THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mr. HOWARD presented a memorial from disabled soldiers praying the payment of the bounty of $100 promised them under so long contract on their enlistment.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, called up the bill for the relief of Companies C, D, E, F, H and O, of the 20th Indiana volunteers, for losses of baggage and other property at Hatteras Inlet, which was amended to include additional items for Company H, and passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that when the Senate adjourn it be adjourned until Monday next. Lost.

A motion was then made to adjourn until Saturday, which was also lost—yeas 14, nays 22.

The bill to amend the Act of March 3d, 1857, supplementary to the Act to amend the judicial system of the United States, was taken up. It has been returned from the House with several amendments, some of which were agreed to and others rejected.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, an amendment was adopted making Ohio, Indiana and Michigan the seventh circuit; Kentucky, Illinois and Wisconsin the eighth circuit, and Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the ninth circuit.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, to which it was yesterday recommitted, reported back the bill to equalize and establish the grade of line officers of the navy.

Mr. HARRIS moved to take up the bill to establish provisional governments in certain cases.

Some opposition being manifested he called the yeas and nays on the motion, when it was found there was no quorum present.

The CHAIR announced that no business could be done in consequence.

After repeated calls a sufficient number of members came in, and the vote was finally announced—yeas 24, nays 11.

So the bill was taken up, and after a brief consideration, postponed.

Mr. HARRIS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was postponed; and after some little time spent in again getting a quorum, the motion was carried—yeas 28—nays 10.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill was then postponed until 12 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the resolution relative to a quorum of the Senate, by which a majority of those entitled to seats are to constitute a sufficient number to do business. Negatived—yeas 16, nays 22.

Mr. MCDOUGALL introduced a bill to amend the Pacific railroad act, (recently passed,) fixing the second Thursday in September next as the time for the first meeting of the corporators at Chicago.—The bill was at once passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not see the use of organizing this Territory at this time, unless it was to confer a few offices at the expense of the Government. He had been informed that it had but 6,000 white inhabitants. He moved to postpone the bill till December next.

Mr. WADE said the population was much greater than represented, though widely spread, and the New Mexico Government was inconvenient to them.

Mr. MCDOUGALL described the great extent of the Territory, and urged the necessity of the new government for the protection of the Southern border.

Messrs. LANE, of Kansas, and POMEROY, also advocated the bill, holding that, as the Confederates had set up a Government for Arizona, it was especially desirable that the bill should pass.

The motion to postpone until December was carried—yeas 25, nays 13.

An act conferring a land claim to the State of Iowa, and for other purposes, was passed.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, the bill for the relief of Andrew Ten Broeck, late Consul to Munich, was taken up. It provides additional compensation of $1,000 per annum for diplomatic services in preventing the compulsory enlistment of American citizens returning to that country.

After considerable discussion the bill was rejected—yeas 13, nays 22.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution adjourning Congress on Thursday, the 10th of July. Laid over.

Mr. FOSTER called up the bill "relating to the judiciary." [It provides certain rules in regard to State laws being regarded as decisions in common law.]

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend that no witness shall be excluded on account of color.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 10, nays 23—not a quorum by two votes.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected—yeas 14, nays 21.

Some amendments of the committee were adopted, and the bill having been reported to the Senate, a debate occurred on the merits and status of the negro, under judicial decisions, by which he cannot be a party to suits in the Federal Courts—

Mr. SUMNER attacking Mr. Hale for not voting for his amendment, Mr. HALE responding, and Mr. DAVIS then undertaking to correct the former both on some points.

The Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, it was laid on the table by a vote of 74 to 38.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, submitted a resolution that Chas. H. Foster be admitted to a seat in this House from the 2d Congressional district of the State of North Carolina.

The SPEAKER stated that that question had been already settled.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to have General Hunter's letter read for the benefit of Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I intend to answer it at the proper time.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the following bills, which passed:

A bill granting right of pre-emption on certain lots in Wisconsin; a bill concerning certain lands heretofore granted to the State of Iowa; a bill in relation to the pre-emption of claims, and for other purposes.

This bill requires the pre-emptor to reside one year previous to his pre-emption. And that all lands be surveyed six years before sold.

A bill authorizing the State of Minnesota to change the line of certain branch railroads in that State.

A bill to enlarge the Lake Superior land district, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, introduced a bill in relation to schools for the education of colored children in the cities of Georgetown and Washington. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back sundry memorials relative to the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and asked that they be laid on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Mr. May's bill, with an additional section.

The bill provides that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be, and they are hereby directed, forthwith to furnish to the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States a list of the names of all persons, citizens of States that have not seceded and where the administration of the laws has continued unimpaired, in the said Federal courts who are now or may hereafter be held as prisoners of the United States, in any fort, arsenal or other place, as state or political prisoners, or otherwise than as prisoners of war, the said list to contain the names of all such who reside in the respective jurisdiction of said judges, or who may be deemed by the said Secretaries—or either of them—to have violated any law of the United States in any of said jurisdictions. And in all cases where a grand jury having attended said courts, or either of them having jurisdiction in the premises, since the arrest of said persons, has terminated its session without finding an indictment or presentment, or other proceeding against such persons, and in cases hereafter provided for, it shall be the duty of said judges forthwith to order the discharge of such persons from said imprisonment; and every officer of the United States having custody of such persons is hereby directed immediately to obey and execute said judge's order; and in case he shall delay or refuse so to do he shall be subject to indictment for a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the common jail for a period not less than six months, in the discretion of the court.

That in case any of such prisoners shall be under indictment or presentment for any offence against the laws of the United States, or any existing laws, bail or a recognizance may be taken for the appearance for trial of such person, and it hall be the duty of said judges at once to discharge such person upon bail or recognizance for trial as aforesaid. And all persons in the military service of the United States, who now are, or hereafter may be, imprisoned on charges of any military offence, shall only be imprisoned in manner provided by the articles of war, or if imprisoned otherwise, they shall be speedily brought to trial, or discharged from such imprisonment; and it shall be the duty of the said judges so to discharge the said persons. And in case the said Secretaries of State and War shall for any reason refuse or omit to furnish the said list within five days from and after the passage of this act, any citizen may, by a petition alleging the facts aforesaid touching any of the persons so aforesaid imprisoned, supported by the oath of such petitioner, or any other credible person, obtain, and be entitled to have, the said judge's order to discharge such prisoners; *Provided*, that the said judge shall be satisfied such allegations are true, and shall also have power and be required to take a recognizance or bail from such prisoner to appear before the proper court, if he shall deem the same necessary after due examination of the case.

The new section proposed by Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, authorizes the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* in case of invasion and for the public safety.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Massachusetts, called up the regular order—House bill, with Senate amendment in the form of a substitute, to confiscate the property of Rebels for the payment of the expenses of the rebellion.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to.

The House then non-concurred in the Senate's amendment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill making appropriation for the civil expenses of the Government.

[The bill makes appropriation of eight thousand dollars for removing the bakery at the capitol.]

Mr. WICKLIFFE opposed the appropriation, because the army had all gone except a few provost-guard, who might as well be at home.

Pending a vote on the amendment—

Mr. DUNLAP offered a resolution that the sentiments contained in the paper of Gen. Hunter, relative to the arming of slaves, is eminently indignant to the American Congress, and insulting to the American people, and unworthy of the American soldiery.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to it.

Adjourned until Saturday.

U. S. ship Crane, Capt. Bissell, was at Valparaiso on 17th ult.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEAVINESS OF CHANGE.—It is with the greatest difficulty that a person can get a dollar now charged. There is not the slightest disposition to part with silver, which is commanding a premium of five and six per cent. There is a class of persons in the community who take advantage of every facility to secure specie. They get on the City Passenger cars, and when the conductor asks for their fare they tender him a one dollar note. They go into a cigar store, take up a three cent cigar, light it, give a puff or two, and then offer a one dollar note in payment. They enter a restaurant, call for a bowl of soup, or a glass of liquor, sup or drink, and then tender a dollar note for payment. This is fast becoming insufferable, and parties in business should take some measures to put a stop to it. The class of persons engaged in this sharp practice would neither ride, eat nor drink, unless they could make a penny by the operation. Frequently a conductor on the City Passenger cars is called upon to change a half dozen one dollar notes on a trip, when his entire receipts do not amount to three dollars. If the conductor cannot change the bill the party will "owe it to him," and never pay it. The Company should adopt a rule directing the conductors to remove from the car any party who gets on with a one dollar note.

SUNDAY CARS.—The subject of running the City Passenger Railway cars on Sunday is again about to be agitated, as will be seen by the proposition submitted in the Second Branch of the City Council last evening, by Mr. Robb, the member from the 13th and 14th wards. The preamble is in these words:—"Deeming it a matter of interest to the citizens that the benefits of our beautiful park should be availed of to the full extent, and as the great difficulty in the way is the absence of the facilities of the passenger railway on Sunday, the only day when our whole population is at liberty to enjoy the park, the subjoined resolution, to take the sense of the people on the subject, is offered for the action of the City Council—not to avoid any responsibility belonging to the City Council, but simply to take the sense of the people on the subject—it being proper that they should have an opportunity afforded them of directly expressing their sentiments on a matter of so much interest to them." The resolution makes provision for the record of the votes of the people, "aye" or "no," upon the subject of running the cars on Sunday, the vote to be taken at the next municipal election.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.—It is difficult to say what will be the prominent feature of the celebration of this day, but it is probable that the meeting at the Washington Monument will be. The manner of observing the day, however, will be as diversified as is the population of the city. Several excursion parties will leave the city, among them one on the steamer Planter, for Fair Haven, which will leave the wharf at the foot of Long Dock, at 8 o'clock. The steamer Chester will also make an excursion to Kent Island, leaving Light street wharf at 3 o'clock. These excursions offer spleudid opportunities to family parties desiring to spend the day apart from the bustle of the city.—Both boats will return early in the evening. At early dawn, noon and sunset National salutes will be fired by order of the Mayor. At night a display of fireworks, for which appropriations have been made by the City Council, will take place in various parts of the city. There will, no doubt, be a general display of flags from the shipping in the harbor, public buildings and private residences.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH VICE CONSUL.—The Vice Consul of France for the port of Baltimore, Mr. Prosper Arbeiter, died at his residence in this city yesterday, after a protracted illness. The deceased was formerly Consul of France at Bogota, then at Galveston, Texas, and for the last three years has filled the position in this city. During his sojourn among us, by his kind and amiable disposition, he made many warm friends among all classes and creeds. His death, we are sure, will be universally regretted.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The steamer Daniel Webster, Captain Wood, reached here yesterday morning, having on board four hundred wounded soldiers, including four Colonels, and a number of other officers. The names of the Colonels, who are severely wounded, are Col. Hy. M. Baker, of the 88th New York regiment; Col. Hinks, of the 19th Massachusetts; Col. Pearce, of the 29th Massachusetts, and Col. Morris, of the 5th Regular cavalry. The boat left Harrison's Landing on Tuesday evening.

ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. David Hayes, No. 124 Lee street, two doors from Howard, was entered from the rear, on Monday afternoon last, between four and six o'clock, by a burglar, who stole a lot of jewelry, consisting of breastpins, ear and finger rings, etc., besides about $40 in Bank of Baltimore notes. The family were temporarily absent at the time the robbery was committed. Nothing has since been heard of the burglar. A bundle of skeleton keys, left behind, were found in the house by a member of the family.

INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Sparklin held an inquest over the body of a man named Joseph Jester who was drowned in the dock at Light street wharf. He had come to the city from Elizabeth county, Va., for the purpose of purchasing groceries, and it is supposed that in endeavoring to get on board the boat he fell in the dock, and before assistance could reach him he drowned. He was about forty-seven years of age and leaves a family.

REMOVAL OF GEN. WOOL'S QUARTERS.—Major-General Wool, whose headquarters have been at the Eutaw House since his arrival in this city, has removed them to the building occupied by the Provost Marshal on Holliday street, near Lexington street. The apartments have been completely renovated and improved in such a manner as to make them both comfortable and pleasant.

SMALL NOTE ISSUE.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Moles, of the First Branch of the City Council, offered a resolution of inquiry, directed to the City Counsellor, asking his opinion as to the right and power of the City Council to issue small notes.—The resolution was passed. The scarcity of change, particularly among persons attending market, has prompted Mr. Moles to offer the resolution.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. George U. Porter, Secretary of the Board of Trade, was yesterday arrested and sent to Fort McHenry. The cause of his arrest is reported to be the circulation of rumors in relation to disasters to General McClellan. It was rumored last night that he had been released.

THEFT.—Thomas Johnson, negro, was yesterday before Justice Showacre, charged with the theft of a set of harness, valued at $28, the property of Wm. Lloyd. He was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—A proposition to adjourn the City Council from the 14th of July until the 1st day of September was last evening adopted by both branches of that body.

Amusements

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—*Fourth of July.*—Two grand performances will be given at this popular theatre in honor of the day. The first to take place in the afternoon, commencing at half past two, with a new patriotic drama entitled the *Dawn of Freedom*, which is replete with the deepest interest, spirited combats, startling situations, national tableaux, and the Star Spangled Banner by the entire company—concluding with a beautiful dance by Miss Olivia. At night, the thrilling drama of the *Lost Ship*, with dances by Miss Olivia; a patriotic ode by Miss Grehame, and the new drama of the *Dawn of Freedom*. To-morrow (Saturday) evening the above great drama will be repeated for the last time, with a new comicality entitled the *Fire Eater*, dances by Miss Olivia, and the laughable farce of *Go to Bed Tom*. It becomes our pleasing task to announce to our readers a grand complimentary benefit to Mr. Ford, his first appeal in two years, on which occasion, we understand, one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season will be given, comprising talent of the highest order. The public are deeply indebted to Mr. Ford for his successful endeavors in catering for their enjoyment, and we confidently trust our citizens will assemble in crowds on the occasion and make it a substantial one.

THE MELODEON.—There will be two performances at the Melodeon to-day—one at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and one at night. Sharpley will be more than himself, and Miss Nelly Taylor, with her exquisite manners and sweet voice, will give the greatest satisfaction. Those who wish to enjoy themselves should attend the Melodeon.

RIPE-WALKING.—Donaldson will give a splendid exhibition this afternoon. He will give three sessions—one at 2, one at 4 and one at 6 o'clock. He will go over the rope blindfolded. Those who have not witnessed his wonderful performances should visit the Bellevue Gardens to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Present—WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President, and all the members.

Mr. YOUNG presented the petition of John W. Delcher, asking permission to erect a frame stable on his premises, corner of Central and Harford avenues. Referred.

Mr. SAUERWEIN presented a communication from Rich. Nelly, proposing to compromise his claims against the city. Referred.

Mr. MULES presented the petition of D. A. Snyder and others, asking that the Richmond market-house may be repaired. Referred.

Also, a resolution making inquiry of the City Counsellor whether the city, in its corporate capacity, has the right to issue small notes. Adopted.

Mr. KIMBERLY presented a report with a resolution adverse to prohibiting wagons from standing on Hanover street. Adopted.

Mr. YOUNG presented a report with a resolution granting permission to the trustees of the African church on Stockton alley to erect a frame addition to the church. Adopted.

Mr. SULLIVAN called up the ordinance prohibiting city officers from being city contractors.—Passed.

Adjourned.

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

Mr. ROBB offered a resolution providing that the question of running the city passenger cars on Sunday shall be submitted to the people at the fall election. Read and laid on the table.

A message proposing that when the Council adjourns on Monday, the 14th instant, it stand adjourned to Monday afternoon, September 1st, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

A resolution appropriating $150 for the repair of the roof of the chamber of the First Branch, to have it ventilated and the ceiling frescoed, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

Also a resolution appropriating $500 to be expended under the direction of the Mayor in carrying out the provisions of the 3d section of the ordinance relating to dogs.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

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

This Court was yesterday engaged with the following business:

George Duff, negro, indicted for burglariously entering the house of J. H. Bradley. Verdict—guilty.

Henry Mankin, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict—not guilty.

Thomas J. Rutledge, indicted for selling liquor without license. Judgment—not guilty.

George Johnson, negro, indicted for the larceny of four hens. Judgment—not guilty.

Marie Greenwood, negress, indicted for larceny, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Frederick Shaffer, indicted for being concerned in the removal of an important witness beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, gave bail with Philip Schwim in the sum of $2,000.

S. R. Alvey, charged with a conspiracy to extort money, gave bail in the sum of $500 with Jas. Clackner and James D. Broughton.

Adjourned.

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.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL HUNTER.

The following correspondence was laid before the House on Wednesday, the reading of some parts of which occasioned much merriment:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
July 2, 1862.

SIR:—On reference to the answer of this Department, of the 14th ultimo, to the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 9th of last month, calling for information respecting the organization by General Hunter, of the Department of South Carolina, of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the Union, composed of black men, fugitive slaves, etc., it will be seen that the resolution had been referred to that officer, with instructions to make an immediate report thereon. I have now the honor to transmit, herewith, the copy of a communication just received from General Hunter, furnishing information as to his action touching the various matters indicated in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., June 23.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 13, 1862, requesting me to furnish you with the information necessary to answer certain resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, on June 9, 1862, on motion of Hon. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, their substance being to inquire—

1. Whether I had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in this department.

2. Whether any authority had been given to me from the War Department for such organization? and

3. Whether I had been furnished, by order of the War Department, with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, &c., for such a force.

Only having received the letter containing these inquiries at a late hour on Saturday night, I urge forward my answer in time for the steamer sailing to-day (Monday). This haste prevents me from entering as minutely as I could wish upon many points of detail, such as the paramount importance of the subject calls for; but, in view of the near termination of the present session of Congress, and the widespread interest which must have been awakened by Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I prefer sending this imperfect answer to waiting the period necessary for the collection of fuller and more comprehensive data.

To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a line regiment of persons whose late masters are "Rebels," men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them, to shift, as best they can, for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of their fugacious and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman by the Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession, for my guidance, distinctly authorize me to employ such loyal persons offering their services in defence of the Union, and for the suppression of this rebellion, in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slave as soldiers, could such be found in this department.

No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor, and information. It is the masters who have been, in every instance, been the fugitives, running away from the loyal slaves as well as from the loyal soldiers, and such we have only partially been able to see, chiefly their backs as over ramparts, or, rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance. In the absence of any fugitives (master), deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy, had not the crime of treason given them the right to pursue, capture, and bring back those persons of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I have never received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, and so forth, to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department being my only, but in my judgment sufficient justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying toree persons with shovels, spades, and pickaxes, upon employing them as laborers—with mules and ammunition, when using them as lighter men; but these are not points included in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution.

To me it seemed that the liberty to employ men in an particular capacity implied with it liberty, also, to supply them with the necessary tools, and, acting upon this faith, I have clothed, equipped and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in vindication of my conduct, that, had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result might have been found for, and that, in place of not only one, as at present, at least five or six well-drilled brave, and thoroughly accoutered regiments should by this time, have been added to the loyal forces of the Union.

The experiment of arming blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager, beyond all things, to take the field and end it into action, and it is the unanime us opinion of the officers who have charge of them that in the peculiarities of this climate and country they will prove invaluable auxiliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements, owing to the exigencies of the campaign in the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall and to be able to present the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers.

Trusting that this letter may form part of your answer to Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, I have the honor to be,
D. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

BOARD OF TRADE.

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 3, 1862.

There was a general dullness manifested in Stocks today, and the only sale of City 6's was at a decline of ¼ per cent. Nothing whatever doing in Government or State securities, for Maryland coupon 6's of 1880 102¾ was asked, but without finding buyers. There was a sale of $2900 City 6's 1875 at 101, closing at this figure bid, without sellers; for those of 1873 and 1886 100 was bid, and 101¼ was asked for the latter; for the old issue of 1890 100 was bid, 102 asked. There was nothing done in either Railway bonds or shares, and the market is a little weaker for both. We notice sales of 100 shares Mechanics' Bank at $18¾, and 26 shares Bank of Commerce at $21¾. In other stocks we have nothing special to notice.

The rates for foreign Exchange are firm with a moderate demand for bills. Messrs. Graff & Engler, exchange brokers, quote on London, bankers' bills, at 120¾@121; do. commercial bills, 119¾@120; on Paris, 60 days sight, 4.70; do. short sight, 4.65; on Antwerp, 4.75; Amsterdam, 44¾@45; Bremen, 80@80¾; Hamburg, 40¾; Cologne, 78@78¾, and on Frankfort on the Main at 45¾@45¾.

The Money market is considerably excited. At the stock board in New York to day stocks fell from 5 to 10 per cent. The following are the buying and selling rates of the brokers:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	9⅜@10	10 ⅜
Silver (scarce)	5	6
U. S. Demand Notes	4¾	5
Eastern Exchange	par	par.

Pennsylvania currency, ¾@¾ discount; Maryland currency, ¼@¾ do.; American gold, 9¾@10¾ premium; one year certificates, 99¾@100; 7 3 10 Treasury notes, 99 @100; United States coupon 6's 1881, 99¾@100, ex-coupon.

The Stock Boards in New York and Baltimore have adjourned to Monday, 7th instant.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1862.

$2,000 Baltimore city 6's 75	101
100 shares Mechanics' Bank	18¾
26 shares Bank of Commerce	21¾

PRICES OF STOCKS BONDS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

THURSDAY, July 3d, 1862.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	99¾	99
" " " 1 year certificates	..	00
" " " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	99	00
Tennessee 6's	59	52
Virginia 6's	53	00
Missouri 6's	45	46
North Carolina 6's	70	00
Canton	..	00
Erie	23¾	24
Reading	54¾	55¾
Cleveland and Toledo	45¾	46
Michigan S. and North Indiana	23¾	21¾
" " " guar.	53	53
Rock Island	61¾	62
Galena and Chicago	66¾	66¾
New York Central	88	88¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
	Excited.	Unsettled.

The New York *Post* of Wednesday afternoon says:

Stocks took a strong downward surge to-day. The continued silence of the Government in regard to affairs before Richmond produces an uncomfortable feeling, which is further increased by the call for three hundred thousand troops. The market would rally very quickly upon the slightest good news from Washington, and this may come at any moment. Prices seem to be controlled almost entirely by news from the seat of war. The quick demand for money is also not without its influence upon the prices of stocks, these being necessarily distributed by the active shifting of loans. After the close the tone became less settled and weaker, and New York Central sold down to 91; Erie 24¾; Michigan guaranteed 53¾. The tendency of the bond list the weakness in some of the railroad mortgages which have rapidly advanced of late. Toledo and Wabash seconds fell to 60, Michigan Southern seconds stocks are ¾@¾ per cent. lower, but without any pressure to sell. The 7 30 notes are quoted at the close 101¾ sales. The money market is a little uneasy, and the rate on call is fully 6 per cent. The decline in stocks causes many changes of loans. No new transactions can be effected under 6 per cent., and those on first-class collaterals. The gold market is quite excited again, and 109¾ is freely bid for small and large lots. The uneasiness occasioned by the suppression of news from McClellan neutralizes the effect of the fresh supply thrown on the market from the payment of dividends. Exchange on London is quiet but firm at 120¾@121.

The *Herald* says:—

Yesterday was a blue day in Wall street. In the absence of news from McClellan the bears had everything their own way, and all kinds of rumors were freely circulated. At the first board the government 6's declined about ¼ per cent., and railway shares from 1 to 2 per cent. At the second board there was a further fall of from 1 to 2 per cent. all round. After the second board there was an improvement based on reports of a similar nature to those given in the morning.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

ALCOHOL.—The supply of Alcohol in this market is nearly exhausted, and prices have advanced, closing at 63 cts. per gallon for Western 95 per cent. proof. The only sales now making are jobbing lots from store.

BARK.—During the week some 2,000 bags Quercitron Bark have changed hands at $23@26 per ton, the latter figure only for very prime No. 1.

BEESWAX.—Nothing of importance has been done in this article during the week; in New York sales are reported at 33 cts per lb. We now quote both New York and Pennsylvania at 31@35 cts per lb.

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5¾ cts. for Pilot; and 6¾ cts. for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BRIMSTONE.—There is only a moderate demand. We quote Flour Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 3¾@4 cts. per lb. Sicily may be quoted at $40@45 per ton.

COFFEE.—There have been no sales of importance this week. The advanced prices asked by holders has restricted operations. Messrs. White & Elder, Coffee Brokers, in their circular of the 1st instant, remark: "We have few sales, however, at current rates, holders generally being sanguine that the extraordinary advance in sterling exchange and gold must further enhance the value of this staple." We quote prime Rio as now held at 21¾@22 cts.; good do. 21 cts., and fair do. 20@20¾ cts. per lb. No supply of other Coffee in the market.

Stock of Rio 1st January, 1862	15,000 bags.
Receipts at this port since that date	45,941 "
	60,941 "
Stock on hand to day	19,000 "
Making the sales for consumption during the six months just elapsed	41,491 "

COTTON.—The sales of the past week amount to about 200 bales, on a basis of 23 cts., cash, for middling. The market closes with an upward tendency. In New York there is a good demand for good-to-fine cotton, and prices are a little higher, within the past few days there were sales of 1,000 bales at 38@38¾ cts. for middling Uplands and middling New Orleans and Texas. The *Post* states that about 25,000 bales are now on the way to this country from Europe, consisted mostly of short staple styles.

CHEMICALS.—There have been small sales during the week of Soda Ash at 2¾ cts. per lb. We now quote Sal Soda at $2. Bi-Carb Soda at $1.60@1.75; Soda Ash at $2.75 for standard test, per 100 lbs., and Bleaching Powders at 2¾ cts. per lb.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Candles, and sales are making at quotations, viz: 15@16¾ cts. for Adamantine; 25@25 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30@32 cts. for Sperm; 27@28 cts. for Paraffine; and 10@12 cts. per lb. for Patent Wax. Mould may be quoted at 11 cts. for Western, and 12¾@14 cts. per lb. for Baltimore.

COPPER.—We notice a steady demand for Copper at our previous quotations, viz: Baltimore refined Ingots at 23@24 cts. per lb. cash, Sheathing at 30@31 cts. for Baltimore, and 25@27 cts. per lb. for English; Yellow Metal Sheathing may be quoted at 25 cts. for English and American; we quote Copper Nails at 40 cts., and Copper Bolts at 32 cts. per lb. The stock here is moderate. We notice sales this week of 500@600 lbs. Baltimore refined Ingots for the New York market, at 22¾ cts. per lb.

COAL.—The receipts of Cumberland Coal this week have been light, and we now quote at $4 25@4 50 per ton at the run of the mine. Anthracite, by the cargo, sells at $4.50@4.75, and from the yard at $5.25@5.50 per ton.

CATTLE.—The receipts at the Rice stock scales to-day were 850 head, of which number 150 head were left over unsold, 150 head driven to Washington, and the balance—550 head—taken by city butchers and packers at prices ranging from $4.25 to $4.50 per 100 lbs., a decline of 25 cts. per 100 lbs. on the lower and inferior grades of Cattle. The market closed very dull.

HOGS.—There was a moderate supply of Hogs at market, with a fair demand. Fair to prime live Hogs sold at from $4.25 to $4.50 per 100 lbs., being a decline of 25 cts. per 100 lbs. for the latter description.

SHEEP.—The market was well supplied, and prices unchanged, viz: 3@4 cts. per lb. gross for fair to prime Sheep.

FRUIT.—There has been no fresh arrival of Sicily Fruit since our last report, and as the market is getting rather bare of Oranges and Lemons prices have an upward tendency. From store sales are making at $5 for Oranges, and $5.50 per box for Lemons, only prime sound lots bringing the outside figure. There is a good supply of St. Barts Pine Apples here, and sales are making from store at $70 per thousand. We quote Box Dates Almonds at 15¾ cts.; Ivica do. at 13¾ cts.; Almond do. at 12 cts.; Sicily soft shell at 10@12 cts., and shelled in boxes at 21@25 cts per lb.; Filberts 8¾ cts.; Palm Nuts 9 cts.; Sicily Walnuts 10¾ cts.; French do. 11 cts.; French Plums 9 cts.; Prunes 11@12 cts per lb.; Cocoanuts $30 per thousand; and African Peanuts at $2 25@2 50 per bushel. There is not much doing in Dried Fruit, in fact nothing except in a retail way. We quote Dried Apples at 5@7 cts. per lb., according to quality, and unpeeled Peaches at 7 cts. per lb. There are no prime Peaches in market.

FISH.—Some 500 bbls. new Mackerel have been received this week. There has been a good demand for Fish generally at our quotations, viz: Herrings, Labrador, $3 25@4 25 per bbl.; do. common split do. $3@3 50 do.; do. Eastern $2@3 do.; do. Susquehanna $5@5.50 do.; Susquehanna Shad $9@10 do.; Codfish per 100 lbs. $3@3 50, Hake do. $1.50@2; Mackerel, No. 1, $9@10 per bbl.; do. No. 2, $8@8.25; do. No. 3, new and large, $6 25@6 50; do. do. medium, $5.25@5.75; do. do. old small, $3.25@3.75.

FLOUR.—There has been a little more inquiry for both Ohio Super and Extra Flour, and an evident disposition on the part of holders to suit the views of purchasers. The supply of good Howard Street Super is comparatively moderate, and under a fair demand from the retail trade. The market has ruled steady at last week's quotations. Transactions reported since our last review embrace some 1,200 bbls. City Mills Extra at $6.50 a 7 per bbl., the latter figure being paid for 700 bbls. Favorite brand; 3,500 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5 25, and 1,500 do. Super at $5 per bbl.—all taken for export; to the trade 300 bbls. Howard Street Super and cut Extra at $5.25, and 300 bbls. Ohio do. at $5@5.12½ per bbl. To-day we note sales of 1,500 bbls Ohio Extra taken for export, at $5.25, and 100 bbls. Howard Street Super, retail-trade brand, at the same price. The market closed unchanged. We quote as follows: Ohio Super $4 25@4 50; Howard Street Super at $5.12½@5.25, shipping brands; $5.50; retailing Extra $5.62½@5.75; Family do. $6@6.25; retailing Family $6.50@6.75; City Mills good brands Super $5; shipping brands, do. Extra $5.50@5.75, Baltimore Family $8.50; do. highest grade Extra $9.

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.—The sales during the week have been some 200 bbls. ordinary to choice brands at $3.25@3.50 per bbl., at which rate the market closed dull.

CORN MEAL.—We hear of no sales this week. City is now held at $2 75, and Brandywine at $2 85 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Grain during the week amount to 32,500 bushels of Southern and Western Wheat, 500 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, and 1,500 bushels Rye. The first new Wheat of the season was received on Monday. It was of a prime grade and readily brought 160 cts. per bushel. There has been but a light supply of good sound Wheat of the old crop, but there has been but a limited demand from both millers and shippers prices have remained unchanged. There is some scarcity of good and prime Corn of both colors, by far the greater portion of the receipts being the inferior descriptions. The prices of Oats have ruled steady with a fair demand. The receipts of Rye have been small, and prices are a shade higher.

WHEAT.—On Saturday, as is usual at the end of the week, the market for Wheat was very inactive, partly in consequence of the extremely light receipts prices generally remained about the same as at the close of the previous day; there were sales of 800 bushels fair to prime white at 140@155 cts., and 200 bushels fair Southern red at 122 cts. On Monday the first parcel of new Wheat was off