THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. FOSTER presented a resolution from the Legislature of Connecticut, in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at New London, in that State.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, By a report made to the Senate of the United States by the Secretary of War, the Hon. E. M. Stanton, bearing date June 21st, 1862, it appears that the Senator from the State of Rhode Island, James F. Simmons, gave and exercised his official influence over certain heads of departments of Government in procuring for one C. D. Schubarth an order, dated October 11, 1861, authorizing the said Schubarth, in behalf of the Government, to manufacture for the use of the army and navy 50,000 breech-loading rifles, and further that the said Senator did agree to receive, as a compensation for services rendered in such procurement, the sum of $50,000, and did subsequently accept the several promissory notes from certain parties in New York, "one payable in August and one in September next, both amounting to $10,000," in payment for procuring said order; therefore

RESOLVED, That the said John F. Simmons be, and is hereby expelled from the seat he holds in this Senate."

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

RESOLVED, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives do adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* on Monday, the 14th of July instant, at 12 o'clock meridian.

A bill for the relief of Brigadier General Totten was passed, making a small appropriation for money advanced.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to provide for the payment of the fines collected by and paid to justices of the peace in the District of Columbia—and it was considered and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

The bill to equalize and establish the grade of line officers of the navy came up as unfinished business. The bill provides for admirals and commodores in addition to the present grades—not to be more than nine admirals and eighteen commodores—the students at the Naval Academy to be called midshipmen until final examination, and if they pass to be called ensigns.

Some time was spent in discussing its provisions and amendments which were proposed, when, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill was recommitted to the Naval Committee, with instructions to report an amendment regulating the pay of the navy.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill from the House authorizing an additional issue of treasury notes was taken up. The bill authorizes the issue of $150,000,000 of notes.

The first amendment of the Finance Committee fixing the amount to be issued in notes of a smaller denomination than $5 at $25,000,000 instead of $50,000,000, was adopted.

The amendment of the committee reserving seventy-five millions of the notes for the prompt payment of deposits in the treasury, was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, authorizing the notes issued under the act to be paid in coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, was also adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing that there shall be paid annually, by every person or corporation issuing notes or bills for circulation as money, a duty of two per cent. on the largest amount outstanding during the greater part of the year preceding.

Mr. SIMMONS opposed the amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the Senate was not apparently prepared to act on this subject, and suggested that the amendment be withdrawn, especially on account of want of time so near the close of the session.

Mr. SHERMAN declined to withdraw it.

The question was then taken, and Mr. Sherman's amendment rejected—yeas 10, nays 23.

Mr. CARLILE moved to strike out the words allowing the issue of notes of a less denomination than $5. Rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas 22, nays 13—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Foot, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wilson of Missouri—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Harlan, King, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stark, Trumbull, and Wright—13.

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

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, recommending a vote of thanks by Congress to Captain Foote, of the United States Navy, for his gallant conduct in the engagements at Forts Henry and Donelson and Island No. 10. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the Committee on Government Contracts be directed to make a full investigation into the alleged issue of patents for lands included in the military reserve at Fort Leavenworth. Objected to.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire as to what steps are necessary to protect the interest of the Government in the Washington and Georgetown Railroad; and to inquire whether the road has been built so as to allow the running of ordinary freight cars from roads connected therewith. Adopted.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals a bill to aid in the construction of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, introduced a bill in relation to holding the Circuit and District Courts of Western Tennessee. Referred.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered the following:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House any communication or explanation received by the Government from Major General George B. McClellan on the subject of the occupation by the troops under his command of the White House, in Virginia.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the House Appropriation bill with Senate amendments was taken up and passed.

[The bill makes appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862.]

Among the several amendments adopted was one appropriating $20,000,000 for the payment of bounty to volunteers, and to the widows and legal heirs of such as may die or be killed in the service of the United States, authorized by the 3d and 4th sections of the act passed in July last, authorizing the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

Mr. RICE, of Rhode Island, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday tabled the bill for the enlargement of the Michigan and Illinois canal for military purposes.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost by a vote of 56 yeas and 71 nays.

The House resumed the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SENDWICK, of New York, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the steamer Governor, which was foundered on her way to Port Royal. Passed.

Mr. SENDWICK reported from the same committee, Senate bill regulating the appointments of Second Lieutenants to the Marine Corps. Lost.

Mr. SENDWICK reported from the same committee Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress for gallant conduct to Colns. Goldsborough and Farragut and Lieut. Worden. Also, a resolution of thanks to Commodore Dupont. Passed.

Mr. SENDWICK reported from the same committee Senate joint resolution compensating officers and crew for losses in clothing and other property by sinking of the steamer Varuna.

Also Senate bill for the relief of widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines, who lost their lives on the ships Cumberland and Congress. Passed.

Mr. SENDWICK, of New York, reported a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire as to a proper and permanent location for the Naval Academy and to report at the next session.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said if it was to be put at Annapolis he would not vote for the resolution.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—yeas 46—nays 58.

Mr. CALVERT moved to amend by striking out the Committee on Naval Affairs, and insert five officers of the navy, to be appointed by the President.

He said he was not in favor of having a committee who had prejudged the matter.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 59 to 39.

On motion of Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, the resolution, as amended, was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Correspondence of the New York Post.

The private secretary of Governor Morton of Indiana arrived here last night from Fredericksburg. He says that it was known there early in the week (last week) that Jackson was on the march for Richmond. His whole force passed through Gordonsville on Monday, or even earlier than that. Our troops remaining at Fredericksburg, or rather this side of the Rappahannock, at that point, were in splendid condition, and panting to join in the great contest with the Confederates. They have been lying idle six weeks. It is quite probable that they will soon have an opportunity, for the War Department has already intimated that reinforcements will be sent rapidly to McClellan.

Certain enthusiastic friends of General McClellan now blame the Government for not sending him all the troops in the vicinity of Washington a fortnight ago. I understand that the Department makes the reply to this criticism, that it made little difference to Jackson what disposition was made of our forces here. If all the available troops had been sent two or three weeks ago to General McClellan, then Jackson would have taken Washington, which would have been a great deal worse than a partial reverse before Richmond.

SUFFERING IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with General Mitchell's column, writes under date of June 26th:

The army is now feeling in full force the enervating effects of a mid summer campaign. The weather is terribly hot and oppressive, and it has been our misfortune during the past two weeks to make almost daily long marches. The roads are four, five, six and sometimes seven and eight inches thick with dust; great clouds of the pulverized material rise in the air, resembling in appearance a grey mist. Ears, eyes, nose and mouth soon become filled, which together not only deafens, blinds, but nearly suffocates the soldier, not considering the heat of the sun, which shines with an intensity and rigor as often times to cause *coup de soleil*.—On the march from Iuka to a place rejoicing in the euphonious title of "Buzzards' Roost," two members of the 7th Kentucky regiment were sun-struck, and before the restoratives could be applied they were dead. Scarcely a day passes but what a number are prostrated, but these are all the fatal cases of which I have heard.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD TRIP.—Yesterday afternoon those members of the City Council, and other gentlemen who visited the West on the late excursion, met in the chamber of the First Branch of the City Council. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. James Young to the Chair and appointing Andrew J. Bandel, Esq., Secretary. Mr. John Dukehart stated the object of the meeting to be to take some measures which would convey the feelings of those who participated in the trip, and who received so many courtesies from the Western people. A committee consisting of J. B. George, John Starr, Jr., W. S. Crowley, C. H. Poumsirat, and A. Fenton was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the affair. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE PITTSBURG AND CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, a communication was received in the First Branch of the City Council, from B. H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connelsville Railroad Company, stating that the Company was in very embarrassing circumstances, and asking for a loan of $30,000, which he assured the Council would be returned in weekly installments. The communication was laid on the table.

A BALTIMOREAN KILLED AT FAIR OAKS.—An officer of the Federal army, who participated in the fight, brings to this city the information that Lieutenant William Pindell, of Company B, 5th Louisiana regiment, was among the killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, which took place on the 31st of May. He was a native of this city. The officer states that he "fought like a tiger and died like a hero."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Fillmore Literary Association have elected the following named persons as officers: President, W. F. Wardenburg; Vice President, R. W. Stover; Treasurer, A. A. Kennard; Secretary, H. C. Blanchard; Assistant Secretary, Graham Trull; Curators, A. Stonsifer, P. H. Maulsby, C. H. Richardson; Standing Committee, W. W. L. Cook, J. W. Butler, and E. H. Mahoney.

A SEVERE WOUND.—A butcher named Crone, while engaged at work yesterday in the slaughter-house of John H. Weaver, situated on Light street extended, cut the crural artery in his right hand, causing the blood to flow quite profusely and making an ugly wound. Dr. G. H. Benton rendered his services in the case.

THE WEATHER.—At an early hour yesterday rain commenced falling, and continued throughout the day and evening without a moment's cessation. As a consequence pedestrianism was rendered very disagreeable, and the streets were full of water.

POSTPONEMENT.—On account of the inclement weather last night, it was found necessary to postpone the Commencement of the Southern Literary Institute until this evening, when it will positively take place.

EXCURSION.—The steamer Chester will make an excursion to Kent Island on the Fourth of July. The advertisement appears in another column. Should the weather prove pleasant, there will no doubt be other excursions.

ASSAULT.—Henry Bennett was yesterday before Justice Shoemaker upon the charge of assaulting George Rosemart. He was sent to jail, in default of bail, to answer the charge at Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Manager Ford, who is unceasing in his endeavors to present his patrons with novelty of every kind, announces a new patriotic drama, embracing scenes in the Revolution, and written by that talented author, John Broughram, Esq., a sure guarantee that it smacks of the right sort, entitled, *The Dawn of Freedom*. It is said to be full of soul-stirring situations, and there is a glorious comic under-plot, which cannot fail to keep the audience in a good humor. A pretty dance by Miss Olivia, and the successful farce of *Go to Bed, Tom*, will conclude the performance. Two splendid entertainments are announced for tomorrow, the 4th July—in the afternoon, commencing at half past 2, and in the evening at 8. The above great drama will be performed day and night, with a variety of other attractive novelties. We perceive Manager Ford is to take a benefit on Monday night, when attractions of a high order will be presented. Let him have a bumper.

THE MELODEON.—Those who have not visited this inviting place of amusement should certainly attend to-night. The programme is one of the best which has yet been offered. Miss Nelly Taylor, with her sweet voice, equisite melody and good taste, will sing several of her songs, which have nightly been received by the warmest evidences of approbation. Sharpely and Harrison will be in their best spirit and the performance will be excellent.

ROPE-WALKING.—Wm. H. Donaldson, the greatest rope-walker of the age, will give his last ascension this afternoon. Those who have seen his performance pronounce him the greatest wonder in the profession, and those who have not seen him should be certain to do so to-day, as this is his last ascension.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—Wm. S. Crowley, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. DUKEHART presented a communication from B. H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, asking an appropriation of $30,000 to aid the company, the same to be returned to the city within two years. Referred.

A communication was received from the City Counsellor stating that the title of the Canton Company to the tract of land recently sold to the city as a site for the Almshouse was valid. Referred.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report from the Committee on the Fire Department with a resolution granting permission to Mr. Henry Bartger to continue in use a frame shed on his premises on Dallas street. Adopted.

Mr. KIMBERLY offered a resolution that on Monday, the 7th instant, the Council adjourn until the first Monday in September.

Mr. DUKEHART amended by naming Monday, the 14th of September. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution appropriating $150 to repair the roof of the old City Hall. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPES called up the resolution appropriating $500 to pay for the killing of stray dogs. Adopted.

Mr. EVANS presented a supplementary ordinance appointing John W. Hogg architect of the proposed new Almshouse, in the place of William S. Marshall, Esq., deceased, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH. Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present.

The resolution authorizing Jacob D. Sumwalt to continue in use a frame shed on his premises, was returned from the First Branch, endorsed "Concurred in."

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge GILES.

The United States vs. the schooner Monterey and cargo. Libelled as a prize. Decree of condemnation, and sale ordered.

In the case of the motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Captain Joseph Mickelle, convicted of cruelly beating a seaman, the Judge delivered his decision, overruling the motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Charlotte Levy, &c., vs. William W. Taylor, security for Thomas R. Rich. Action to recover on an injunction bond. Before reported. On trial.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

AN IMPORTANT ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY.

TAKING THE OATH—ABSENCE OF UNION DEMONSTRATIONS, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—This is an important day in the history of New Orleans, for the different "orders" which have been published by General Butler and General Shepley, demanding the oath of allegiance and other loyal demonstrations, whereby the Government can decide between loyal and disloyal men, culminate on Wednesday next, as the acts alluded to are to be performed on or before that mentioned date. To-day, all grace that preceded the order demanding the oath of allegiance from officials ends, as will be seen by the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 20, 1862.

Every person who "exercises any office or holds any place of trust or calling which calls for the doing of any act judicial or administrative, which shall or may affect any other person than the actor," if such office or place is held by him under the authority of the Charter or City Laws and Ordinances of New Orleans, will, without delay, report in writing to the Military Commandant, at the City Hall, whether he has complied with General Order No. 41, issued by the Commanding General of this Department, and taken the oath therein prescribed.

G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Commandant.

JAS. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.

It will be perceived that the time has come for the "showing of hands," and for the result I look forward with painful solicitude. I must confess I have been sadly disappointed in the evidence of loyalty that I expected to discover in this city. I have watched with care the different places provided by the Government where the oath of allegiance could be taken, and, with a very few honorable exceptions, so far I have seen none of the substantial citizens present. An apathy that is fearful, as unparalleled, every where prevails. Even among those whom I have looked upon as true Union men—men whom I expected would rush to place themselves under the flag—men who have, through the rebellion, lived in New Orleans and maintained the reputation of being opposed to the rebellion, men who have even been daring enough to condemn the Confederate leaders, and publicly decry the secession of Louisiana as a National calamity—even such men are holding off—are practically, indeed, by their example, worse enemies to our cause than the open and defiant Secessionist.

Now, as the "order" I quote above really affects almost every prominent citizen, certainly all who are in the professions, and, comparatively speaking, none of these persons have as yet "made a sign," and as they have so far pursued their various callings under the "powers that be," unmolested, what is to be the consequence if they refuse, or rather, if they imitate the majority of the population, and maintain a stolid air of indifference? Our soldiers have had possession of New Orleans now nearly a month. In that time the peace of the city was never more perfect. Courts, though military tribunals, have been established, that the most carping Secessionists admit, have administered justice with the most impartial hand. Life was never before so safe—crime, except among the lawless, the spawn, indeed, of the past political abuses of the city, has almost ceased. Our soldiers have been respectful to the citizens beyond any military precedence in the world's history.

Private property has been scrupulously regarded; in short, all that could be done by human foresight, or by a paternal Government to mollify or win over the substantial people of the city, has been done, in all so far without avail. Not a flag has yet appeared raised by a citizen upon a public or private house. Many of the humbler classses would be glad to do this, I have no doubt; but a terror, a vague uncertainty prevails that paralyzes all demonstration. The Dead Sea is alone a fit physical emblem of the moral waste of this city.—Again I ask, what is to be the consequence if the people named in the order above pay no respect to it? Suppose it falls a dead letter—then our cause, in my opinion, is almost lost; suppose it is enforced—then must commence rigorous measures.—It was usurped power that brought the people to the present condition; a constitutional, a superior power must be exerted and be felt ere New Orleans will range itself along with the loyal cities of the Union.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE GUNBOATS ESTABLISHED.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—During last night a large number of steamers, towboats, and sail craft arrived from York river. An immense fleet is still behind—in all, not less than 500 sail. This was the prize for which the Confederates struck at the White House, and which eluded them completely. Probably not to exceed $100,000 worth of property was destroyed to prevent it falling into the enemy's hands, consisting of whiskey, pork, corn, locomotives, and a small number of arms.

The entire fleet will proceed up James river as soon as practicable. Quartermaster Ingalls, who arrived at 5 P. M. yesterday, left during the night to go up the James river. This morning, information has been received that the gunboats have established communication with McClellan's left wing, so that all uneasiness relative to the new base is at an end. The point on James river will be a short distance below Drury's Bluff, some ten or twelve miles from Richmond.

As yet we are without particulars of the operations of the army for nearly four days, further than that a despatch from a high source acknowledges that the change of line had been attended with "a serious reverse." Of what took place on Saturday we have absolutely not a word. The best informed are, however, not without apprehensions, and await tidings with no little anxiety. Others take a hopeful and more confident view, from the fact that the change of line by McClellan, though with some serious consequences to himself, has divided the enemy, by placing some 30,000 on the left bank of the Chickahominy, with the bridges destroyed, and no means of obtaining supplies. While this theory is encouraging, it is not sufficient to rest any great degree of confidence on since the Confederates have unquestionably been recently reinforced.

We have no tidings of what was McClellan's loss, though there is some reason for believing that it was not as serious as at first supposed. Persons who left the front latest, on Friday evening, report that among the leading commanders it was decided that the result of the operations of the day were unsatisfactory, and that it was expected the conflict would be renewed the following morning. It is known that McClellan's plan was to throw his left against the enemy's right, and if possible to press forward to Richmond.

The armed naval tag Dragon arrived from the upper waters of James river about midday to-day, with despatches from Flag Officer Goldsborough, who immediately consulted with Gen. Dix. Their tenor is understood to be that Gen. McClellan's right was attacked with great impetuosity by Stonewall Jackson, whose men, with almost incomceivable courage, successfully charged our artillery, sustaining a loss in the exploit of probably not less than 5,000 men. Our loss was very severe. It was reported that Jackson was killed; that one of our Brigadier Generals was taken prisoner, together with an entire regiment. Gen. Fitz John Porter, sorely pressed, crossed to the right, or western side of the Chickahominy, the enemy taking the left. On his left, McClellan, with much severe fighting, had penetrated and passed through White Oak Swamp, with 40,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, to a secure and advantageous position, and had subsequently cut through a line of communication with the James river. It is supposed that, during the two days' fighting, McClellan's loss was 10,000. Under this head we have no particulars whatever. Col. Alexander had come through to James river, to select the new base, and Turkey Bend had been decided on. This is not far from thirty miles from Richmond, and some ten miles above City Point.

The most prominent and important feature covered by the reports is, that McClellan has succeeded in penetrating White Oak Swamp, and in placing a very large force on the other side of it. While this must have advanced a heavy body of his best troops to within four miles of Richmond, it was at the same time a bold push toward the point opposite Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, the two principal ideas held distinctly in view Friday evening, the hour of the last intelligence from McClellan's left.

When the Dragon left, the wounded had commenced arriving on the banks of the James river; several hundred had already congregated opposite City Point, where there was no preparation to receive or care for them. The gunboat Stepping Stones was then taking on a load for Old Point.

Telegraphic communication beyond Yorktown is cut off, and the officials permit nothing outside the official despatches for the North to go upon the wire.

Four P. M.—Gen. Stoneman has arrived here from Yorktown, having been cut off at White House. Part of his command came down by water last evening.

An immense fleet of steamers and schooners, convoyed by a gunboat, is about to leave for Turkey Bend, the new base. Three regiments under Gen. Casey will be taken up.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star of Yesterday.

THE SITUATION.

Great anxiety continues to be manifested here with reference to the state of affairs on the Peninsula. Little information has reached us relative to them since our last issue, though that little accords increased assurance that though Gen. McClellan had lost heavily in men in executing his recent change of front, he is in a position from which he will surely be able, in due time, to accomplish the purpose of his campaign—the reduction of Richmond. That is, unless the boasts of the Richmond newspapers of Saturday prove to be true, which is very improbable. They claim to have "driven" our army from its late position on to the bank of James river; to have killed hecatombs of our troops and taken immense numbers of prisoners. No copies of these papers have reached here, but accounts of their contents have.

Our most reliable information from the front, from Union sources, it will be recollected, was, yesterday, up to Saturday forenoon, when our gallant leaders were well satisfied with the result up to that time of the object of their movements (which the Richmond papers represent as a forced one on McClellan's part). To our positive knowledge, General McClellan on that day remarked that he would make no report concerning the action until he regarded the movement and its contingents (the fighting) over. This accounts for the non-receipt here of advices from him upon the subject.

On Monday morning last two or three of his Generals breakfasted with Commander Rogers, on the latter's gunboat, then laying in James river, opposite Turkey Island, about eight miles below Fort Darling, and a large fleet of our transports and men-of-war was assembled there, making preparations for landing the supplies and "material" they had brought around from West Point (York river). Had General McClellan met with any serious disaster up to that time in telegraphing to the Navy Department the facts we narrate above, Commander Rogers, who would have known the fact, (from the Generals breakfasting on his ship,) would surely have mentioned it in his despatch, which he did not do.

LATEST FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Two or three gentlemen, including the Prince de Joinville, reached Washington this forenoon, from General McClellan's immediate front, and a despatch has been received here, sent some hours after they left there—yesterday afternoon.

We gather that the battle of Saturday last was the most terrific of the week, and that a heavy one also occurred on Monday last. Further, that Gen. McClellan is in position and successfully repulsing the attacks made upon him. His army lays between the point recently held as his left flank and Turkey Island or point, (on James river,) eight miles below Fort Darling.

We gather, further, that General McClellan feels sure of holding his ground, from which he expects to move forward upon Richmond. The losses, though great, do not equal those of the Confederates, who are fighting like devils incarnate, knowing well that McClellan's late movement, if they cannot speedily overwhelm him, insures the eventual fall of Richmond.

In the meanwhile, by this time considerable reinforcements of fresh troops—probably quite as many as he has lost in the four days fighting—have doubtless reached him, and others follow close on their heels.

GEN. SHIELDS.

We are sure that the resignation of General Shields, tendered some time since, has not been accepted, and believe that the important duty of raising and training a considerable proportion of the 300,000 volunteers just called for will be devolved on him.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

THE REASON WHY FREMONT WAS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

It is understood that President Lincoln promptly relieved Gen. Fremont at his request, and made no effort to reconcile him to the new programme in the Shenandoah Valley. In explanation of this fact, I presume it is not improper for me to add, as a part of the unpublished history of the late campaign in pursuit of Jackson, that the War Department was not at all pleased with the official reports of General Fremont from the field. *The boastful claims of a great victory at Cross Keys, when we were actually repulsed with terrible loss, impaired confidence in the candor of the Commanding General;* and the fact that Gen. Jackson, in six hours after the fight with Fremont, was engaged in destroying the advance forces of Gen. Shields, only a few miles distant, every gun being audible to Gen. Fremont, proved two things to the satisfaction of our Government—first, that Fremont had achieved no victory; second, that Jackson had suffered no defeat.

Special Despatches to the New York World.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

Everything relating to the army, especially the late events in front of Richmond, including all that is published in the Washington papers to-day, is still declared to be of a contraband character. At no time since the war broke out has the censorship of the press been so rigorously enforced as now. Senators and members of the House are very indignant, but instead of having it well regulated, or inquiring into its origin, and by what law, the persons who enforce it get appointed and receive their salary from the tax payers as officers of the Government. They are on the high pressure for adjournment. The sk-daddling of the Confederate Congress, it would seem, could hardly be more disgraceful than this rush to end the session at such a time as this and when the weather is so cool.

THE CASE OF BEN. WOOD.

The Committee on the Judiciary have finished the investigation of the case of Ben. Wood, and probably will report to-morrow. Considerable evidence has been taken, and the result will doubtless be that he is unworthy of a seat in the House. The same committee will report adversely on the petitions for Vallandigham's expulsion.

A SPLENDID PASSAGE.—The magnificent steamship Scotia (Cunarder), took the city by surprise, when she came steaming into port this morning—eight days and fourteen hours from Queenstown. The passage is one of the shortest—if not the very shortest—on record.—*N. Y. Express.*

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Press.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

FULL PARTICULARS UP TO MONDAY AFTERNOON.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—I have arrived here safely, in company with General Stoneman and staff, and General Casey and staff, who are here, it is said, under special orders.

You have no doubt been apprised of the great confusion existing here, and naturally attendant upon the crowding of vessels into the harbor from White House Point. The affair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagement of Thursday or Friday. Gen. FitzJohn Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a very strong position, and, having posted his forces in an admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy. The brave men of this command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vied with General Sykes' regulars in making steady movements, and carefully executing the commands of their officers.

Time and again, vast hordes of Confederates moved up in solid columns upon our troops, but our regular batteries as often mowed them down in a most destructive manner. Steady discharges of shell, grape, and canister in regular salvos seemed to sweep down whole companies. As soon as confusion in the Confederate ranks was apparent, Gen. Porter ordered Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the most gallant and heroic style, bare headed, in their shirt sleeves, occasionally with these rolled up. This charge had an excellent effect. The Confederates were driven back with great slaughter, and Gen. Porter was preparing to move upon them over the piles of the Confederate dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced steadily, strongly reinforced.

Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of all their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating sad havoc. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this. The Confederates staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily upon them, driving them back at every point, when a staff officer rode up with an order from the commander-in-chief to General Porter, directing him to fall back with his command, and cross the Chickahominy. The order was executed in fine style, and our troops did not miss a man, the enemy being too severely punished to follow us closely. The only difficulty was with the Pennsylvania Reserves and Meagher's Irishmen—their commanders exerting all their powers to induce these brave men to cease firing. They saw the advantages gained by hard fighting, and they were anxious to follow up the success.

All the troops must be praised for heroic gallantry in this affair, but the regulars must have especial notice. General Sykes, the lamented Major Rosser, the 3d, 4th and 14th Infantry, behaved admirably. General Porter thought he would be attacked early, and by orders to advance upon Richmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he fell back, as ordered, promptly.

Four trains of cars, loaded with forage, were ordered to Despatch, on Saturday, but meeting the enemy's pickets on the road, the trains were backed down near the White House, the cars were burned, and the four locomotives were blown up. This was a great loss, but it was enhanced by the destruction of stores, &c., at the White House—everything there being in flames. Elegant ambulances and loaded baggage wagons were rolled down to the river bank, and, there being no time to burn them, they were cast into the river.

I embarked with many others on board of the John Brooks, but owing to the fact that our vessel was too large to move down the river in safety at night, we dropped anchor in sight of White House Point. The houses burned on all night, and the scene presented was one of the grandest I ever beheld. The Confederates were not in sight on Sunday morning when we moved down the river. The gunboats dropped down with us some miles, and anchored under a bluff, so as to allow the Confederates a chance to come as far east as they chose.

A boat sent up to communicate with General McClellan by way of James river, was fired on recently by a Confederate field battery.

A portion of General Stoneman's command was ordered to Yorktown and Williamsburg to guard the telegraph wires and open direct communication with General McClellan.

Arrangements are perfecting, under the direction of officers of high standing here, to convey a full supply of stores to General McClellan's army, but by what means I am not at liberty to publish. A single sutler, in the vicinity of White House, had property to the amount of $10,000 destroyed on Saturday.

There are many rumors here respecting army movements; all, however, unreliable. The correspondents deceived with our vanguard over to the main body of the army, and they may not be heard from for a day or two, when they will be able to write "Richmond, or very near it," at the head of their contributions.

FIRE IN MOTT STREET—LOSS OF LIFE.—About one o'clock on Tuesday morning fire was discovered in a frame stable rear of 79 Mott street. The stable was consumed, and the flames communicated to the cracker bakery of Robt. C. Scott, which was totally destroyed. Mr. Scott's loss on machinery and stock was about $8,000. Insured for $3,500 in the Irving and Equitable Insurance companies.—The building owned by Robert Marshall was valued at $2,000. Insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company. The four-story tenement house rear of 77 Mott street, and occupied by twenty-five families, was burned out at a damage of $1,500. Insured in the American Exchange Insurance Company. The household and personal property belonging to the families are a total loss. The building was owned by William Morgan. The four-story brick building front of 75 Mott street, which was occupied by about a dozen families, was totally burned. Loss $4,000; insured. Building 77 Mott street was occupied by poor families, who lost all their personal and household effects. Building 192 Canal street was damaged about $1,000; insured. Buildings 86 and 88 Mulberry street were damaged about $1,000. By this fire upwards of fifty families were made homeless and have lost their all. The appearance of these people while the fire raged was heart-rending. They stood in the horrors the walls of building 79 fell with a terrible crash, crushing Thos. D. Banks, a fireman, injuring him so badly as to cause death in about fifteen minutes after getting to the New York Hospital. An inquest was held on his body yesterday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. Deceased was twenty-two years of age and resided at 59 Mott street.—*New York World.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

JOHN HUNT,
GEO. SLATER, | B. F. NEWCOMER,
F. L. CLAIBORNE, | JACOB BRANDT, Jr.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1862.

There was but little done in Stocks to day, and the market is rather dull. Government and State securities are inactive; for Maryland coupon 6's 1870 100 was bid, and for the inscribed 6's of 1890 101⅞ was bid, but there were no sellers at these rates; 87 was bid, 88⅞ asked for Tennessee 6's. In City stocks we notice the sales of the 6's of 1893 at 102, and $100 do. do. at 101⅞, closing at 101⅞ bid, 102¼ asked for the new issue of 1890, for the issue of 1875 101⅞ was bid, and for 1870 100 bid. The only sale of Railway bonds was $3,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 80, closing at 80 bid, 80⅞ asked; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 95 was bid, 98 asked. There was a sale of 113 shares Northern Central Railway at 22¼, closing at 22¼ bid, $25 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 56 was bid, $58 asked. In other stocks we have no change to notice. Mining stocks continue very dull.

At the first board in New York to day there was a general fall in stocks of about 1 per cent., the market closing heavy.

Of the $280,000 loan asked for by the city, $225,000 was awarded to day as follows:—Farmers and Planters' Bank, $100,000; Commissioners of Finance, $100,000; Baltimore Fire Insurance Co., $15,000; Jno. A. Thompson, Register $10,000—total $225,000—all at 102. All bids at lower rates were rejected.

There have been rumors afloat for some days past detrimental to the soundness of the Hagerstown Bank. We are authorized by the leading banking houses and brokers to state that there is no truth whatever in these rumors, and that the bank is in a sound condition.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1862.

$1,050 Baltimore city 6's '90	102
100 do. '90	101⅞
3,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85	80
113 shares Northern Central Railroad	24⅞

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

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	⅜@¼ prem.	⅝ prem.
Silver	5 "	6 "
Demand notes	4⅞ "	5 "
Eastern exchange 1-20 dis.		Par.

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

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

	1st Board.	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	56	60
Missouri 6's	50⅞	49⅞
Tennessee bonds	56⅞	55⅞
North Carolina bonds	71	60
American gold	109⅞	60
Canton Company	..	60
Erie Railroad	36	35⅞
New York Central Railroad	92	91⅞
Reading Railroad	58⅞	57⅞

Heavy. Unsettled.

The New York *Post* of Tuesday afternoon says:

The stock market is decidedly better to-day. Although no further advices have been received from the Virginia army, a hopeful feeling prevails, and the slightest encouragement from Washington would give the market a sharp upward turn. The gold market was quite weak early in the day, as low as 108⅞ being accepted, but at the close 109⅞ are the quotations—nearly as high as last evening. The large disbursements of specie were expected to have a more marked and permanent effect on rates. Exchange on London is steady at 129⅞@130, and francs 5.70@5.65. The day is a very busy one among the banks and banking houses. The disbursements for dividends and interest are larger than July last year. At the United States Treasury the disbursements for interest are all in gold, chiefly on the 5 per cent. bonds of 1881 and the 6's of 1865, 1871 and 1874. Oregon war coupons (half-yearly) are paid to-day, as well as the 6's of 1867 and 1868. The gold market already feels the effect of these payments.

The *Herald* says:—

The stock market was better yesterday, and all classes of securities were higher. There was quite a buoyant tone in the afternoon. Gold fell to 108⅞ in the morning, but closed at 109. Exchange 129@⅞. Money 5@6 per cent. The Sub Treasury was very busy paying interest on the public debt. The exports of the week were $2,264,712.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 1 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,899,669	$3,235,516	$2,264,712
Previously reported	41,744,751	43,856,589	59,928,756
Since January 1	$43,644,420	66,792,105	62,193,468

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, July 2

COFFEE.—We are without transactions to report. The market continues to rule firm at our quotations, viz: fair 20@20⅜ cts.; good 21 cts., and pr