THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. FESSENDEN called up the $150,000,000 Treasury Note bill returned from the House, with the Senate amendments not concurred in.

On Mr. FESSENDEN's motion the Senate insisted on its amendments, and appointed a committee of conference to confer with a like committee on the part of the House.

Subsequently, during the day, Mr. F. made a report from the Committee of Conference, which was concurred in.

[The report provides for thirty-five millions of notes under the denomination of five dollars, and a reservation of fifty millions for the prompt redemption of deposits authorized by the bill.]

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government was taken up. The amendments of the Senate, which had been disagreed to by the House, were insisted on, the House amendments rejected, and a committee of conference appointed.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish for the use of the Senate all orders of the Executive to Major General George B. McClellan, relative to the advance of the army of the Potomac upon Richmond, and all the correspondence between the said General Geo. B. McClellan and the Executive from the date of the President's order to the said General McClellan to advance upon Manassas on the 22d February, 1862, and the first day of May, 1862; likewise the numerical force of the army of the Potomac, as shown by the morning rolls on the first days of November and December, 1861, and January, February and March, 1862; the number of troops which General McClellan took to Fortress Monroe, and including the 25th day of June, 1862.

Mr. WILLEY moved to take up the bill for the admission of West Virginia, and Mr. TRUMBULL called the yeas and nays thereon, as a test vote. The Senate refused to take up the bill—yeas 17, nays 18.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the tariff bill from the House, for the temporary increase of duties on importations.

Mr. FOSTER called up the general pension bill, and the amendments made in committee on Saturday were agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill supplementary to the act for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, was taken up, the amendments of the committee adopted, and passed.

The bill to provide provisional Governments in certain cases, came up as the special order. The bill relates to the seceded States, and provides a governor, and two judges for each, with legislative, judicial and executive powers.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by striking out the words "laws and institutions" and insert the word "Constitution"—urging that such laws and institutions as existed in the Southern States it was not incumbent on or proper for the General Government to execute, and cited laws of North Carolina against educating slaves, etc.

Mr. HARRIS was opposed to abolishing slavery in those States in the indirect way indicated by the Senator.

It was then suggested that by inserting the words "United States" after "laws," the objections would be obviated.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought that this would not be sufficient. Since he had seen what some of the laws of the Southern States were, he was in favor of excluding any particular class from being executed. The Executive power was as much bound to execute the laws to which exception is made as any other cases, unless the bill is so altered as not to require it.

Mr. TEN EYCK did not see the necessity of this bill, and held that it was only consistent with the doctrine of the right of a State to secede, as it ignored the State Government, which it was the duty of the United States to uphold in behalf of the people.

Mr. POWELL held there was no warrant in the Constitution for the passage of this bill. There was no power in Congress to declare sovereign States mere provinces. There was no power to prevent the people of a State from choosing their own legislative, judicial and executive authorities, and yet this bill proposes that Congress do all of these things. The bill was disunion of the most gross and flagrant kind, and yet its advocates, and the advocates of this war, claim that thirty-four States constitute this Union in power, while they propose to reduce a number of them to mere provinces.

Mr. HARRIS admitted that the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government to all the States, but there were a number of States which declared themselves not in the Union.—There were already two States with Military Governors, but there was nothing in the Constitution which authorized the appointment of any such Governors. Then they were only Governors under military law, over captured territory—held, as it were, in military imprisonment. This bill was only a further step in that direction.

Mr. POWELL responded—holding that if the bill was merely for the purpose of enforcing the laws of those States, as formerly under the Constitution, there would not be such great inconsistency with its provisions and the professions in regard to it.

Mr. COWAN said that the war against the rebellion was waged on the theory that as the Constitution guaranteed a republican government to a State, so it was bound to preserve that government to each State—to rescue it from the accidental breaking down by the rebellion. If there are any loyal people in a State it is they who are to be secured with their own laws and institutions, and not other laws and institutions imposed upon them. Who had the right to make the laws of North Carolina except the people of North Carolina? The question was not whether they were abhorrent to civilization or not, as asserted by the Senator from Massachusetts. If they were the laws of North Carolina that was enough. We were bound to restore them, and leave them to free operation, just as we were the laws of Massachusetts or any other State. Very principle asserted in this bill was that by which Great Britain forced our fathers into revolution; and if it was now to be repeated in action, that revolution had been fought or nothing.

Mr. CARLILE opposed the bill on similar grounds. He denied the authority of the General Government to reduce States to less than they were.

Mr. HARRIS considered the idea a heresy that the Government was to withhold the enforcement of its power anywhere within its territorial limits.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Carlile, Mr. Davis and others, Mr. Cowan replying mostly in regard to the duty of the Government to maintain its integrity, in spite of the opposition of the people, over territory of the States, and in case there should not be a loyal man therein—Mr. Cowan contending that the war was wholly for restoration, and had been so solemnly declared by Congress, and could not be justified on any other ground, as all government, on our theory, must emanate from the people, and it involved a question of policy as to how far a government should go in such matters.

Mr. DAVIS held that when a State government had been overthrown by violence, emanating in a faction, the only duty of the United States, under the Constitution, was to restore to the loyal people that government. Especially was this the case where, as in North Carolina, there is so large a loyal element. Before the United States could exact implicit obedience, is must give successful protection.

Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment so as simply to strike out the words "and institutions," so that the provision would then refer only to executing the laws.

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that the legislative power conferred under the bill was the chief objection, and that if the bill go over till to-morrow, it may be satisfactorily modified.

A motion to postpone till to-morrow was rejected—yeas 17, nays 20.

Mr. CARLILE moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and argued that as the United States could fill the vacant judgeships in the South, there was no need for these new officers, as there was now power to appoint them. He held that Messrs. Johnson and Stanley, sent respectively to Tennessee and North Carolina, as adjuncts to the military power, did not imply the necessity or authority to appoint such Governors by law.

Mr. WILKINSON opposed the postponement. He contended it was the duty of the Government to enforce the laws within all its constitutional limits, and that the doctrines urged by the Senators from Pennsylvania and Virginia were simply doctrines of secession.

Mr. COWAN replied that the only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy their rights—in any other way it could not succeed. He looked upon the schemes to thrust emancipation down the throats of the South in the same light as he would an attempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends at the South, and not make weapons against us.—Where is now the great army?

Mr. CHANDLER said the Senator from Pennsylvania wanted to know where the army was. The army of the Potomac, when it marched on Manassas, numbered 230,000 men, and the enemy less than 30,000. They marched on Manassas, and found thirty-two wooden guns and eleven hundred dead horses. He believed that the army could have marched to Richmond in thirty days, and not have lost a thousand men, and there would have been no impediment to its marching to Charleston or New Orleans. But the Senator from Pennsylvania wants to know who placed the army where it is. The press, politicians and traitors to the country, declare that E. M. Stanton put it there, but Stanton had nothing to do with putting the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy. This is a matter of criminality—gross criminality, which should consign the criminals to eternal detestation and condemnation.

The country demands a sacrifice for this crime, and the press of the country is demanding the sacrifice of a mere clerk—Mr. Stanton being a mere clerk, to obey the orders of the President. A call should be made on the President, which, if answered, would show the true criminal. The criminality was now reduced so as to be between two persons. The great crime consisted in sacrificing and dividing the great army of the Potomac, and the criminal is either Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan—there is no third man at all. The criminal should, in his judgment, not only be deprived of office, but suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The nation had been disgraced by this division of the Army of the Potomac, which Secretary Stanton had opposed. If that army had been commanded by that arch traitor Jefferson Davis, there had not been a step since December he would not have ordered. He called on the press to stop denouncing a mere clerk, and denounce the President and Gen. McClellan.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, joined in loud condemnation of the manner in which the war had been conducted and the so-called conservative policy, urging the putting of arms in the hands of all loyal men in the States, without reference to color. If this had been done at first, as his friends desired, the rebellion would have been crushed in sixty days. He vehemently advocated this policy.

After further discussion the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce, a bill to erect a lighthouse on the Maumee bar. Referred.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, asked leave of absence for his colleagues, Messrs. Pomeroy, Van Valkenburg and himself, from further service in this Congress. They desire to return to their respective districts to use their aid in raising troops for the service of the country. In taking leave of the House, he desired to say if the Constitution and the Union are to be saved, it must be by the arm of the military in the battle-field. He invoked his fellow members, who remained here, to provide for the necessary maintenance of our troops, and leave for the future the determination of all questions about which they differed, and on which they were now divided, until the rebellion shall be crushed out.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, interrupting, wished to know whether the gentleman was privileged to lecture Congress?

Mr. DIVEN denied that he had such intention. He expressed a hope that Congress would pass the bill he had introduced, proposing to muster into the service slaves for entrenchment purposes, &c., and granting them their freedom. He said about ten thousand black men were now supported and maintained at the expense of the Treasury; they should render an equivalent for their support.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania—What will you do with them?

Mr. DIVEN replied he would put them in the army, and give them the same pay as our soldiers; and after the war was over, he would send each of them away as desired to go. Those who hug the idea that this rebellion can be put down by the negroes, hug a delusion. It must be put down by the best blood of the country.

They were then excused.

The regular order was the consideration of the preamble offered some time since by Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, relative to General Banks letting the negroes ride and making the soldiers walk in his retreat at Winchester. Laid on the table.

Mr. POWER, of Indiana, introduced a bill to construct a railroad from Washington to Point-of-Rocks. Referred.

Mr. WATTS, of New Mexico, introduced a joint resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire how public and private property was stolen by the rebels in New Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, called up Senate bill making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars each to establish a National arsenal at Columbus, Ohio; at Indianapolis, Indiana; and at Rock Island, Illinois, for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war. Passed.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Senate bill to carry into effect the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade between the United States and Great Britain. Passed.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs the Senate bill directing credits to be given, on the proper books, to several Indian tribes, for the annual interest on trust bonds abstracted from the Interior Department.—Passed.

On motion of Mr. OLIN, of New York, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, defended the Democratic Address from the attacks made by his colleague in a speech some time ago. He came here to support the Administration in all its constitutional rights, and if he differed from the radical Republicans, he was not to be arraigned as disloyal and a sympathizer with Rebels. He was in favor of prosecuting the war for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, spoke in favor of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CORPORATION SMALL NOTES.—The following communication was presented to the City Council yesterday afternoon:—

To the President and Members of the First Branch City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your resolution of the 3d instant, as to whether the Corporation has the power to issue small notes for the benefit of the public, I have the honor to say—

The Corporation of Baltimore acts under special powers, conferred by the Legislature of Maryland, and can exercise none other than those enumerated in its charter, or such as can be justly deducible from certain enumerated powers.

Whilst the city charter does not confer the power to exercise the privileges of a Bank, or of a banking institution, the Mayor and City Council have the express right to pass "all ordinances for promoting the great interests of the city," and have the further power to pass all ordinances to give effect and operation to all the powers vested in the Corporation, and it is with the Mayor and City Council to determine the degree of the necessity for the passage of any ordinance for promoting the public welfare.

If, therefore, you believe the interests of the citizens generally (and there can be no doubt of this) require the issuing of small notes for the purposes mentioned in your resolution, you have ample powers to pass an ordinance for that purpose.

At a time like the present, when business is prostrated, and the finances of the country exhausted, the gold and silver are withdrawn from circulation, and are not to be had by the great mass of the people except at a fabulous premium; it is your right, as the guardians of a great municipality, so to legislate as to give the greatest possible relief to the vast majority of the people for whom you act.

In 1837 the city of Baltimore issued what is termed "certificates," which were made receivable in payment for taxes and debts due to the corporation, and I am not aware of there having been any special legislation necessary to authorize the city to issue them. The demands of the present are more imperative then in 1837, and if you have nothing else, you have a precedent, which you have a right to follow. There is no prohibitory law against the action proposed by you; and, in my opinion, in the exercise of a sound discretion, you have an undoubted right to meet the demands of the community.

Of course the notes so issued cannot be made a *legal tender*. It will rest with the people to take them or not, and their value must depend upon the basis of their redemption.

In case you should determine to issue the notes, it might be well for you to refer to the ordinance entitled "an ordinance authorizing the issue of 'certificates' in the name of the corporation," approved May 30th, 1837, and its various supplements found at page 181 of the Revised Ordinances of 1858, which, with some alterations, will meet all you desire.

Your obedient servant, &c.,

[Signed] JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr.,
City Councellor.

SOUTHERN LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Commencement of the Southern Literary Institute took place in the New Assembly Rooms on the evening of the 3d. The exercises were varied and of a highly interesting character. The full wing original essays won much applause, both from the merit of the articles and the manner of reading:—Salutatory—Hidden Treasures—a poem, by Miss Mattie Adams, of Howard county; Female Heroism—Miss Virginia Barker, of Baltimore; Elizabeth Barrett Browning—Miss Florence Reese; Humbugs—a humorous essay, Miss Irene Byus; Valedictory—A Voice from the Past—Miss Mary P. Fairbank, of Baltimore. The Dream—a poetical fantasie, by Mrs. Georgie A. Hulse McLeod, the Principal—elicited great applause. The characters of the Spirits—Starlight, Firelight, Moonlight, Sunlight, and their attendants, Memory, Summer, and rainbows, were well sustained, the group at the close forming a beautiful *tableau vivant*. The Honors were conferred by the Rev. Dr. Slicer. Class of 1861—highest honors of the Institute, Gold Medals—Miss Mary Fairbank, Miss Mattie Adams. Silver Medals—1st honor Mathematics, Miss Florence Reese; 1st honor Belles Lettres, Miss Laura Griffith, Baltimore; 2d do., Miss Mattie E. Gold, Virginia; Deportment, Miss Ella M. Coles, Virginia. Class of 1862—highest honors of the Institute—Gold Medal—Miss Nettie Albers; Silver Medal—1st honor Mathematics, Miss Irene Byus; 1st honor Belles Lettres, Miss Virginia Barker, Baltimore; 1st honor Music, Miss Willis, Talbot county. Premiums, Grades of Honor, and Crowns for Deportment, were also awarded in the various classes.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Another sad accident occurred at the House of Refuge on Saturday evening last. It appears that, in consequence of the water being low, or difficult to pump up, in the tank which is generally used by the boys for bathing purposes, they were allowed to bathe in the waters of Gwynn's Falls, just at the base of the eminence on which the institution is located. As the boys were about returning to the House, one of the number, George Kellum, a boy of about twelve years, was missing, and his clothes were on the shore. After three hours' search his lifeless body was found in the water, near where they had been bathing. The family of the boy, who formerly lived in Baltimore county, but now reside in the city, were immediately sent for. An inquest was held by a coroner of the county, but the verdict of the jury was not learned. It is supposed that he dived beneath the water, and in so doing struck his head against a stone which stunned him, and as he was unable to give any alarm he was drowned.—Mr. Lincoln, the Superintendent, was in the city at the time the accident occurred, though other officers of the Institution were in company with the boys at the time. The body was buried at Greenmount Cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of Monsieur Nicholas P. Arbeitier, late Vice Consul of France, took place from his late residence, on Saturday last. The funeral ceremonies took place at the house, whence the body was taken to the Cathedral, where a Requiem Mass was offered by the Very Rev. Thos. J. Foley, after which the service of the Catholic Church was performed over the corpse. The remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Foley was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Ferte. The choir on the occasion executed the solemn and impressive music of the Church in a masterly style. All the foreign Consuls were present, and the pall-bearers were from the French Society. Monsieur Arbeitier, from his quiet and unobtrusive manner, had won for him the kind regard of every one into whose society he had been thrown.

MORTALITY REPORT.—The report of the Health Commissioner, Dr. S. T. Knight, for the week ending yesterday morning, shows the number of deaths in the city from all causes to be 110. Males 63, females 47. This shows an increase over the deaths of the preceding week of 13. It will be seen that the mortality among children is the greatest, there having been 66 deaths under ten years. Compared with the corresponding week of the year 1861, a decrease of 3 in the total deaths appears, and of 11 among children under ten years. The report of the past week evidences a favorable degree of health for this season of the year.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was conceded by almost everybody in this locality to have been one of the hottest days experienced here for several years. Early in the morning a refreshing breeze from the northwest, gave promise of a pleasant day, but as the morning advanced the wind died away, and the hot rays of the sun became almost insupportable. At 9 o'clock, the mercury of a thermometer, placed in the sun arose to 109 degrees. In various cool places of the city, the thermometer ranged from 88 to 95. About 7 o'clock the wind again sprang up, rendering the atmosphere somewhat pleasanter, but still oppressive.

POLITICAL ARRESTS.—Mr. Mott, a young gentleman, well-known in this city, was arrested yesterday upon suspicion of having recently returned from Richmond. Upon an examination of the case, it was ascertained that he had been visiting on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and he was consequently discharged. Another young man, who had been to Boston, was also arrested, but subsequently discharged.

MORE DISABLED SOLDIERS.—The steamer Louisiana arrived at Light street wharf about one o'clock with one hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers from the hospital at Newport News. They were disposed at the various hospitals here.

ASSAULTING HIS MOTHER.—William Johnson was arrested yesterday charged with assaulting his mother and George Ball and George Johnson. He was committed for Court by Justice Logan.

SALES OF PROPERTY.—Samuel H. Gover, Esq., auctioneer, sold yesterday, on the premises, a lot of ground on the east side of Easter street, near the northeast corner of Gay, fronting twenty-three feet, with a depth of ninety-two feet. Improved by a two-story and attic brick dwelling, with a two-story back building. Purchased by Bernhard Clark, Esq., for $1,300.

Also, a lot of ground, north of the above, fronting seventeen feet and running back ninety-two feet. Improved by a two-story and attic brick dwelling, and two story back building. Purchased by Mr. P. M. D., for $2,200.

BEATING HER HUSBAND.—Catharine Hutton was yesterday before Justice Logan upon the charge of assaulting her husband with an iron weight. She was released on bail for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., will appear to-night in his great original character of Leon, in the romantic play of *The Iron Mask*—Mrs. L. R. Phillips appearing as Hortense, a character in which she has met great success. The remaining characters are admirably cast, and with a beautiful dance by Miss Olivia, and the pretty burlette of *The Soldier's Return*, we can promise our readers a pleasant evening's enjoyment.

THE MELODEON.—This place of amusement continues to attract its crowds notwithstanding the hot weather. The Hall is well ventilated, and there is no pleasanter place to enjoy an evening. The performances are varied every night, and the several *artistes* are superior in their different *roles*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Branch met. Present—Wm. S. Crowley, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members.

The PRESIDENT presented the petition of L. E. Taylor, asking permission to erect a frame addition to his premises, No. 167 East Madison street. Referred.

Mr. NORRIS presented the petition of John Olive and others, asking the passage of an ordinance to condemn and open Walnut alley, between Pear alley and Rose alley. Referred.

Also the petition of John R. Hibner, asking to be relieved from the payment of certain taxes on property advertised to be sold by the city. Referred.

Also the petition of E. L. Rogers, asking to be allowed to retain a small frame stable on the corner of Preston and McCullough streets. Referred.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from the City Counsellor, in regard to the issue of small notes by the Corporation. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. NORRIS offered a substitute ordinance for the appointment of an architect for the Almshouse.

Mr. DUKEHART, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted an ordinance directing the Register to pay the interest of the bonds of the North Western Virginia Railroad Company, guaranteed by the city of Baltimore, due on the 1st inst. Laid on the table.

Also a report adverse to the petition of J. Thomas Adams.

Mr. DUKEHART submitted a resolution inquiring of the City Counsellor, whether the Mayor and City Council have the right to loan money to or guarantee the bonds of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. Adopted.

The ordinance permitting the Comptroller to purchase, in the name of the city, certain real or leasehold property, sold for taxes due the city, subject to the usual time for redemption, was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

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

A resolution adverse to the petition of Buschman & Weber and others, was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Also a resolution allowing the Trustees of the African M. E. Church to erect a one-story frame addition to their church on Stockton alley.

An ordinance to prevent officers of the Corporation from being engaged in any work for the city, or the furnishing of supplies to any institution under the control of the Corporation, was received from the First Branch, read and laid on the table.

Mr. ROSS called up the resolution in relation to taking the sense of the people upon the running of the city passenger cars on Sunday, which was adopted.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

Nathan Lee, John Wesley, Richard Boston, George Williams and Thomas Johnson, all negroes, indicted for the larceny of a lot of shirts from the steamer Thomas Sparks. In the cases of the three first named the State confessed a plea of not guilty; and the other two were tried and adjudged not guilty.

Maria Greenwood, negress, indicted for larceny. The jury were unable to agree and were in consequence discharged. The Court also dismissed the woman.

Cases for assault against Charles Amos and John Hudgins, were compromised on payment of costs.

Jeremiah Crowley, indicted for the larceny of a coat, the property of George H. Grimes, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Richard B. Tanner, Thomas McKumber and William Brown, indicted for forcibly taking from Robert J. McIlvere the sum of $60, were severally arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Frederick Romoser, indicted for an outrageous assault on Magdalena Landauer, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

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

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge GILES.

There were no cases tried in this Court yesterday, and it was adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge KING.

William H. Colton vs. U. J. Crummer. Appeal from Wheat. Judgment reversed.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

THE SITUATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

From the N. Y. Herald (Editorial.) July 6.

General McClellan has failed to take Richmond, and has suffered serious losses in men, artillery and warlike materials and stores, in his struggles to extricate himself from a position rendered untenable from the heavy reinforcements sent in to the army of the Confederate, and from the very scanty reinforcements sent to the Union army. After a series of battles and disease, he could not hold his White House operations twenty miles in his rear and his intrenched lines ten miles in front of Richmond. His original plan, if we are not mistaken, was to move his whole Potomac Army of last winter in a grand semi-circle upon Richmond, sweeping the entire country from the Potomac to the Valley of Virginia before him, and contracting his lines as he advanced upon Richmond, not from the east, but from the west, thus leaving no loophole for Confederate raids down the Shenandoah Valley, nor any chance to the enemy to cut him off from the base of his supplies.

Unfortunately, however, this well-considered plan was set aside by the disorganizing abolition radicals of Congress, aided and abetted by two or three political generals of the Cabinet.

In the failure of this great and all important enterprise we have lost the labors of a campaign; and to repair this loss and to drive the Confederates out of Virginia will require an additional budget of many millions to our national debt. The President cannot fail now to see where the responsibility belongs. A very significant feeling of indignation is beginning to develop itself in the public mind upon this subject, and directly against the Cabinet, as at present constituted. Let the President look to his Cabinet, and to its reconstruction as a working unit with himself in the prosecution of this war for "the integrity of the Union," and not for the extirpation of slavery, and all yet may be saved. Let him neglect this essential study at this monstrous crisis, and we may go on from bad to worse, until all is lost.

THE STORM COMING.

The excitement now is but the mere mutterings of the storm. Wait until the long lists of killed and wounded in the recent battles before Richmond are published, and the storm will then be at its height. Already the people of Philadelphia hoot Stanton's name in the streets, and declare that no more men will enlist while his minions in office. New York city has suffered quite as much as Philadelphia, and shares these sentiments. Two New York regiments suffered at Bull Run, and the excitement here was fearful. What will it be when the lists of killed and wounded come in now?

THE NOW TO PUBLIC CREDIT.

The financial credit of the country has received a shock from the disasters to McClellan's army from which it will not easily recover. Previous to his being driven back from his position before Richmond, Government stocks were at an unexampled premium, and the credit of the country never stood so high. Within a week all this has been changed; and now Government stocks exhibit more unsteadiness than any other class of public securities. Who is responsible for this state of things? Not McClellan, who, in his misfortunes as in his successes, has displayed all the qualities of an able general, but the radicals, who weakened his command by taking Banks' and McDowell's divisions from him, and then prevented his being reinforced, although they knew that he was in a position of the most pressing danger. These are the traitors who would destroy the integrity of the republic, ruin the fair edifice of our financial credit, and plunge the country into hopeless embarrassments, to place the negro in a position in which he would be of no earthly use to himself or others. Thus far they have been successful in their intrigues. Let them look out, however, for the retribution that is to follow them. The country is losing patience, and it will not be long before they feel the full effects of the wrath which they have so industriously provoked.

From the N. Y. Herald (Editorial), July 7.

MISMANAGEMENT.

There is a time to keep silence and a time to speak. The campaign has concluded with our repulse from before Richmond. The campaign to come will require new troops, new plans and new combinations, with, perhaps, new emergencies of foreign complications. The time has come, therefore, to expose, rebuke and correct the errors and mismanagement of the past, in order to secure a thorough reformation for the future. * * * *

The Secretary of War makes no provision for accident or emergency, and issues a call for three hundred thousand troops, not just before a battle, when the people are enthusiastic, but just on the heels of a repulse, when the people are depressed. When Stanton divided McClellan's command he himself assumed the practical direction of the campaign. The people knew and the press announced that Jeff. Davis was massing all his troops at Richmond, just as a good business man concentrates his means where his best investments are. The Secretary of War could not understand this.—Consequently our troops at James Island retreated from a foe who had gone to Richmond; our troops in the Shenandoah built intrenchments against Jackson, who had gone to Richmond; our troops at the West stood on the defensive against Beauregard, who had gone to Richmond; and Burnside sought in vain for the North Carolina Confederates, who had also gone to Richmond. McClellan was, therefore, overwhelmed.

From the New York Tribune (Editorial), July 4.

BEFORE RICHMOND.

The painful suspense of the last few days was, in a measure, relieved yesterday by the intelligence received from Gen McClellan's army. For nearly a week that army has fought against overpowering numbers, and though compelled to fall back, has fought bravely, repulsing the enemy, from time to time, with great slaughter, nowhere permitting its flank to be turned or its front to be broken. Retiring by a dangerous and difficult night march, through forests and swamps, exposed to constant attack, harassed by an enemy hovering about them and constantly reinforced by innumerable and fresh troops, our brave soldiers made their way, through almost inconceivable difficulties, to the point aimed at on James River, at Turkey Bridge. From this point they have fallen further back to one, it is to be presumed, more defensible, and where they can count with more certainty upon the aid of the fleet. Here, at Harrison's Bar, at the last accounts, they have made a stand, and entrenching themselves, with the gunboats behind them, will be able to get the rest they so much need, and choose their own time for a renewal of the fight. We know, on the authority of some distinguished officers who reached Washington two days ago, that the line of defence from the Chickahominy to the James River is considered absolutely stronger than it was ten days ago.

It is natural enough, perhaps, to seek, when a disaster occurs, somebody to whom the exclusive blame may be imputed; and it is equally natural that much of that blame should be altogether unreasonable. Before we come to any fixed opinion on this matter of reinforcements, on which there is much unintelligent if not idle discussion, it is as well that the public should be informed that not much, if any less, than forty thousand men have been added to the Army of the Potomac within a month; that still other, and large, reinforcements, were some time since ordered forward, and are now on their way, nor far off; and that probably in the course, nobody but himself and the Government could know anything, reliance for their accomplishment was placed upon this very conjunction with a large naval force. Before unquestioned blame is attached anywhere, let us be quite sure that we know all the facts. Reinforcement was to be made at a given time, to both sides, if the enemy, in their desperation, were the speedier in their action—the speedier, because their facilities in a given case were the greater—but we remember that the greater haste is not always the most speed. It is their turn to-day, it may be ours to-morrow. War never brings unvarying success to one side only; else there would be no war.

We do not mean, of course, to wink out of sight the serious character of recent events on the Peninsula, or to blind ourselves or our readers to the fact of the check our arms have received there.—But these ought not to discourage or overwhelm us. On the contrary, they should nerve us to new determination and new effort.

From the Tribune (Editorial), July 5.

SAFE!

In this long week of varied feeling, of intense anxiety at one moment, of hope the next, no word so cheering has come to us as that we publish this morning, in a Washington telegram, from the Richmond *Examiner*. The army is safe! We all felt, whether we said so or not, how much depended on this one point—had the fighting stopped? Had our weary and exhausted troops been able at last to throw back the advancing multitude of overwhelming numbers, which had dashed themselves against our lines day after day, only to come on with renewed vigor from fresh men at the rebound of each repulse? Could the pursuit be once stayed, could the sorely tried and retiring army once make a stand and be permitted a brief interval of rest, and time to throw intrenchments, under the sheltering protection of the gunboats on James River, then all would be well. And it is well! After a conflict that the *Examiner* says was "terrible," and a loss that was "terrible" on their parts, the advancing legions were swept back, for their "situation was hopeless." And then, adds the Confederate journal, "seeing their adversary retire, the most vociferous cheers arose along the whole Yankee line, "God bless the 'Yankee line!" Again victorious, and victorious finally!

This, it seems, was five miles north of Darleytown and the Newmarket road, and this is northwest of, and some distance above Turkey Bridge.—The next day the fighting was renewed, but the *Examiner* has no result to tell. From McClellan's despatch of the 3d, however, we know they were again beaten, and the harassed and worn-out army made good its position on the James river, and here the terrible ordeal of six battles ceased. On Wednesday and Thursday, up to 5.30, there was no fighting. We cannot exaggerate the importance of this fact—there was no fighting—nor exult too much over it. It is the salvation of the army.—Two days to rest the worn-out men; two days to intrench themselves against further attack; two days to receive reinforcements which we know four days before were hastening to their aid; and two days for the whole fleet of gunboats to reach them from Fortress Monroe, with guns enough, and of such heavy metal, that their presence as a protecting force is equal to many thousands more! All this we gain by these two days of quiet; the baffled enemy must have fallen back, despairing of any further advantage, incapable of any further mischief; and the Army is safe! Terrible as our loss has doubtless been, though we have lost men by thousands, and guns, perhaps, by hundreds, yet we announce the news with gladness, and full of cheer, that the army still presents a bold, unbroken front, and the Confederates have fallen back to throw themselves around their capital for its protection. Under these circumstances, we can ask no better news than this.

From the Church Journal, June 25.

BISHOP POLK NOT PROFANE.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., June 21, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—As various rumors have been circulated both in the secular and religious newspapers respecting the alleged profanity of General Polk, of the Confederate army, formerly Bishop Polk, of Louisiana, in justice to him, and out of regard for the feelings of his old friends and connections in the Northern States, I ask of you to publish the following statement:

On the 27th of April last the 19th regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers was removed from Racine to Madison, the capital of the State, in order to take custody of 1,200 Confederate prisoners, who had been captured, most of them at Island No. 10, the rest at Fort Donelson. They constituted parts of the 1st Alabama; 1st Alabama, Tennessee, and 1st Mississippi; and 10th Tennessee regiments. A portion of these troops served for some time under General Polk, while in command at Columbus, Tennessee. Of course they might be supposed to have been familiar with his habits. My position as chaplain enabled me to have free intercourse with them; and as I had voluntarily officiated at Columbus, and in camps and on battlefields, I had reason to think I had even their confidence. Being very reluctant to believe that one, however erring in other respects, had so far fallen from his high estate as to be guilty of the most vulgar swearing, as published in the newspapers, I took particular pains, before our regiment was ordered from Madison to Fortress Monroe, to inquire of several of the prisoners who had to go served under General Polk, whether the charge as to his profanity was true or not. They all declared openly and freely it was not. They said they did not like him as a man—he was haughty and arrogant, and harsh and stern towards them, and seemed to have no sympathies with the common soldier. In this respect he formed an unfavorable contrast with Beauregard, who was kind and affable towards the humblest private in the camp, and was therefore idolized by them all. But still they felt it their duty to say that General Polk was never guilty of profanity in any shape. So far from it, that frequently he rebuked soldiers when he caught them swearing, and was rigid in imposing a fine upon them when they used profane and blasphemous language.

I think, Messrs. Editors, that this explicit declaration, frequently made to me by the prisoners when large bodies of them were assembled together, and which thus had the sanction of them all, ought to settle this question, and put it at rest. It is bad enough to see a prelate of the American Church guilty of "sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion." It is some consolation to know at least that he has not become indecent and vulgar in his speech. Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH H. NICHOLS,
Chaplain of the 19th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

ALL PRISONERS PAROLED BY THE CONFEDERATE AUTHORITIES ORDERED TO REPORT FOR DUTY—THE FORMATION OF A HOME GUARD FOR GARRISON DUTY, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—According to an army order just issued, whenever sick men, paroled prisoners or others, under circumstances entitling them to their descriptive lists and accounts of pay, clothing, &c., are sent away from their regiments, or, being already separated from their regiments, are discharged from any hospital, or moved from point to point in a body, they will be put under charge of a trusty officer or non-commissioned officer, to be selected if possible from their own party, and conduct it to its destination; and to this officer, or non-commissioned officer will be confided the descriptive lists of all, for the safe-keeping of which, until properly turned over with each rolls, he will be held strictly accountable.

The paragraph of the order of June 12, which authorizes the discharge, when requested by them, of paroled prisoners, is rescinded. No more furloughs will be granted to returned prisoners. All furloughs heretofore given them are hereby revoked, and all prisoners now at large on their parole, or who may hereafter be paroled by the Confederate authorities, will immediately repair, if belonging to regiments raised in New England and the Middle States, to the camp of instruction established near Annapolis, Maryland; if belonging to regiments raised in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio; if belonging to regiments raised in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, to the camp near Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and report for such duty, commutable with their parole, as may be assigned to them by the officers in command of said camp; and all, whether officers or soldiers, who fail to comply with the order within the space of time necessary for them to do so, will be accounted deserters and dealt with accordingly.

The commanders of the different camps of instruction to which paroled men are sent will have them organized into companies and battalions, keeping those of the same regiments and same States as much together as possible, &c.

Brigadier-General Prince, United States volunteers, is released from duty with the army of Virginia, and will report to Major General McClellan.

The artillery officers of the graduating class from West Point, excepting those retained for the summer on duty at the Military Academy, will repair without delay to the headquarters of the army of the Potomac and report to Major-General McClellan.

Brigadier-General Sturgis is ordered to report to Major-General Pope.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.—The retirement of the Orleans Princes from the staff of General McClellan is ascribed in certain quarters to the probability that France may become involved in a war with the United States. We have the best reason for supposing that we know what the real cause of their retirement is, and it is not at all what it is thusidily conjectured to be.—*Washington National Republican, July 7.*

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA,

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WHAT DID THE OCEAN QUEEN COME FOR?—NO NEWS—WHERE THE TROOPS MIGHT BE MADE AVAILABLE.

HILTON HEAD, June 30.—I have just ascertained that the steamship Ocean Queen will leave here at daybreak for New York, but I have nothing in the way of news to send you. The Ocean Queen arrived here last evening, with orders to report to the Chief Quartermaster, but wherefore is a mystery to that functionary and all the other officials.—It is true, that before the defeat at James Island there was pressing need of the mass of transportation, but such a bulk as the Ocean Queen would have been valueless, as light-draft vessels only could have been made available. The Ocean Queen brought no cargo and no troops, and her arrival is looked upon as the result of an idiosyncracy on the part of the Quartermaster at New York.

There were several vessels in this evening from Stono with troops, and in a few days our forces in that locality will all have been withdrawn.

It is known that Jackson's forces are at Richmond, our tro