretary Seward and other persons whose names were not ascertained. The entire party then left this city in a special train for the North.

ASSAULTS.—R. F. and George McGee were before Justice Logan upon the charge of assaulting J. B. McAbee, and the last named party was charged with assaulting R. F. McGee. The Justice released McAbee on bail, for a further hearing, and committed the others for Court. George Hyser was also committed to answer the charge of assaulting J. B. McKeever.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning a little daughter of a gentleman named Coleman, who lives on South Ann street, was riding on a small wagon which was drawn by her brother, when she was thrown from it into the gutter, and suffered a dislocation of her left shoulder. Dr. Evans rendered medical attention.

FOR EUROPE.—In the steamship Bavaria, which sailed from New York on Saturday for Southampton, was Mr. A. Rosenmayer, of Baltimore; and Messrs. John Alexander, Thomas J. George, and Frank Sanders, of Baltimore, went out in the Etna, which sailed same day for Liverpool.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—This body will re-assemble this evening at 5 o'clock, after a vacation of a month. As there cannot be much business of importance claiming the attention of the "city fathers," it is fair to presume that they will shortly adjourn *sine die*.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Yesterday a man named James Clarke was arrested on the charge of beating a woman named Kemp. He was committed to jail for Court by Justice Spicer.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Sheridan's sterling comedy of *The Rivals*, or a *Trip to Bath*, will be presented at this popular establishment (which, by the way, is the only theatre open in this city) this evening, with truly an excellent distribution of characters, the sparkling young comedienne, Miss Mollie Williams, as *Lydia Languish*; Miss Graham as *Julia*, the capital actress Mrs. Vincent as Mrs. Malaprop, which, we are certain, she will render full justice to. The character of Bob Acres will be sustained by Mr. Bishop—a sufficient guarantee that it will be well done. Mr. Hall appears as the fiery Sir Anthony Absolute, the remaining characters are judiciously cast. A graceful dance by the charming Olivia, and the celebrated French Minstrel Scene, with new songs, conundrums, &c., from the ever-popular *Three Fast Men*, will conclude this attractive entertainment. To-morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of Mr. Doud, a very meritorious performer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

This Court was on Saturday engaged with the following business:

Theodore and Chas. Priestman, charged with assaulting Chas. Bickner. The former was adjudged guilty, and fined 25 cents and costs, and the latter declared not guilty, and the prosecuting witness ordered to pay costs.

F. Lauterbach, charged with assaulting James Milholland. Adjudged not guilty, and prosecuting witness to pay costs.

Rose and Kate Vickers, charged with resisting police officers. Dismissed.

Benjamin Chew, negro, charged with striking the child of Hannah Johnson, negress, and breaking its leg, was fined $1 and costs, and sent to jail for one month.

James Westenberger, Wm. Richardson, Henry Lee and William Bower, charged with breaking the furniture of Joseph Miller, were adjudged not guilty.

Susan Polk, negress, charged with assaulting Sophia Stiner, negress. *Under curia.*

Wm. Thomas, 5th New York artillery, charged with assaulting officers, was fined $1 and costs, and sent to jail for six months.

John Nichols, negro, charged with assaulting officer Cox, was sent to jail for one month.

Henry Willett, negro, charged with assaulting Geo. S. Riggs, was dismissed, and the prosecuting witness ordered to pay costs.

Mary A. Chirm, negress, charged with assaulting Amelia R. Cook, negress, was adjudged not guilty.

Geo. Somers, indicted for conspiracy in counselling the prosecuting witness in a rape case, gave bail in the sum of $2,000 with W. H. Oler.

All parties indicted for larceny, will be arraigned this morning.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge GILES.

The United States vs. Capt. Richard A. Bennett, indicted for committing an outrage on Mrs. Mary A. *Crofts*. Upon the assembling of the Court on Saturday, the rebutting testimony was taken, and at 11 o'clock the cause went before the jury. Mr. Thayer, for the Government, opened in a speech of one hours' length, which was replied to by Mr. Hall, for the defence, who closed at a quarter past two o'clock, at which time the Court adjourned. Mr. Whitney, for the defence, will open this morning, and Mr. Price, for the Government, will close the case.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

NOTHING CERTAIN BUT "OLD GREEN" RICHMOND WILL BE TAKEN.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Army of the Potomac, June 23, 1862.

When Richmond will be taken, no one can imagine; for minds, two weeks ago, were much clearer upon the subject than now, for then one did see what seemed a beginning of the end. Now all is a matter of uncertainty. The Confederates outnumber us. That we know. They are heavily entrenched, and have the best of cannon at short range, and fight stubbornly when the bayonet is not used. In our present situation it would be foolhardy to attack them, for while success might crown our efforts, it also might not. That your readers may fully comprehend our position, the opinion of a military man who has a thorough understanding of the subject, might be appended. "I believe," he said, in the course of a conversation upon the subject, "that our position can neither be forced nor turned, by any number of enemies," and that it cannot be, is evidence of superior skill and great military judgment. Yet, though our force is large enough to hold the position, it is far too small to attack that of the enemy, giving reasons why, which it would be improper to publish.

Let the people who have formed ideas of the magnificence of this army, so far as numbers are concerned, prepare for a sad disappointment when the truth can be revealed. Battle, disease, and other causes, have reduced our numbers at least one-fifth; probably one-fourth. The Generals in Washington, who seek to control the movements and disposition of the army, and who have so long hampered McClellan with their interference, are responsible for it all, and keep us on the defensive before Richmond, when we might just as well have the city as not. With the men who could be sent here in less than a week, no trouble in ending the siege, and practically in ending the war, would be experienced.

Where is McDowell? asks every one. Unjustly, perhaps, he is held in contempt by the whole army of the Potomac. Where is Burnside? Momentarily expected by the troops, they are impatient at delay. With 100,000 men holding comparatively useless points, is it not natural that those here should openly express their indignation? Just about this place, it would be very unsafe just now for Congress to hold its sessions. Miserable demagogues in the National Legislature talk of a little cottage in the Pamunkey, or about negro children riding in ambulances, and other insignificant matters, while the brave men here find it hard to hold back an enemy, strong in numbers, and animated by their knowledge that everything depends upon their courage in the coming battle. Some begin to think that the whole truth, regardless of consequences, had better be told.

From the New York Tribune, June 28.

GEN. FREMONT.

It is announced from Washington that Major General Fremont is relieved from his command at his own request. The announcement will gratify his enemies—that he has them is no secret; will grieve his friends—and no man has more among the people; but will probably surprise few persons. When Gen. Fremont was superseded at the West he quietly and gracefully retired at the command of the President. Having been recently engaged in very active and very important service, he, not unnaturally, construes the act of the Government in putting one, who has served under him in a subordinate position, over his head, as a significant intimation of dissatisfaction with his conduct.

There is a large class of persons who believe that his march from Franklin, his pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley, defeating a portion of his forces in more than one engagement, and preventing at last from overtaking him only because another, was under Fremont's command, left a bridge standing for his escape, was, though a brief, a brilliant campaign, and one which reflects high credit upon him as a soldier of courage and activity, and military genius. Had the Government shared this belief, they would not, it is to be presumed, have exchanged his independent position for a subordinate command. This he construes into a rebuke, and resigns accordingly.

While we can easily understand why Gen. Fremont should deem that a proper self-respect requires that he should ask to be relieved from his command, we nevertheless regret his retirement. The country needs all her good soldiers, and we certainly consider General Fremont as one of them. He is accustomed, however, to act on his own judgment; and perhaps in this case, as in many others in the course of his career, his judgment will be justified by the result. The latest chapter in his history is yet unwritten; but when it shall be, we believe it will be clear that he has been governed in this its closing act by a high sense of duty.

THE RARITY MARKET.

The London *Athenæum* says: It is a question of some curiosity to settle whether any book which has been printed is now totally lost, so that not a copy remains. On the one hand, it is certain that there are recorded volumes of which no one copy is known; on the other, it is certain that some of these extinct productions are revived from time to time by copies actually turning up. Now and then appears a work in a sale which is pronounced unique: it has never been mentioned for centuries, and the possessor never saw nor heard of another copy. But no sooner has the sale information had time to get about than one or more persons find copies of the rarity among their rubbish, bought perhaps at vile prices from low stalls. The buyer of the unique book at a unique price is himself sold; but when the second and third copies come to the hammer the lot bears the note, "Sold at ——'s sale for ——!" And this will be repeated when the fourth copy is sold; though perhaps it will not be thought advisable to state what the second and third copies sold for.

There is all the interest of gambling about the rarity market. A celebrated dealer in old books was passing a chandler's shop, where he was stopped by a few filthy old volumes in the window.—One of them he found to be a volume of old English poetry, which he—a practised hand in that line—saw was utterly unknown as existing, though not unrecorded. Three and six-pence was asked; he stood out for half a crown, on first principles, but not succeeding, he paid the larger sum and walked away, book in pocket, to a sale, where the first person he saw was Heber of that ilk—or of that library. Him the triumphant bookseller drew into a corner, with 'Why do you come to auctions to look for scarce books, when you can pick up such things as this in a chandler's shop for three and sixpence?'—'Bless me!——, where did you get this?'—'That's tellings! I may get more there.'—'——, I must have this.' 'Not a penny under thirty guineas!'—A cheque was drawn, and a profit of 17,900 per cent. cleared by the man who had his eyes about him; in whose estimation such a sum was paltry compared with the triumph over Heber."

The transport steamer Oriental, which went ashore some time since on Body Island, S. C., will prove a total wreck.

HANCE'S CELEBRATED TETTER WASH for the speedy and positive cure of Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Ring-Worm, Barbers' Itch, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases.

A single bottle of this inestimable compound has cured many of the most stubborn cases of the above diseases, after the patient had given up all hope of ever being cured, and had expended thousands of dollars for different remedies. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by

S. S. HANCE,
jel3-eo6m 108 Baltimore street.

DR. AYER'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
Comprising—
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
AYER'S AGUE CURE.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
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HAIR DYES! HAIR DYES!!

HAIR DYES!
HAIR DYES! HAIR DYES!!
HAIR DYES!

All the popular Hair Dyes of the day, among which will be found the following—
BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
BOGLES HAIR DYE,
CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
MATTHEW'S HAIR DYE,
JONES' HAIR DYE,
HAMILTON'S HAIR DYE.
These, together with all the various
HAIR-COLORING FLUIDS,
For sale by SETH S. HANCE,
jel2-eo6m 108 Baltimore street.

From the London Saturday Review, June 14.

GENERAL BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The proclamation of General Butler at New Orleans has been read in England with a horror which no other event in this deplorable civil war has created. The attention it has excited in Parliament inadequately represents the general feeling of indignation amongst us. It is difficult to conceive that a civilized man can have written it, or that civilized men can have been found to carry it out. This is not a generation in which men shudder at the ordinary horrors and brutalities of war. The experience of the last ten years has taught us, as actors, as sufferers, and as bystanders, that war is not made with rose water. It is hard to set a limit to the horrors which rough, uneducated men, with their passions strung to the highest point, will commit in the first revelry of success. But such excesses have been usually confined to the first sack of a stormed town; and they have always, among civilized nations, been the result, not of a commander's order, but of the ungovernable brute impulses of the men. They have been always checked and disavowed by commanding officers, not only as demoralizing to their troops, but as a blot upon the flags under which they were committed. In dealing with women, even the sternest commanders have, as a rule, been gentle. No conqueror but has had to face their unarmed hostility, all the bitterer as bold as that it was secure of impunity. In some cases it may have been firmly though mildly checked—in most instances it has been contemptuously passed by. Banishment from the places where their expressions of opinion might be embarrassing has usually been the extremest measure of rigor to which they have been exposed. Occasionally, the animosity of some peculiarly brutal officer has hurried him beyond this limit, and he has inflicted upon women the punishments that are reserved for men. Such an instance was the well-known case of Haynau. But the execrations of all Europe pursued the perpetrator of that outrage, and rest upon his name even to this day. Yet his offence against humanity was light, compared to that of which General Butler has been guilty. He outraged but one victim; and his cruelty left no stain upon her fame. No commander of any civilized nation in the world, up to this time, has carried his contempt for manly feeling so far, as deliberately—for the purposes of repression, long after the excitement of battle was over—to let loose the lusts of men upon the women who had fallen into his hands. In this, as in other matters, the model Republic has been the bearer of a new revelation to mankind. The Northerners are fond of boasting that they have to deal with a larger civil war than ever before in history started into being in the course of a single year, and that they have made themselves liable for a larger debt than any other State ever contracted in ten times the same period. To these just subjects of exultation they may now add the gratifying reflection that they have by far the most ruffianly commander the world ever saw or dreamed of. If anything can add to the atrocity of General Butler's proclamation, it is the slenderness of the provocation that called it forth. Even if the ladies of New Orleans had been detected conspiring in favor of the cause for which their husbands and brothers are fighting, it would have left an indelible stain upon his name that he had attempted to punish them by subjecting them to the foulest dishonor a woman can undergo. But they have not been punished for conspiring. Their only offence has been that "by gesture or word they have expressed contempt for Federal officers and soldiers." The Federal officers appear to be thin-skinned in the war of words—they find it an unequal combat.

The sarcasms of quick-witted French women, reinforced possibly by the suggestions of their own conciences, have made them feel more keenly than they had felt before the blood-thirsty hypocrisy of their leaders. They feel even that derisive smiles are more than they can bear. If they are to continue to fight only with the same weapons, they are conscious that they may as well retire from the field altogether. But they have a weapon sharper than words—more cutting than sneering glances. They have an instrument in their armory which can tame the most taunting tongue and quell the proudest woman's heart. Physically, they are the strongest, and, therefore, it is always in their power to inflict dishonor—that dishonor to which every woman is liable, of which no words can measure the hideous depth, and which no later reparation can efface. True, it is a kind of revenge which no man above the rank of a savage would employ. But what of that? The Federals have already shown to the world that they have a special interpretation of the word "freedom," as well as of the word "bravery." It only remains for them to show that they have also a special interpretation of the word "honor." And it will be a sweet repayment for all the insults they have endured to hear the taunting accents change into sobs of despairing supplication; to see the disdainful cheek mantled with the blush of hopeless, helpless shame. Accordingly, General Butler issues his edict—"Any lady who shall, by word or gesture, express contempt of any Federal officer or soldier," shall be liable, without protection or redress, to be treated as common prostitutes are treated. General Butler spares us the details of that treatment, for the Americans are a very decent people. He is, no doubt, fully conscious that the insulted officers and men will need no special instructions. It may be said this is no affair of ours; and that if Gen. Butler and his officers choose to treat the ladies of a city they have conquered as Alaric's soldiers treated the nuns of Rome, or as the Sepoys were said to have treated our countrywomen at Delhi, it does not concern us in England. It may be so. At least our indignation and our sympathy must be alike barren of practical result. We may be told, as we have been told before, that if we concern ourselves with the freedom that we have been wont to use toward Englishmen, we shall embitter a powerful nation against our country—that we shall be sowing seed of hatred which we shall reap in war. It is very possible. If generals in supreme command are so thin-skinned that to suppress a sarcasm or a gibe, they are content to perpetrate an outrage to which the history of modern warfare can present no parallel, it is likely enough that they may wince at the outspoken language in which English politicians and English journalists record their judgment against deeds of infamy. Yet it has not been the habit of those who guide opinion here to modify their censure of wrong on account of the considerations or the power of the wrong doer. The cruelty of Minsk, the horrors of the Neapolitan prisons, the unnecessary bombardment of Palermo, all called forth a prompt and powerful reprobation from English writers and speakers. But none of these outrages will leave upon those who contrived them so deep a stain as that which this New Orleans proclamation fixes upon Gen. Butler's name. The crimes of European despots have either been justified by some pretended of state or, if they were palliated by the verbalism of the people among whom they were committed. But the Republican proceeding was done among the people by whom their mandlin advocates here claim a special enlightenment, and a peculiar courtesy towards women; and is justified by no precedent, or vestige of precedent, in the horrible annals either of despotic repression or warlike excess. Tilly and Wallenstein have not lived in history a character for exaggerated tenderness; but no such disgrace will attach to their name. The late Grand Duke Constantine was not a sentimental Governor. It is said of him that on one occasion he sent to prison the husbands of all the Polish ladies of rank who refused to dance with Russian officers at a State ball. But when we come to speak of guilt such as that of the Republican General, even the Constantine's blood stained name is spotless. He would have driven from his presence any officer—if any such European officer there have been found—who should have suggested to him to decree that the Polish countesses might be treated "as women of the town." We can do nothing in England to arrest such proceedings. We can only learn from them what South America might have taught us already—how civil war can double its horrors, when waged by a Government of Democratic origin. But, at all events, we can wash our hands of complicity in this guilt. Unless the author of this infamous proclamation is promptly recalled, let us hear no more of "the ties that bind us to our trans-Atlantic kinsmen." No Englishman ought to own as kinsman men who attempt to protect themselves from the tongues of a handful of women by official and authoritative threats of rape. The bloodiest savages could do nothing cruelier—the most loathsome Yahoo of the fiction could do nothing filthier.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of June.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1862.

There is nothing special to notice in Stocks to-day. Government and State securities are very dull, and we have no transactions to report; for United States 6's 1880 was bid, but there were no sales. In City stocks we notice the sale of $3,000 6's 1875 at 102, and $2,000 do. 1890 at the same rate, at which figure the market closed firm, bidders offering 101¾ for the new issue of 1890. Railway bonds were dull; for Baltimore and Ohio inscribed 6's 1862 63 was bid; do. do. coupons of 1880 93 bid; do. do. 1885 90 bid, 92 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1875, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 99¾ was bid; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 94 was asked; do. do. third mortgage, same guarantee, 84 was bid, 90 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 82¾ was bid, 82¾ asked; Central Ohio 7's first mortgage on the Western division, 80 bid. There was nothing done in Railway shares—Baltimore and Ohio closed at 36¾ bid, $65 asked; and Northern Central $24¾ bid, $24¾ asked. The only sale of Bank stock was 40 shares Howard Bank at 99¾. There is no change worthy of notice in other stocks.

The Merchants' Bank, of this city, has declared a dividend of three per cent., payable 3d July, both State and city taxes being paid by the bank.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, payable 14th July.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

SATURDAY, June 28, 1862.

$3,000 Baltimore city 6's '75		102
2,000 do. '90		102
40 shares Howard Bank		99¾

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

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold	8¾ prem.	9 prem.
Silver	4 "	5 "
Demand notes	4¾ "	5 "
Eastern exchange 1-20 dis.		Par.

PRICES OF STOCKS BONDS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

To LEONARD J. TORREY, 22 South street.

SATURDAY, June 28th, 1862.

	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	106¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	100	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	103½	00
Tennessee 6's	58¾	00
Virginia 6's	56¾	00
Missouri 6's	51¾	00
North Carolina 6's	71	00
Canton	..	00
Erie	26¾	00
Reading	59¾	00
Cleveland and Toledo	49¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	27¾	00
" " " guar.	61¾	00
Rock Island	69¾	00
Galena and Chicago	72	00
New York Central	93	00
Gold	100	00
	Dull.	

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says: The stock market is rather tame to-day. Prices are barely steady, and there is but little activity excepting in Toledo and Rock Island, which are in good demand at full prices. The heavy export of specie, together with a more active inquiry for money, checks the upward tendency. Nearly all the sales of New York Central were at 93¾, which is the closing price since the board. Governments are firm at full prices. The registered 6's rose ¼ per cent., the 7-30 notes ⅛. Money is dearer, and considerable business is now done at 6 per cent. on first class collaterals, though in some quarters there is still a good supply at 5 per cent. Loans at 4@4½ per cent. are altogether exceptional, as 5@5½ per cent. can be obtained on good security, such as governments, gold, &c. The feature of the day in money matters is the large export of gold, amounting to nearly three millions of dollars. The business for to-day's steamers in gold and exchange has been perhaps the heaviest since 1858 and '59, when the Persia in one trip took out $3,000,000. Exchange this morning is quoted 120¼@120¾, which is lower, in sympathy with the decline in gold to 109. Gold opened at 109¾@109¾, but immediately became dull and heavy at 109¾@109. Outside demand notes are quoted 104¾@105, with less activity to-day.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending June 27th, and since January 1st:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Dry Goods	$929,908	$227,719	$1,176,699
General Merchandise	2,875,905	1,105,044	2,677,458
Total for the week	$3,805,813	1,332,763	3,754,157
Previously reported	104,051,390	76,397,753	79,965,543
Total since Jan. 1st	107,857,203	77,730,516	83,719,700

The shipments of specie to day are as follows:

Per Etna	$2,222,402
Per Bavaria	725,000
Total	$2,947,402

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, June 28.

COFFEE.—We hear of nothing doing in Coffee to-day. The stock on hand having become much reduced, and steady, the market rules very firm at our quotations, which are as follows, viz: common to ordinary Rio 19¾@20 cts.; fair to good do. 20¾@21 cts.; and prime do 21¾ cts., 4 months; Laguayra 22@23 cts., and Java 25¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Rio now in first hands amounts to only about 17,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The market continues dull, and there is very little inquiry on Change for any description of Flour. The only sale reported to day was 200 bbls good Howard Street Super at $5.25 per bbl. The supply of Howard Street is rather light, but we have no change to notice in prices. We quote as follows: Howard Street Super $5 12½; 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. $4.50@5.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8 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 City at $2.75, and Brandywine at $2 85.

GRAIN.—There were offered on Change to-day 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, and 1,700 bushels Oats, making a total of only 7,500 bushels of grain, and the sale was very inactive, but in consequence of the light receipts prices generally remained unchanged. There were sales of some 800 bushels fair to prime white Wheat at 140@145 cts., add 500 bushels fair Southern red at 122 cts. We quote fair and good white steady at 140@150 cts.; prime to choice ditto, at 150@155 cts.; fair to prime Pennsylvania red at 122@125 cts., and Southern do at 122@123 cts. per bushel. Corn was in very moderate demand, but under a light supply prices closed unchanged. Sales 2,000 bushels good and strictly prime white at 58@60 cts.; 2,000 bushels inferior and ordinary do at 45@50 cts.; 4,000 bushels good and prime yellow at 52@55 cts., only 800 bushels bringing the outside figure. Oats were dull, and transactions unimportant; sales of good and prime Maryland and Pennsylvania at 38@39 cts., at which figure we quote at the close. Rye is quiet at 72 cts. for prime Pennsylvania, and at 68 cts. for prime Maryland, without sales.

MOLASSES.—The market is very dull, and we have no transactions to report. We quote Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 25@30 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 $11.50; prime Mess at $11; Prime at $10, and prime at $9 per bbl. There is only a moderate demand for Beef; small lots, suitable for ships' stores, are selling at $12.50 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1; Mess at $10, and extra Mess at $16.50. Bulk Meats—We quote nominally Sides at 5¾@5¾ cts., Shoulders at 3¾@4 cts., and Hams at 4¾ cts. Bacon—small sales reported in jobbing lots for plain and sugar cured Hams and 8¾@9 cts. per lb. for fancy do. Lard—We quote Western, in bbls. and kegs, at 8¼@8¾ cts.; do. in kegs (regular packages) 8¾@9 cts. per lb.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum $1 60 per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 170 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 160 cts., and Ashton's fine at 190 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 35 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@7.75; do., prime to choice, $8.37½@8.62½; Havana boxes, Nos. 9 to 10, $7.25@7.75; do. do., 12 to 13, $8@8.50; do. do., 16 to 18, $8.75@9.

WHISKEY.—The market is very dull, and we have no sales to report. Both City and Ohio may be quoted nominally at 33@34 cts per gallon.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Owing to the decline in exchange, the increased firmness in freights and the liberal receipts the market for the low and medium grades of Western and Ohio Flour is nearly 5@10c. lower. The high grades are dull but without quotable change in prices. Our factory, in Baltimore, and thus save the annoyance and expense of the delays incurr in buying goods from "agents" who are not manufacturers.

Our stock embraces every variety of the latest improvements, of the best quality, and every article will be sold at the lowest market price.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT CO.,
145 PRATT STREET,
(Opposite Mattle House.)
Agents for the sale of
WOOD'S REAPER and MOWER with Wood's Improvement, Wood's new Self-Raking Reaper,
Wood's MOWING MACHINES.
Also, Double and Single Railway, Double Geared or Baltimore, Pelton's and other Horse Powers, Thrashers, Cleaners, Cradles, Horse Rakes, Grainers, &c., &c.
Also, Sole Agents for Hodge's Celebrated WASHING MACHINES.
HOSLEY & CO., Agents
Maryland Agricultural Implement Co.,
145 Pratt street.

FOR FARMERS' USE.
De Burgh's No. 1 SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, analyzed by Dr. David Stewart, and warranted genuine.
For sale low, to close. C. MCKEWN STEWART,
a22-tf No. 52 South Gay street.

GUANO.
Sixty tons WHITE MEXICAN, containing 74.07 per cent. bone phosphate of lime, and thirty tons BROWN MEXICAN GUANO, containing 62.50 per cent. bone phosphate of lime, landing and for sale by
THOMAS WHITRIDGE & CO.,
jel9-tf 12 and 13 Bowly's wharf.

TREGO'S CEREAL AND PLANT FOOD
NEVER FAILS!
Tested and approved by
DAVID STEWART, M. D.,
MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
SOLD BY
P. MALCOM & CO., General Agents,
BALTIMORE.
This compound contains all the SEVEN ELEMENTS that compose GRAIN, PLANT AND WOOD. It hastens, by ten or twelve days, the maturity of the Plant and Grain, and is peculiarly adapted to crops requiring an early and long (especially Corn grounds) where the soil plant food has been rapidly removed by the previous crop. It SECURES FAIR WOOD, FIRM RUST and insures a good yield of the best quality of Grain. ad1-tf

RAY'S
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON—1862.

The undersigned presents to the public this new machine, the lightest and strongest that is made. As a Reaper it works from six to seven hundred pounds—as a Mower from three to four hundred pounds. It has a continuous bar, forming frame and finger bar, made of wrought-iron, to which is attached the dividing share. This Combined Reaper and Mower is divested of all cog gearing, which renders it both simple and durable, unlike all other Reapers with their complicated gearing, which is hard to understand or explain. This machine is made of the very best of material, principally wrought iron: it is warranted to do the work better than can be done by hand, it having a peculiar guard, which enables it to cut wet grass as well as dry.