THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported adversely on the several memorials against the continuance of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration.

Mr. WILKINSON called up the resolution relative to compensation of the first Senators from Minnesota—and, after brief consideration, it was postponed.

Mr. CLARK called up the confiscation bill, and moved to insist on the Senate amendments disagreed to by the House.

Mr. SHERMAN wished the passage of some bill, and therefore moved that the Senate recede from its amendments.

The vote being taken, the motion was negatived—yeas 14, nays 23—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wright—14.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Mo.—23.

After a few remarks, no extended discussion being indulged, the vote was taken on the motion to insist on the Senate amendments and appoint a Committee of Conference. It stood yeas 28, nays 10—the nays being Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Stark, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright. So the Committee of Conference was ordered.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, the bill prohibiting the confinement of persons in the military service of the United States in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, except as a punishment for certain crimes, and to discharge therefrom certain convicts by sentence of courts-martial, and for other purposes.—[The amendments strike out, where they occur, "other than mutiny, or desertion or an attempt to incite mutiny," and words of similar purport.]

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, and for other purposes, was taken up, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. SIMMONS, a Senator from Rhode Island, was taken up and then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NESMITH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the memorial of the Kansas Methodist Episcopal Conference for compensation for losses of church property during the Kansas troubles.

Mr. SUMNER reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, asking a discharge from further consideration of the peace memorial of the Friends of Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois. Discharged.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, all prior orders were postponed, and the bill "increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," was taken up. The different amendments proposed by the Finance Committee were considered *seriatim* and concurred in. A few of the more important ones were reserved for a separate vote. The duty on books, pamphlets, and all printed matter, engravings, maps, charts, etc., was reduced from twenty to fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and the proviso "That all imported cotton and linen rags for the manufacture of paper shall be free of duty," was stricken out by a special vote.

The first clause of section 21 was stricken out, requiring all goods in warehouse at the date of this act to pay the same duties as if imported after its passage, and the following substituted:

"That all the goods, wares and merchandise which may be in bonded warehouse on the first day of August next may be withdrawn within the time now fixed by law, upon payment of the present duties, and all goods, wares and merchandise on shipboard or in the public stores on the first day of August next, or which shall remain in bonded warehouse after the expiration of the time fixed by the bond, shall be subject to the duties prescribed by this act."

The other modifications are not generally of importance. Among the new sections is one which puts the internal tax bill into operation on the 21st instant instead of August 1st, with the exception of stamp duties, which are deferred to September 1st, but unstamped instruments are not to be made valid until January 1st, 1863. The tax on distilled spirits is increased fifty cents per gallon instead of twenty-five cents. On all sugar above number twelve the increase is two and three-quarter cents instead of three, and between fifteen and twenty Dutch standard, three cents instead of four.

The bill was then passed, as amended.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws, repress insurrection and repel invasion, approved February 28, 1795. Mr. W. said he introduced the bill on the authority of the Military Committee. Referred.

Mr. FESSEN introduced a bill to amend the act prohibiting the slave trade. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE called up the bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the navy.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment giving to naval officers rations while on shore. Lost.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that the officers of the navy have the same pay as army officers of the same rank, and no retired officer is to have rations. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the grade of admiral was changed to rear admiral.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. MAY, of Maryland, and reported by the Judiciary Committee, with an additional section by Mr. Bingham.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said it had been pretended that the President had a right to imprison, arbitrarily, American citizens. He would not now discuss the question. He had any such power.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the passage of this bill could do no harm.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, said the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) had said the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* belonged only to Congress; he wanted to know how it could be transferred to the President?

Mr. BINGHAM called the previous question.

Mr. BIDDLE said that was the most extraordinary way of settling constitutional questions he ever met with.

The SPEAKER.—No debate is in order.

Mr. BIDDLE proposed to amend the bill, allowing the President to suspend by proclamation, for twelve months, the writ of *habeas corpus*. Adopted.

The bill was then put upon its passage, when it passed. The bill, as amended, will be found in another column.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, called up Senate bill to define the pay and emoluments of certain army officers. Passed.

On motion of Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, House bill, with Senate amendments, to confiscate the property of Rebels, was taken up, and a committee of conference asked.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the House, with the Senate concurring, adjourn on Monday next—pending which the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PAYING INTEREST.—On Monday afternoon, in the First Branch of the City Council, Mr. Dukehart, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a report and ordinance, based upon a communication from William McKim, Esq., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, stating that the company has not been able to provide the means necessary to meet the six months' interest, due on the 1st instant, on the bonds for fifteen hundred thousand dollars, guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. The committee in their report say, "that it is with regret they find themselves called upon to sustain the credit and honor of the city, by again offering an ordinance appropriating the amount necessary to pay the interest due on the 1st inst. Your committee would have been gratified, had the Company made a report of its condition and prospects, with a statement of the revenue and working expenses of the road, and are of the opinion that so much at least was due to the city, which is called upon annually to appropriate $90,000 to pay the interest on the amount guaranteed by the city, and used in the construction of the road. In the opinion of your committee, a grave consideration is presented, whether the time is not near at hand for the city to take measures to relieve the tax-payers of our city from this heavy drain. Your committee, having in view the unfortunate condition of our country, refrain from recommending any immediate action, hoping that during the next annual session of the Council, some means may be devised to relieve the city from this onerous burthen."

COMMENCEMENT.—The tenth annual commencement of Loyola College took place yesterday afternoon at the College buildings, on Calvert street, near Madison. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and were witnessed by an intelligent and appreciative audience. The following was the programme, which was interspersed with excellent music from a brass band:

Ode to Liberty—Frederick Mertitt; The Student—George B. Randall; Dissertation on Authority—Arthur V. Milholland; War—Robert A. Whiteford; Pulaski—Edward T. Gegar; L'Isolement—James H. Murray; Marguerite of France—Frederick Hack; Love of Truth—Joseph D. Sullivan; Dialogue—Horace D. Murphy, Vincent T. Bogue, John Goode; Vision of Constantine—James P. Cassidy; The Struggle of Life—James E. Mitchell; Valedictory—Arthur V. Milholland.

The graduating class, composed of Arthur V. Milholland, Joseph D. Sullivan and James E. Mitchell, were then called up by Rev. Father King, and their diplomas, conferring the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, presented by Rev. Father Early, President of Georgetown College. This done, the distribution of premiums to the meritorious in each class of the College took place. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon John A. Dailey, John N. Coonan and Michael A. Mullan. The theses of the graduates evinced a high order of intellectual culture.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a man named William B. Orion, residing in the neighborhood of Belair, went into a drug store on York avenue, near the Belair market, where he purchased some strychnine. Shortly afterwards he was discovered in the yard of Street's Hotel, on the corner of Hillen street and the avenue, lying upon the ground, apparently in a fit. He was taken up and carried into the tavern, where Drs. Bates, Montgomery and others attended him. The convulsions continued at intervals until after 12 o'clock, the physicians having no hope of his recovery. In the afternoon, however, he rallied, and then stated that he had taken the poison in mistake for Epsom salts. Later in the evening he was taken to the infirmary, and it was supposed that he would recover. Orion came from the country on Monday, and seemed in his usual health, although it is said that some years ago he had been much demented. He had on his person about $70 in money, and a bank-book with credits amounting to over $600. These were properly taken care of.

A FAIR ARGUMENT.—Some days ago J. Thomas Adams, clerk of the Circuit Court for Baltimore city, presented a petition to the City Council, asking an appropriation of five hundred dollars to pay the expense of indexing the records of the Court. The paper was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who reported adversely to it, as follows:—"In the opinion of your committee, if the records of the office are in want of an index, it is the duty of those who have control of the office to have it prepared; and if there is any expense attending it, to pay the same out of the receipts of the office. The fees and charges of the respective courts are fixed by State laws, over which the city has no control, nor does the city receive any part of them, although compelled by law to appropriate large amounts annually for the maintenance of the same."

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT.—The intense heat of yesterday was illustrated in the death of John Mullin, employed at McGee's (formerly Miller's) Hotel, southwest corner of Pace and German streets, as an outlier. He returned from dinner, between 1 and 2 o'clock, in apparently good health, and shortly after 2 was stricken down and died in a few minutes. It is stated that he had drank an extraordinary quantity of cold water. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a family. An inquest was held by Coroner Greentree, the verdict of the jury being that he came to his death from an epileptic fit, superinduced by heat. After the inquest his body was removed to his late residence, corner of Richmond and Tyson streets.

ASSAULTING A CHILD.—Frederick Greenwald, a teacher in a school located on Biddle street, near Pennsylvania avenue, was yesterday before Justice Reid, charged with assaulting Charles Freeman, a small boy. It is stated that Freeman, who attends another school in the vicinity, was passing in front of the school-room of Greenwald, when the latter ordered two of his pupils, William Kline and John Snyder, to bring Freeman into the school-room, which they did, when Greenwald, it is alleged, beat him very severely. Greenwald, as well as Kline and Snyder, was released on bail for Court.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon a soldier belonging to the 20th New York regiment, stationed at Fort Marshall, while walking in the neighborhood of Lombard street and Marsh Market, was overcome by the heat, and fell upon the sidewalk. He was taken into the market by some persons in the vicinity, and efforts made to rally him but without effect. He had been previously in the hospital, but being convalescent was allowed to walk about, and it was supposed he had taken too much exercise in the hot sun. Coroner Sparklin held an inquest, the verdict being "death from sun-stroke."

FATAL RESULT.—On Saturday afternoon last a young man, named Bernard Nugent, whilst at work in front of Hughchurst's distillery, on Holliday near Bath street, was set upon by a crowd of lawless characters, who knocked him down, and while prostrate struck him with a large stone upon the back of the head, fracturing the skull. He was removed to his home on French near Bath street, where he lingered, and died yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock. The deceased was about twenty-four years old and unmarried.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—An individual giving the name of Brown was yesterday taken into custody upon the charge of stealing two gold watches and one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, in specie, from Mrs. Jones, a huckster, residing on Howard street, near German. He was arraigned before Justice Showacre, who discharged him, in consequence of no one appearing against him. A member of the family subsequently stated that he had returned the money and watches.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. S. H. Gover, auctioneer, yesterday sold, on the premises, a lot of ground on Orchard street, between Ross street and Pennsylvania avenue, having a front of twelve feet, with a depth of seventy-two feet, with a side alley. It is improved by a two-story and attic brick dwelling, subject to a ground rent of $24. It was purchased by August Roll, for $460.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—George H. Dushane, charged with shooting Martin Custy, on the night of the Fourth of July, while they were together on a city passenger car on Eutaw street, near Madison, had an examination before Justice Irving, on Monday night, which resulted in his being released on bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EMIGRANTS GOING WEST.—The war has not had the effect of altogether putting a stop to the tide of emigration from the Old World to this country. A train bearing one hundred and fifty emigrants to the West left Camden station yesterday.

THE OYSTER LAW.—Wm. Hardlove was arrested yesterday, charged with violating the law relating to bringing shucked oysters to the city. He was fined $20 and costs.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln passed through this city yesterday for the North.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The romantic play of *The Iron Mask* will be repeated this evening, with Mr. Wallack as Leon—a character in which he achieves the perfection of histrionic art. Mrs. Phillips will appear as Hortense. Miss Olivia will give variety to the entertainment by appearing in several new dances. The performance will conclude with *The Soldier's Return*, with Mr. Bishop and the favorite Miss Mollie Williams in the principal characters.

MELODEON.—A new feature in the performances this week, are the wonderful gymnastic exercises of Mons. Paul Kane and Master Kano. The other artists are among the best who have visited the city for a long time. The orchester is under the old favorite, Sandy Jamison.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—Hon. Jas. Crowley, Esq., President *pro tem.*, and all the members present.

Mr. EVANS presented the petition of George Stevens and others, asking that gas lamps may be placed on Garden street, between Lanvale and Townsend streets. Referred.

Mr. SAUERWEIN presented the petition of Jacob Bloom on Mulberry and Ogsden streets. Referred.

Mr. KIMBERLY presented the petition of William B. Miller and others, relative to the overflow of water on West Baltimore street. Referred.

A resolution was received from the Second Branch relative to taking the sense of the people, at the ensuing municipal election, on the subject of running the cars of the Passenger Railway on Sunday, which was read.

The ordinance directing the Register to pay the interest due on the bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, was called up by Mr. DUKEHART, read and passed.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of an assistant and superintendent of the new Almshouse, made vacant by the death of the late Wm. T. Marshall, was called up by Mr. NORRIS, read and passed.

Mr. DUEN, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution providing for railing in the squares on Broadway, between Baltimore and Monument streets.

The resolution adverse to the petition of J. Thos. Adams was taken up and adopted.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on the Fire Department, offered a resolution granting permission to John Bayer to put up a steam engine on the premises, No. 393 Canton avenue. Adopted.

Also a resolution granting permission to John W. Delcher to remove an old stable, and erect a new stable and carriage shed. Adopted.

Also a resolution granting permission to L. D. Taylor to erect a frame addition to a back building on his premises, No. 167 East Madison street. Adopted.

Also a resolution granting permission to E. L. Rogers to retain in use a frame stable on the northwest corner of Preston and McCullough streets. Rejected.

Adjourned.

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

Mr. ALRICKS presented a petition from Grafton L. Dulany for remuneration for extra services in connection with the office of City Counsellor. Referred.

An ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to purchase property sold for arrears of taxes was received from the First Branch, read and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

John C. and Harriet Ledly were adjudged not guilty of cruelly beating their child.

Richard D. Tanner, Thomas McKumber, and William Brown, indicted for stealing $60 from R. J. McIlenry. *Settled.*

Mary Klumon, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict—guilty.

Elizabeth Brown, negress, indicted for larceny. Verdict—guilty.

James Powell was adjudged guilty of an assault and fined $20 and costs.

Eliza Barney, convicted of larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Thomas J. Bromwell was adjudged guilty of selling liquor on Sunday, and fined $30 and costs.

George Duff and Mary Jones, negroes, were convicted of larceny. The former was sentenced to receive 30 lashes and the latter 10.

Frank Switzer, indicted for an outrageous assault on Magdalena Laudauer, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Peter Brannan, indicted for assault with intent to kill, gave bail in the sum of $1,000.

Jesse Klinefelter, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail in the sum of $500 in each of three cases.

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

A NEW GOLD-FIELD.—The enormously rich *placer* on Salmon river (Eastern Oregon) having nearly collapsed—for the present—Southern California has now its turn of the pleasing excitement. A new gold field has been discovered on the Colorado river, some 200 miles east of San Bernardino, and perhaps 130 above Fort Yumas. The digging are eight or ten miles east of the Colorado, in a coarse gravel, where no water is near. A well sunk near it affords drinking water, which is retailed at 50 cents per gallon. Flour sells at $70 per 100 pounds, or $140 per bbl. The gold is obtained by dry-washing—that is, tossing in blankets or hides—and by pouring. As yet, the number digging is but a few hundreds, but great expectations are cherished of extensive diggings to be discovered on the upper Colorado and all its tributaries. It is expected that the new gold field will develop an extent of several thousands of square miles, and perhaps equal the original wealth of California.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ARMY IN CANADA.—The London (C. W.) *Free Press* states that General Russell leaves for England in a few days. Col. Walker is said to be the new commandant of the garrison. The War Department seem to be reducing the army in Canada, perhaps to be relieved of the expense, and perhaps on account of the late miff in regard to Canadian protection.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE LATE REVERSES.

Wendell Phillips, on July 6th, delivered an address before the Twenty-eighth Congressional Society at Music Hall.

Mr. Phillips, in beginning, said that last fall they opened their house in a season of great doubt as regards national affairs; they were about to close for the summer with a cloud still resting on the future. He proposed to improve the hour in trying to find the reason of this delay in what seemed to him efficient action on the part of the Government. When Fremont went to open a road across the Rocky Mountains, he started in the winter so as to ascertain the worst features of the route. When Fulton's steamer first crossed the water, he selected a moment of the greatest difficulty to examine the machinery. Our institutions now are undergoing their first great radical triumph. Hitherto democracy has floated on a summer sea; now for the first time the experiment of the people's rule meets within its own bosom the great obstacles which threaten to disunite its territory and discredit it in Europe. He took this moment, therefore, to look into the machinery and see where the difficulty exists.

Every man should exert all the influence he can. He is bound not only to accept what comes to him but plan how best to influence those about him—They were taunted sometimes with the amount of influence this pulpit, established by Theodore Parker, had in bringing about the present difficulties. But it seemed to him that it had not all the influence that it ought to have attained. There were four kinds of influence: social, intellectual, religious, and political. This pulpit was not potent because of the numbers which it attracted, but because it was the place where unpopular truths found utterance, and where hunted freedom found refuge. The New York *Tribune* was strong, not because of its editors, but because it moulds opinion to stand behind it. The *Evening Post* and *Tribune* furnished the constituency of Owen Lovejoy.—When Greeley speaks, a hundred thousand persons listen, and his words fall on them with the power of a leader. Why does the President go to hear Mr. Greeley? Because when he speaks the great West hangs on his words. Mr. Lincoln stands hesitating to-day. Why? Because he is "Honest Abe." The speaker believed that the President believed that the result of the war would be the abolition of slavery. But the President was not a leader.

Under a Republican government, like ours, it was doubtful if a leader could ever fill the first place in the Government. Mr. Lincoln was a second-rate man—the servant of the people, he says—and he stands asking: "What do you want me to do? If the Union is saved we owe it to John Ericsson, and not to Abraham Lincoln; he is a leader. What is the present official voice of America? We are under the government of a minority of men in Congress, whose intellects are of the low est type. Sumner, Wade and Lovejoy are about the only men there who do not represent mediocrity. President Lincoln, when every hour is risking the integrity of the Union, knows no other power but what comes from the halls of Congress, and a majority of those in Congress represent the dough faces of the North. What's the remedy?—The remedy is in doing away with the district system of choosing men. Boston should not be confined to choosing a representative from among her own citizens. There should be no limit of loyalty. If Massachusetts don't like Charles Sumner, a million of men in the country over may elect him. If this theory had been carried out, the orations which Theodore Parker delivered in Music Hall would have been spoken from Washington to the whole nation; instead of a Senate made up of men who represent nobody—who have no opinions—we should have a body truly representing the anti-slavery sentiments of the northern people.

The representatives from the border States say to the President, "Advance one step towards the Hunter proclamation and we leave you." The Republican member, looking at his constituency just saved from voting for Benjamin F. Thomas, just saved from being deluded by the *Courier* and the declamation of Mr. George T. Curtis, dares not do it. The Government wants three hundred thousand men; we must say to them, "you cannot have a man or a dollar until you proclaim a policy." That will open the eyes of the President and the Cabinet to the true sentiment of the North.—Fremont has been degraded by the border States; but let us hope that, like Charles the Second, he may die on his rightful throne.

I do not, said Mr. Phillips, think that a majority of the North are ready to accept the policy of emancipation, but I think that President Lincoln knows that he can take any step in that direction, and millions of the North will follow him. What they want is a leader. Republicans are in the saddle; let them say to the Border States:—"The war means Hunter's and Fremont's proclamations—vote against it, if you dare."

Jefferson Davis does less to break up this Union with his armies than Lincoln in his infidelity and delay to proclaim emancipation. [Applause.] Mr. Curtis might as well claim against the east wind as against New England character and purpose, out of which have grown the anti-slavery enterprise. New England, for three hundred years, has lived under the influence of ideas. The slavery system crossed her path, and she marked it infamous and nailed it to the counter.

I was a Unionist for sixteen years. The abolition enterprise was started in 1831. Until 1846 we thought it was possible to kill slavery and save the Union; we then said, "over the ruins of the American church and the Union is the only way to freedom." From '46 to '61 we preached that lesson. In April, '61, the guns sounded from Fort Sumter, and the whole North started to its feet. We found that we had all along mistaken the sentiment of the North—that it was for liberty. [Applause.] Fourteen months, *till to-day*, we have supported the Government with our whole moral influence. The news goes to Europe to-day that we are defeated—that the North is standing at bay, unequal to the contest. How soon, then, will Europe interfere? If the Union is saved, John Ericsson has saved it. If Congress can do nothing more than it has, we should thank God it is a Congress.

THE EMPEROR'S PLANS.—The following is an extract from a Paris letter, dated June 21, 1862:

"The French people are much excited by the news of the recent repulse of their troops in Mexico. But the old feeling remains. *'Vive mont Bastillons!'* is the cry. Still, as the scheme to elevate Prince Maximilian to the Mexican throne is evidently to prove a failure from the indisposition of the people to submit to another Yturbide, and the rupture of the tripartite swindle by England and Spain, the Emperor, after twisting his moustache, has hit on another expedient and resorts for another deal.

"He will offer the following *bon bon* to his protege, the Archduke. This is a principality on the Danube, to consist of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, are very respectable countries, with a good many square miles, lying between the Danube and Dalmatia. They possess some large towns, and will form a solid background to Dalmatia on the Adriatic.

"It is true they are not the property of Louis Napoleon any more than Mexico, and they will have to be forced or stolen from the sick man.—The consideration expected in return is the yielding up of Venitia and acquiescence in the designs upon the temporal power of the Pope.

"Tout chemin, mène a Rome."

THE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.—From all parts of the country we hear that recruiting goes on slowly, and unless some new element is brought to bear upon the business, it will be impossible to raise the men in time to be of use in the present campaign. The cause of this apathy must be apparent to every man acquainted with the feelings of the people. If the Administration will proclaim to the country that our soldiers shall not be used to protect Confederate property, to return fugitive slaves, or to dig ditches, when loyal colored men are anxious to work for them, and that such men as Wade, Wilson, Lovejoy, Julian, Lovejoy, Lane and Cassius M. Clay are to take part in the contest, there will be no difficulty in raising men.—Such a policy, with such men for leaders, will rally a hundred thousand men in sixty days.—*Washington Republican.*

From the New York Express, July 7.

THE FLEET.—The James River Gunboat Squadron is now under the command of Capt. Wilkes—Commander Goldsborough's command being limited to Norfolk and the Atlantic Coast. Capt. Wilkes goes ahead up the James River as rapidly as he did against the Trent, he will soon be off Fort Darling, leading there the left flank of Gen. McClellan.

YORKTOWN IS BEING EVACUATED.—Most of the guns there are being "dismounted." The siege guns and carriages from that place are now in Fortress Monroe, and in a few days the Confederates will occupy Yorktown unopposed.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1862.

There was again some activity in the Stock market today. All sound local stocks are in demand, but Government and State securities continue dull. For Maryland coupon 6's 1870 102⅜ was bid, and for the inscribed stock of 1890 101¾ was bid, but there were no sellers at these figures; offers were made to sell Maryland inscribed 6's 187 0 at 105, but this was too high for the views of buyers; for a Missouri 6's 48 was bid, 49¾ asked. In City stocks we notice the sale of $6,522 6's 1875 at 101, and $5,000 do. 1899 at the same rate, the former closing at 100¾ bid, and the latter at 101¼ bid, 101½ asked. The only sale of Railroad bonds was $2,000 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 91; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage city guaranteed, 97¼ was asked, and for Northern Central 6's 1885 89¾ bid, 81 asked. In Bank shares we notice sales of 150 shares Mechanics' Bank at $18, and 11 shares Merchants' Bank at $101. There was a sale of 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at $64; also 6 shares Northern Central at $24; the former closing at $64 bid, $65 asked, and the latter at $24 bid, $24¼ asked. For Baltimore Gas Company $110 was bid, without finding sellers. Other stocks remain pretty much the same as last noted. The Stock Board to-day, by a unanimous vote, resolved to place American gold on its list, and 10 per cent. premium was the bidding and 10¾ per cent. the asking rate; but we are not advised of any operations having taken place.

The Baltimore Life Insurance Company has declared a dividend of three dollars per share, payable on demand.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

TUESDAY, July 8, 1862.

$6,522 Baltimore city 6's '75 101
5,000 do. '90.....101
2,000 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds '85.....91
150 shares Mechanics' Bank.....18
11 shares Merchants' Bank.....101
25 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad.....64
6 shares Northern Central Railroad.....24

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

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold	10 prem.	10¾ prem.
Silver	6 "	7 "
Demand notes	4¾ "	5 "
Eastern exchange 1-20 dis.		Par.

The following are the bidding and asking rates at the Baltimore Stock Board to-day, as taken from the books of ISRAEL COHEN, No. 7 South street:

STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK	STOCKS.	PAR	BID	ASK
Government & State Stocks.				*Railroad Stocks.*			
U. S. 6's 1881	....	....	....	W. Virginia	50	....	....
Md. 6's coup. '70	....	102½	....	Wash'n'n & G.	100	....	....
do. ins. '70	....	....	103	Phil Wil & Balt.	50	....	....
do. ins. '89	....	101¾	....	*Railroad Bonds.*			
Md. 5's	....	....	....	B. & O. 6's 1862	....	....	....
Va. 6's ins.	....	....	....	do. do. 1867	....	74	100
do. coup.	....	....	....	do. do. 1875	....	72½	....
Missouri 6's coup.	....	48	49¾	do. do. 1880	....	67	71¾
N. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	do. do. 1885	....	70	71¾
S. Carolina 6's	....	....	....	N.W.Va.Int. 1877	....	....	100
Georgia 6's	....	....	....	do. 2d, 1877	....	88¾	91
Tennessee 6's	....	....	....	do. 3d, 1885	....	....	....
Kentucky 6's	....	....	....	do. 3d, 1887	....	....	21
Louisiana 6's	....	....	....	Y.C.(B.&O.) 1866	....	....	....
City Stocks				do (Y.&C.) 1877	....	....	....
Balt. 6's pleas	....	....	....	do. do. 1877	....	....	....
do 1859	....	....	....	do.(S.Con.) 1875	....	45	....
do 1870	....	....	....	do.(Y&Cg) 1877	....	....	....
do 1875	....	....	....	do 1885	....	70¾	81
do 1875	....	100¼	....	J. O. 7's 1st, 1871	....	....	....
do 1885	....	101	....	do. 1st, 1868	....	....	....
do. new, 1890	....	....	....	do. 2d, 1868	....	....	....
do. old, 1890	....	101¾	102	do. 3d, 1885	....	....	....
Park 6's	....	....	....	do. 4th, 1876	....	....	....
Balt. 5's	....	....	....	do. inc. 1857-'76	....	....	....
Bank Stocks.				W.Md 6's.Int 1890	....	....	97¾
Baltimore	100	91	93	do. do Int. 1890	....	....	....
Commerce	....	21¾	....	*Turnpike Stocks*			
Chesapeake	25	25	....	Reisterst'n T'k	....	6	....
Citizens	10	9	9¾	York do.	20	....	....
Co. & Far. full	33½	....	34	Frederick do.	2	....	....
do. short	20	....	....	*Mining Stocks.*			
Farmers' of Md	30	....	....	Balt. & N. C.	....	5	....
Far. & Mech'	4	....	....	Chamberlain	....	.50	.50
Far. & Plan'r	25	26½	27	Consolidated	....	.10	.15
Fell's Pt. S. H.	26	....	....	Deer River	....	.5	....
Franklin	12½	....	....	Gardner Hill	....	.50	1.00
Howard	10	....	....	Guilford	....	.2	....
Marine	30	....	....	North State	....	.2	....
Mechanics'	15	18	....	Md Copper Co.	....	.5	....
Merchants'	100	101	....	Tuilsell	....	.5	....
People's	25	....	....	Silver Hill	....	.5	....
Union	75	....	....	Silver Valley	....	.5	....
Western	20	....	....	Springfield	....	.5	2.50
Insce Stocks.				*Miscellaneous.*			
Firemen's	18	....	....	Canton Comp'y.	25	....	....
Balt. Fire	10	....	....	Balt. Gas Co.	100	....	....
Mariner's	15	....	....	Balt. Gas	....	....	....
Associated	5	....	....	B. & Cuba S. & M	100	....	....
Maryland	10	....	....	George's Creek	50	....	....
Balt. Life Ins.	50	....	....	Maryland Gas	2	....	....
Railroad Stks				Gal. Institute	5	....	....
Balt. & Ohio	100	64	66	Patapsco Guano	....	....	....
North. Central	50	24	24¾	Man'n Clara M'l	100	....	....
				Susq. Canal bds	100	....	....

PRICES OF STOCKS BONDS IN NEW YORK,

BY TELEGRAPH,

TO LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

TUESDAY, July 8th, 1862.

	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	101¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	00	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	103¾	00
Tennessee 6's	52¾	52¾
Virginia 6's	54	00
Missouri 6's	47¾	47¾
North Carolina 6's	70¾	00
Canton	00	00
Erie	34	35¾
Reading	59¾	56
Cleveland and Toledo	72¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	25	00
" " " guar.	56¾	00
Rock Island	..	00
Galena and Chicago	59	00
New York Central	93¾	00
Gold	111	00
	Steady.	Steady.

The New York *Post* of Monday afternoon says:

The stock market is tame to-day, without any special movement. Prices early in the day were a shade lower than on Saturday, but towards the close an improvement of ¼@¾ per cent. is established, especially on the Western lines, which is very firm—influenced mainly by the heavy breadstuffs movement and consequent large earnings. The market after the board was scarcely so firm. New York Central after rising to 93¾. fell back to 93¼, at which closes with sellers. Erie is offered at 34¾, the preferred at 61¾. The State stocks are steady at our quotations. Illinois War Loan is quoted 96¾@97 ex-interest. For the coupon 6's of 1879 102 is bid. Cotton is dull, which was Saturday's quotation. Governments are steady, but without much speculative demand. Seven-thirties are 103¾ sales, the 6's of 1881 101¾ sales. The coupon 5's of 1874 sold at 93¾. The gold market is very firm at 110¾, at which nearly all the sales of the day have been made. Since the first board buyers are more numerous at 110¾@110⅞. Exchange on London is unsettled and higher, 121¾@122 for best bills. The next steamer is from Boston, the mail closing to-morrow evening.

The *Herald* says:—

The stock market was nearly steady yesterday, without much activity. New York Central was lower; the Western shares and bonds higher. Money was in fair demand at 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 121¾@122. Gold, $957,893 in specie and $295,317 in loans, and a decrease of $376,171 in deposits.

The exports of breadstuffs from this port to Europe during the last week were 899,394 bushels of grain and ever made to Europe from this port in one week. Provisions in extraordinarily large quantities are also going forward.

The number of vessels entered at this port from foreign ports during the month of June was four hundred and forty two, and the number cleared for foreign ports during the same period, four hundred and eight.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York city from June 28 to July 5:

	June 28.	July 5.			
Loans	$148,346,401	$148,643,718	Inc.	$297,317	
Specie	3,832,026	31,709,519	Inc.	937,893	
Circulation	8,910,344	9,270,815	Inc.	360,471	
Deposits	127,860,708	127,496,537	Dec.	364,174	

The following is the regular weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, as compared with that of the previous week:

	June 30.	July 7.		
Capital stock	$11,716,629	$11,716,629		
Loans	32,911,578	33,206,661	Inc.	295,083
Specie	5,553,969	5,545,607	Dec.	8,362
Due from other bks.	5,232,273	5,422,124	Inc.	189,851
Due to other banks	5,658,641	5,733,574	Inc.	194,939
Deposits	21,410,423	21,367,782	Dec.	42,641
Circulation	4,433,057	4,749,229	Inc.	319,163

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TUESDAY, July 8.

COFFEE.—The market is very quiet to-day, and no sales have been reported. We quote fair Rio at 20@20¼ cts.; good at 21 cts., and prime at 21¾@22 cts. The stock now in first hands is 19,600 bags Rio, with very little of any other description here.

FLOUR.—There is not much doing in Flour to-day. There was a very fair inquiry for Ohio Extra for export, and prices closed firm. There was a sale late yesterday aftern