THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the Merchants' Exchange Company, Baltimore, praying that their claim for loss of rents from the period when they sold their building to the Government, to that when they were paid, may be referred to an officer of the Treasury to ascertain the amount due, with compensation for work done on said building to fit it for use as a post-office. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to change the place of holding the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee. It was considered and passed.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill amendatory to an act prohibiting the slave trade. Read and laid over. [This bill provides for making arrangements with foreign governments, especially Denmark, for temporarily colonizing captured Africans.]

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for receiving into the service of the United States persons of African descent to work on entrenchments, and for other war services.

The bill authorizes the President to receive such persons into the service for the purposes indicated, "or for any other labor or any war service for which they may be found competent;" to be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws, as the President may prescribe, and they shall be fed and paid such compensation for their services as they may agree to receive when enrolled.

Section 2d provides that when any man or boy of African descent shall render any such service, he, his mother, and his wife and children, shall forever be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 3d appropriates ten millions of dollars to carry the provisions of the act into effect.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to provide another punishment for treason. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution relative to a quorum of the Senate, which provides that a majority of those who have been elected shall be sufficient to do business. After debate it was laid on the table; ayes 19, nays 18.

The bill to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the Navy, was taken up as unfinished business, and passed.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to establish certain post-roads, by which the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio, in connection with three great roads by the Steubenville route, is authorized.

On motion of Mr. COWAN, an amendment was adopted, requiring the middle span of the bridge to be 300 feet wide, instead of 270; and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN the bridge was required to be located above the mouth of the Big Sandy.

The bill was passed—yeas 26, nays 8.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution fixing a quorum of the Senate merely by a majority represented urging its passage.

Messrs. CARLILE, McDOUGALL, FOSTER and others opposed it, contending that a majority of the whole number of Senators to which all the States are entitled is necessary to constitute a quorum, and the bill was laid on the table—Yeas 19, nays 18.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill, reported yesterday, to amend the act "calling for the militia to execute the laws, repress insurrection and repel invasion, approved February 28th, 1795." [The bill contemplates drafting in case it becomes necessary hereafter.]

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment as a new section, viz:—"That there shall be no exemption from the performance of military duty under this or any of the militia laws of the United States on account of color or lineage; but whenever the militia shall be called into service, all loyal able-bodied male persons between the ages now fixed by the laws of the United States, shall be called to the defence of the country.

"That when the militia shall be called into the service of the United States, under this or any other law of the United States, the President of the United States shall have full power and authority to organize them into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, according to race or color, as he may believe the public interest may require.

"That the provisions of the preceding sections shall be construed so as to apply to and include volunteers who may hereafter be called into the service of the United States; and all persons who have been or may hereafter be enrolled into the service of the United States as volunteers, shall receive the same pay and rations as soldiers are now allowed by law, according to their respective grades."

Mr. SAULSBURY thought this an attempt to elevate the miserable negro to the level of the white man, and carry on a war such as is not intended by the pie pie, and which can never restore the Union. He said this as the representative of a State which never expected to go out of this Union.

Mr. CARLILE held that as negroes were not recognized as militia by the Constitution or States, Congress had no right to make them militia. He thought the scheme sane rather to degrade the white man to the level of the negro than elevate the negro.

Mr. KING moved to amend Mr. Grimes' amendment by striking out all but the provision in regard to rations, &c., and insert the two sections of the bill introduced by him, authorizing the President to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted, persons of African descent, &c., (as given in the bill above.)

Mr. SAULSBURY thought this was only a general scheme of emancipation. The work goes bravely on. He would ask by what power the President of the United States was to call forth the slaves of the masters in Maryland, as this provision would authorize?

Mr. SHERMAN urged the adoption of the policy indicated by the amendment, contending that it was time that others than the Rebels had the services of the negro. The Government should use this element. It was time it was done. The provisions authorized now might be too broad, but if the property of slaveholders in Maryland was taken in their slaves it should be paid for.

Mr. COLLAMER reminded Mr. S. that the militia law of 1795 referred solely to white men.

Mr. FESSENDEN advocated the policy of employing the negroes also, saying that the man who would reject such service as they offer has not common sense. Mistakes had been made in this regard heretofore, and the policy must be reversed to put down the wretches who are making war against us and humanity.

He admitted there was less disposition among the people to volunteer now than heretofore, but he held that our soldiers were tired of guarding Rebel property and being shot down by a concealed traitor. Change the policy, and the results will be different. The Rebels were barbarians—their leaders especially, for every man who, for his personal ambition, made this war was a savage. He condemned the attempt to declare the country, and the talk of great strategic steps, when the truth should come out. He did not believe in this white kid way of conducting the war. He had held his peace on this subject heretofore, when it was hard to restrain himself, but the time was past and the necessity for a change had come.

Mr. RICE said it had come to this, that we either had to recognize the Southern Confederacy or resort to such means as are practical to end the rebellion. He had at one time opposed employing negroes in the military service, not from conscientious scruples, but simply as a matter of policy. He referred to the fact that the English Government had maintained one or more negro regiments in Canada, and he thought it time now to change our policy.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, advocated the policy of employing negroes in the army, and denounced the censorship which had been maintained over the press, as he held, to the detriment of the country, and under which lying had become a system. The negroes, he said, had fought side by side with white men in the revolution, and at New Orleans under the eyes of General Jackson. He referred to the protection of Rebel property by Federal soldiers, and instanced the case of the White House, for exposure of which, in a letter to him, a commissary officer was severely reprimanded and reduced to a much inferior position.

Mr. HALE here reported from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the naval bill. Among the items the House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate abolishing the spirit ration.—The report was concurred in.

Mr. GRIMES accepted the amendment suggested by Mr. King as a substitute for the first two sections of his (Mr. G's) amendment, and inserted also the words "and navy," so as to make the service of negroes apply to the navy as well as army.

Mr. DAVIS opposed the measure at some length, declaring that he considered it a degrading admission that the white men of this country were not able to fight their own battles without the co-operation of the negroes. He said it was not true that the negroes had ever been mustered into the service of the United States. It was only here and there that a few individual negroes used arms for the moment.

Mr. WILKINSON called for the reading of the proclamation of General Jackson of 1814, calling on the colored people to join in the defence of New Orleans, and his tribute to their services, giving them the same bounty, pay, &c., as white soldiers.

Mr. DAVIS said that the proclamation was not addressed to slaves—but to the mixed free race, mulattoes, half-breed French, &c., who were enterprising men, some merchants and the owners of property. Mr. Davis continued at length, and said this thing would be resisted to the last extremity by his people. He depicted the character of the negro race as docile and attach-d; but when once stirred, and their unreasoning passions aroused and excited to bad deeds, as most terrible and fiendish, and knowing no distinction as to right or wrong.

Mr. RICE replied to Mr. Davis, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution concerning the White House, enclosed with a letter from General McClellan.

Gen. McClellan, in his communication, says those who have originated the false statements concerning this house, yard and spring, are, in fact, as stated in my despatch of the 7th instant, enemies of this army and of the cause in which it is fighting. They have imposed upon the Surgeon General, and caused him to make official representations, which, on examination, prove to be unfounded in truth, and which are disrespectful to his superior officer. They have unnecessarily occupied the attention of the Secretary of War, and have interrupted the commander and the medical director of this army in the midst of the most arduous duties." He further refutes the rumor that the sick suffered for water, and says that the rumor originated by some civilian who was too lazy to go for water, but hired a negro to bring him a drink of water. He also describes the White House as being very small.

The communication, without being read through, was objected to, and it was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the House bill, with Senate amendments, to amend the judicial system of the United States, was taken from the Speaker's table and a committee of conference appointed thereon.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, the House bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers and of the Commissary Department.—Passed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS a committee of conference was appointed on the tariff bill.

The House non-concurred in Senate amendments to House bill granting pensions, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The House passed Senate joint resolutions regulating the pay of Senators elected to fill vacancies. It provides that they shall not receive over three thousand dollars.

Also, Senate joint resolution authorizing an abstract of all contracts to be published every week in a newspaper published in Washington.

Also passed Senate bill to provide for the payment of fines and penalties collected by or paid the justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, under acts of Congress of the 3d and 5th of August, 1862.

Mr. ASHLY, of Ohio, called up Senate bill supplementary to an act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, approved April 16, 1862.

The bill makes provision for non-residents, minors, etc., to verify their claims. Also, in case of persons having claims and who neglect to file the necessary papers, the slaves emancipated under the law may present their own statements in behalf of their freedom. All slaves under the laws of any State, who, since April last, with the consent of their owners, have been actually employed in the District of Columbia, or who shall hereafter be thus employed, are declared free. No exclusion of oath on account of color.

Mr. CRISFIELD desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. ASHLY objected.

Mr. CRISFIELD—I hope if there be any justice or patriotism in this House they will vote down the bill.

Mr. ASHLY demanded the previous question.

Mr. WICKLIFFE rose to a question of order, that while he was upon the floor, the Speaker turned his face from him in the direction of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHLY—This bill must pass to-night.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

The bill passed.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF BERNARD NUGENT.—Mention was made in yesterday's paper of the death of Bernard Nugent, caused by injuries received on Saturday afternoon, in an attack made upon him by some parties on Holliday, near Bath street. Yesterday morning his death, Coroner Brewer was called upon to hold an inquest. The testimony elicited caused the arrest, by the police of the Middle district, of Geo. Ellet, Thomas Hamel, Charles Myers, John Bradley and Thomas Carman. These parties had an examination before Justice Hiss at noon yesterday, but the evidence there given did not justify the detention of any of the accused, and they were accordingly discharged. Milton Whitney, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused. Subsequent to the proceedings before Justice Hiss, bench warrants were issued from the Criminal Court for the arrest of George Ellet and Thomas Hamel, the grand jury having had an examination into the affair. They were accordingly taken into custody last night by the police of the Middle district, and confined in the Station-house to await the action of the Court.

MOUNT DE SALES ACADEMY.—The Sisters of the Visitation, at Mount De Sales, had no distribution of premiums this year in consequence of the gloom overhanging the country, and the distressed state of affairs generally. These occasions have always attracted large audiences, who have shown great interest in all the proceedings, in fact in all that pertains to this useful educational institution. Notwithstanding this omission, at the close of the academic year, July 1st, a gold medal was awarded to Miss Amelia McDonnell, of Baltimore, for success in the studies of the Senior Class. The crown for excellence of conduct in the Junior Class was conferred upon Miss Teresa Palagano, of Baltimore. This institution, the exercises of which will be resumed on the first Monday in September, offers excellent facilities for the thorough education of young ladies, and the Sisters in charge should meet with that encouragement which they so richly deserve.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday the police of the Middle district arrested Patrick Lawlis, Bridget Lawlis and James Gough, charged with having committed a deadly assault on the Fourth of July upon a man named John Nelson. The parties had an examination before Squire Hiss yesterday afternoon, when it was asserted that the man Nelson was lying at his home in a delirious state from the effects of the blows inflicted upon his head, and that his death was apprehended. It was also alleged that the assault was on account of Nelson displaying a number of national flags from his house, on Liberty alley, near Pratt street. The parties were committed to await the result of the man's injuries.

SUNDAY CARS.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the First Branch of the City Council that the resolution to take the sense of the people upon the project for running the City Passenger Railway cars on the Sabbath, was not taken up, owing to the decision of the President of the Branch that as the question had been before the Branch, at the present session, and had been indefinitely postponed, it could not again come before the Branch. This decision was sustained by the members by a vote of 12 to 6. Therefore the people will be debarred from riding to Druid Hill on Sunday, until they elect a Sunday-riding Council.

DROWNING CASE.—James McCormick, aged between fifteen and sixteen years, was drowned yesterday afternoon while out with a party of boys bathing in the water beyond Mount Royal Reservoir. He went into water over his depth, and being unable to swim he was drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was recovered by a soldier belonging to a regiment encamped in the vicinity. An inquest was held by Coroner Gregory. The deceased lived with his mother, Mulberry and Eutaw streets, about eight o'clock last night.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was another oppressive day in this latitude. In the morning the sky was overcast with heavy clouds, but at ten o'clock it cleared away and the sun shone out bright and hot. In the afternoon quite a breeze sprung up, which, however, did not much cool the atmosphere. The thermometer in the *News Sheet* office, hanging near a window exposed the whole day to a draught, denoted:

At 9 o'clock	81 degrees.
" 12 "	88 "
" 3 "	88 "
" 6 "	84 "

In some other localities the mercury ran higher.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY.—We understand that Mr. J. W. McDermott, who for some time past has filled the important situation of cashier at Barnum's Hotel, in this city, has vacated that position, and will in a few days take charge of the popular establishment known as Congress Hall, Cape May. We learn that the house has been fitted up in the most splendid style this season, and we feel quite sure that, with Mr. McDermott as the presiding genius, old Congress Hall will again assume the busy and crowded appearance of days gone by.

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A resolution was passed in the First Branch City Council yesterday, making an appropriation of $5,500 to erect and furnish a new school-house, on the lot of ground in the rear of the Eastern Female High School, on Mulliken street, for the accommodation of the children now attending the Primary and Grammar schools in that section of the city. The building will be erected with every convenience, and having a proper regard to good ventilation, to much needed in the ancient style of school houses.

DEATH OF A MARYLANDER IN VIRGINIA.—Mr. Nicholas W. Clark, a promising young man from Howard county, in this State, recently died in the State of Virginia, of typhoid fever. Mr. Clark left this State a little over a year ago as a member of Capt. Gaither's Howard Dragoons. The family of the deceased expect to recover his body from the cemetery at Ashland and remove it to his native State.

SEARCH OF A DWELLING.—Three members of the Provost Marshal's force yesterday morning called at the house of Mr. Wilson M. Cary, on Eutaw street, near Biddle, and searched it thoroughly.—They carried away with them a number of letters, a portion of which were returned last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Cary were absent at the time. It is stated that the officer did not act very uncivilly.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Getzendanner, an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, while end-savoring to couple two cars on the track in the yard at Camden depot, about nine o'clock on Tuesday night, was caught between them and very severely crushed. He was removed to his home, No. 3 China street, near Lee street, where Dr. Baltzell attended him.

THEFT.—John Cummins was yesterday before Justice Shewacre, charged by Martha Sands with having stolen from her a pair of shoes, while at the house of Mrs. McCafferty, on Guilford alley.—Cummins was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The woman was committed in default of bail to testify.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was to have taken place yesterday at Camden station, but in consequence of the failure of a quorum to attend, an adjournment to the second Wednesday in August was rendered necessary.

ROPE-WALKING.—Donaldson, the great acrobat and rope-walker, will, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, walk a tight rope, stretched from the Holliday Street Theatre to Koor's restaurant on Fayette street, a distance of nearly two hundred feet, and at an elevation of fifty feet. He will also perform some perilous feats upon the trapez.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday a man named Graff, who was at work on the ship Macaulay, lying at the Commercial wharf, foot of Broadway, was prostrated by the excessive heat, and expired in a short time. Coroner Sparklin held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above.

LARGE SALES OF TOBACCO.—Messrs. Neale, Harris & Co. sold for Mr. R. P. Wall, of Charles county, twenty-three hogsheads of tobacco for two thousand one hundred dollars, eight of which brought thirteen dollars.

INQUEST.—Dr. Greenfrey, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday night upon the body of a colored female child, which was found on Coulson's hill, on Rose street. The jury rendered a verdict of death from causes unknown to the jury.

REMOVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.—Eighteen of the State prisoners confined in Fort McHenry, were yesterday placed upon a steamer and sent to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. W. H. Donaldson, who has been some time in preparation, will take place this evening. Mr. J. W. Wallack, the celebrated actor, will appear as Don Cæsar de Bazan, aided by Miss Mollie Williams and the entire company; then will follow dancing by Miss Olivia; Mr. Donaldson appearing in feats of magic and ventriloquism. He will also make a grand ascension, and appear as Pongo, a monkey, in the concluding pantomime. We see that the bills also announce that before the opening of the doors Mr. Donaldson will appear on a tight-rope, extended over the house tops on Holliday street.

BARNUM'S.—The performances at this favorite place of amusement continue to be very attractive. The exercises of Mons. and Master Kano are excellent. The singing and dancing are of the best order.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

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

Mr. EVANS presented the petition of the Harbor Masters of Baltimore, stating that the per centage on their revenues is too small, and asking that they may be allowed to collect the rents on the city's property instead of by the Comptroller. Referred.

Mr. NOMMS presented the petition of F. A. Crook and R. Sowell, Jr., asking for an appropriation of $2 600 to enlarge Male and Female Grammar School No. 6. Referred.

Mr. DUKEHART, from the committee of conference on the disagreement of the two Branches in regard to an appropriation for repairing the Maryland Institute Hall, reported a resolution appropriating $800 for that purpose. Read a second time and adopted.

Mr. NOMMS offered a resolution appropriating $12 for the purchase of a National flag for the Eastern spring lot. Read.

Also, a resolution appropriating $40 for the purchase of two sets of portraits of Martha and George Washington, to be placed in the Council Chamber. Read.

Also, a resolution to have the Battle Monument repaired and cleaned, and appropriating $225 for the purpose. Read.

Mr. MILES submitted an ordinance to condemn and open Walnut alley, from Rose alley to Pear alley. Read.

Also, an ordinance repealing the ordinance prohibiting the introduction of oysters into the city during the summer months. Read.

Mr. HOOPES reported a resolution refunding certain taxes, paid in error, to Jno. A. Robb.

Also, a resolution adverse to the petition of Jos. H. Amery and others, asking the refunding of certain monies paid for licenses.

Also, a resolution directing the Register to pay Samuel Reading $3,300, the balance due upon a mortgage from the city.

Mr. STREKER offered a resolution authorizing the Commissioners of Public Schools to build a Public School on the lot on Mulliken street, in the rear of the Eastern Female High School, and appropriating $5,800 for that purpose. Read a second time and adopted.

Mr. BARRON offered a resolution to pave Dover street, at its intersection with Fremont street.

The PRESIDENT presented a further communication from the City Counsellor, in relation to the issue of small notes by the city.

Also, a communication from the same officer, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the power of the city to loan money to guarantee the bonds of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company. The City Counsellor says that the city has no power now to loan any more money to said railroad company without special act of the Legislature. Referred.

Mr. MILES offered a resolution that the sum of fifty dollars be given to each person who shall volunteer in any Maryland regiment, provided such regiment is accepted by the War Department. Read.

Mr. DUKEHART called up the resolution in relation to taking the sense of the voters of the city on the running of the Passenger Railway cars on the Sabbath.

The PRESIDENT decided that as this subject had been postponed indefinitely during the present session, it could not be taken up again.

Mr. DUKEHART appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. STREKER did not coincide with the views of the Chair.

Mr. SULLIVAN hoped the Chair would be sustained.

Mr. HOOPES had no doubt that the Chair would be sustained, but did not consider the decision of the President correct.

The matter was discussed by several members, when, the question being taken, the Chair was sustained by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Schwartze, Lamdon, Young, Evans, Norris, Sauerwein, Sullivan, Barron, Kirkwood, Cromer and Kimberly—12.

Nays—Messrs. Burke, Dukehart, Hoopes, Streeter, Duer and Miles—6.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. All the members present except the President, and Messrs. Wilson and Miller.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE, F. W. Alricks, Esq., was appointed President *pro tem.*

A resolution allowing L. D. Taylor to erect a frame addition to a brick back building on his premises, No. 167 E. Madison street, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

Also a resolution allowing John Bayer to erect a steam engine on his premises, No. 392 Canton avenue.

Also a resolution allowing J. W. Belcher to erect a frame shed on his premises on Central avenue.

Also a resolution in relation to paying the interest on the bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad.

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

An ordinance appointing John W. Hogg architect and superintendent of the new Almshouse, in place of W. T. Marshall, deceased, was received from the First Branch and referred to the Committee on the Almshouse.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

A Opp-heimer was adjudged not guilty of selling liquors on Sunday.

Jacob Fritchether, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, gave bail with Thomas Beck in the sum of $300 in each of eleven cases.

James Tatum, indicted for riot, gave bail in the sum of $300.

Hyde Mitchell was adjudged guilty of an assault, and fined 25 cts. and costs.

Emma Young, indicted for larceny, gave bail in the sum of $500.

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

From the New York Post.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

All the signs show that Mr. Lincoln's patient and serious consideration of the recent intimations from Europe look to speedy intervention in our affairs; and if the foreign Powers hesitate, it is not improbable that the news which the next steamer will take to England will help them to a conclusion. The long delay and extraordinary care in the operations of General McClellan were justified to the world only by the assertion that he meant to make sure of victory; and now it has slipped from him. Manassas and Yorktown lose the poor excuse they had in the light of the results of last week; and that which was before laid to the account of wholesome prudence will now be charged, and we believe, with justice, to blundering and obstinate incompetency.

It is a significant sign of what is going on abroad that the French Princes, who have for many months been attached to General McClellan's staff, have left the army and return to Europe by the next steamer. They would fight for us, but if we should have war with France they cannot fight against French soldiers. They see the full significance of the results before Richmond and the effect the news will have in Europe, and they retire in time.

DEPRESSING INFLUENCE OF THE RETURNED SICK AND WOUNDED.

From the New York World.

What can the authorities mean by thrusting the sick and wounded of the army before the eyes of the whole community? Instead of providing five or six great hospitals in healthy inland locations for the maimed and enfeebled, it has scattered them all over the country to sadden and depress the spirits of the people. Surely this is not the way to inspire our young men with enthusiasm, or induce them to enter the ranks of the army. With conspicuous infelicity the Park has been converted into a sort of the depot for the wounded, and from day after day, in the presence of tens of thousands, may be seen hundreds of poor fellows, every one of whom is a melancholy reminder of the horrors of war, and a powerful dissuader to those who may desire to enlist. Let proper arrangements be made forthwith to remove every sick and wounded soldier away from the large centres of population.

RECRUITING—HOW IT GOES.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 9.

The matter of recruiting for the new army levy is beginning to engross a share of public attention, but not to the extent which its importance merits, or which true hearted patriots could desire. There seems to be a withholding of support on the part of the public press. There is not that unity of effort among newspapers throughout the North which yielded such gratifying fruits a year ago. This is unwise, unpatriotic, and wrong. It tends to produce the baleful impression that the journals which heretofore had lent their whole influence to the Union cause have grown apathetic and selfish because of the governmental restriction upon the publication of war news.

THE MICHIGAN EIGHTH.—The whole State will be shocked at the report of the great disaster to the 8th, in the attack on the Confederate battery at James Island, near Charleston, on the 16th inst. The heroes of Fort Royal Ferry on the 1st of January, and again of Wilmington Island on the 10th of April, have been mowed down like grass. The number reported injured is put down at three hundred; but this, we doubt not, is exaggerated very much, as first reports are apt to be. We sincerely hope and trust that further intelligence will very much reduce the number. It appears from the meagre report, that there is a terrible responsibility resting with those Eastern regiments that to disgracefully forsook their Western comrades and left them without support when support would have been glorious victory, and desertion death and defeat. We forbear comments until the facts are received; but, should it be as reported, or even approaching it, a thorough and rigid examination must be had, strict justice dispensed. Michigan will demand it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A POODLE.—The Ellicottville (N. Y.) *Republican* says that a daughter of Mr. Melanchton S. Arnold, now living in the town of Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, named Nora, aged about eight years, about a month ago was bitten by a small lap-dog belonging to the family, and some two weeks thereafter being taken suddenly ill, Dr. Arnold, of Ellicottville, was called, who pronounced the case one of hydrophobia. After a horrible struggle of three days, the child was relieved by death.

A GOOD VOYAGE.—The ship Onward, Capt. Wm. H. Allen, arrived at this port on Saturday morning after an absence of 41 months and 22 days, having taken on the voyage 170 barrels sperm, and 6,350 do. whale oil, and 63,000 lbs. bone. The sperm oil and 1,850 barrels whale also brought home; the balance was shipped home at different periods of the voyage.—*New Bedford Shipping List.*

CURIOUS NAMES.—The following additional aides-de-camp attached to the staff of Major Gen. Fremont, and recently doing duty on his personal staff, were discharged from the service on the 30th ult., viz.: Colonels Anselme Albert, John T. Field, Albert Nosy, J. P. C. Shanks, Robert N. Hudson, Charles Zaccaqi, E. Chescret, Philip Figyelmesy, William J. Reynolds and Amos B. Jones; Lieut. Col. Augustus F. Schwer, John Filson and James W. Savage; Majors Richard M. Corwine, Theodore S. Weed, Augustus Hale, D. Henry Burnete, Adolf Garlison, Burr Porter, Franz Krappner, Leonidas Haskell and Edward Dutaby; Captains J. H. Howard, Rossiter W. Raymond, John G. Cooper, Jacob Von Cederstron, Gensky Sauer de Nordendorf, Cyrus Hamlin, Geo. Ward Nichols, Augustus Beckz, Jacques Gruwe, Albert G. Sloo, Jr., Edward P. Bronson and C. S. Szabet.

DEATH FROM POISONOUS VACCINATION.—An old and respected citizen of Connoautville, Crawford county, Pa., died recently from the effects of poisonous vaccination. The Pittsburg *Post* says:—"A week ago Mr. Davenport and wife, and Mr. Rodgers of the same place, vaccinated themselves from the virus of a boy in Mr. D.'s employ, who appeared well and healthy. Next morning all three were taken violently sick. Davenport died, and the other two are not out of danger. The vaccine matter originally came from Dr. Nowomer, of Meadville, who, it had the reports are true, has already poisoned several persons by his heedless practice."

A LONG SIGHT.—Two sparks from London, while enjoying themselves among the heather in Argyleshire, last autumn, came upon a decent-looking shepherd, reading on the top of a hill. They accosted him by remarking: "You will have a very fine view here; you will see a great way." "Oh, aye, oh aye, a forty great way." "Ah! you will see America here?" "Farther than that," said Donald. "Ah! how's that?" "Oh, just wait till the mist gangs awa, and you'll see the moun."

THE MASSACHUSETTS FIGHT.—Letters from the 1st Massachusetts regiment state that there are but 175 effective men left of the 1,010 who left Boston a year ago. One company has but fourteen men. Col. Cowdin is sick; Lieut. Col. Wells is commanding another regiment; Major Chandler is killed or a prisoner. Nearly all the line officers are either killed or wounded, and Capt. Baldwin is the acting Colonel.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS.—The 3d and 4th regiments suffered much more than the 1st and 2d. The 4th even worse than the 3d, as nearly all were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. There is no 4th, all that remain are with the 3d. I believe they number about forty effective men.—*Correspondence Phila. Inquirer.*

The prize schooner Rebecca was sold at Callowhill street wharf, Philadelphia, on Monday, bringing $1,275. The prize schooner Cora was also sold; she brought but $316. Parts of the cargoes of prize vessels were sold—cotton bringing 16 cents the pound, and salt from 60 to 90 cents the sack.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—Target shooting is now practised universally in the French army; not only the troops on foot, and mounted, who are armed with muskets, take part in the exercise, but also the cavalry regiments, armed with pistols only, such as the lancers.

The Boston *Journal* asserts that the Government has indorsed all the acts of Gen. Butler since he took possession of New Orleans.

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 9, 1862.

STOCKS.—There was considerable activity in Stocks to-day; all sound local securities being in demand at improved rates. For Maryland coupon and inscribed 6's 1870 102 was bid, but there were no sellers; for Missouri 6's 48 was bid, 49 asked. City stocks were about ½ per cent. better than yesterday, with sales of $4,500 6's 1890 at 101¾, and $2,000 do. 1875 at 101; the closing rates were for 1875 101 bid, 101¾ asked; for 1890 100¾ bid, and for the old issue of 1890 101 bid, 101¾ asked. 100 was bid for Park stock, without finding sellers. In Railway bonds we notice sales of $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 83, closing at 82¾ bid, 83 asked; a small amount of Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 sold at 95; for Western Maryland 95 was bid, 98 asked; and for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage, 98 was bid, 99 asked. For Canton Company $12 was bid, $15 asked. We notice sales of 50 shares Northern Central Railway at $24¾, seller's option 60 days; 25 do. at $24¾, and 50 do. at $25, closing at $25 bid, $25¼ asked regular way, and $24¾ bid seller's option 60 days; for Baltimore and Ohio regular way $84 was bid, $85 asked; for Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway $100 was bid. Other stocks remain unchanged.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates for American gold took a sudden jump this morning. At the Stock Board $5,800 sold at 114, and later $10,050 changed hands at 114¾. The New York market was much excited to-day. We learn by telegraph that sales of American gold were made as high as 116. Later in the day sales were made as high as 117¾, and there is now every prospect that the rates will go still higher.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD

WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1862.

$10,000 American Gold		114¾
5,800 do. do.		114
4,500 Baltimore city 6's '90		101¾
200 do. do.		101¾
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds '85		83
50 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds '62		95
50 shares Northern Central Railroad		24¾
25 do. do. do.	do.	24¾
50 do. do. do.	do.	25

PRICES OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK TO LEONARD J. TOWER, 22 South street.

WEDNESDAY, July 9th, 1862.

	1st Board.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	102	00
" " 1 year certificates	00	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	101¾	00
Tennessee 6's	53¾	00
Virginia 6's	53	00
Missouri 6's	00	00
North Carolina 6's	48¾	00
Canton	70	00
Erie	..	00
Reading	37	00
Cleveland and Toledo	57	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	24¾	00
" " " guar.	26¾	00
Rock Island	58¾	00
Galena and Chicago	65¾	00
New York Central	79¾	00
Gold	92¾	00
"	115¾	00

Firm.

Stocks are steadier but far from active. The absence of exciting news from the seat of war leaves the market in a dull, unsettled state, but we notice in some department, which ceased to exert their legitimate influence during the anxious days of last week. First class securities are firmly held, and will probably find a permanent resting place so long as gold continues to rise. The passage of the Treasury Note bill seems likely to give a new impulse to the market, especially on interest paying securities. The Joint Mail is weak at a decline of 2 per cent, to 34¾. State stocks are quiet but steady. There is little doing in Border State bonds. Missouris close with firm at full prices. Tennessees sold at par, ex interest. Minnesota eights are 95 bid, 100 asked. The Government list is stronger, particularly on the 7.30 notes, which have sold to-day at 101¾.

The coupon sixes of 1881 are firm at 101¾@102. Gold took another upward turn to-day, and closed in demand at 114¾, a rise of ¾ per cent. since yesterday. The sales are heavy, and the new dividends are coming on the market from the payment of the 1st instant. Exchange on London is excited and is again higher, in sympathy with the advance in gold. First-class bills on London are quoted 122¾@122¾.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.

COFFEE.—The market is very quiet to-day; the only sale reported being 150 bags prime Rio, taken for the Western market, on private terms. We quote fair Rio at 23@23¼ cts.; good at 21 cts., and prime at 21¾@22 cts. The stock now in first hands is 18,100 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. During the past few days, some 2,000 bbls standard City Mills have been taken for export at $5 per bbl. We quote Howard Street Super at $5 12½@5 25; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5 37¾@5 62½; Ohio Super $5; shipping of Super $5; shipping brands do. $5.50@5 75; City Mills good to fancy brands $6.50@6.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $8 50 for Baltimore, and at $8 for high grade Extra.

RYE FLOUR.—There have been no sales reported, but the demand appears to be fair. We now quote at $3.25@3.50 per bbl. for fair to good brands.

CORN MEAL.—The market is very dull, and we now quote City at $2.75, and Brandywine at $2 85.

GRAIN.—The market for all descriptions of Grain was rather dull to day. The offerings on 'Change footed up 12,510 bushels, viz: 1,375 bushels Wheat, 3,785 bushels Corn, 7,050 bushels Oats, and 300 bushels Rye. The sales of Wheat reported were 240 bushels new white at 150 cts.; 1,800 bushels old do. at 140 cts., and 350 bushels do. at 135 cts., and 630 bushels prime Southern red at 120 cts. per bushel, being a decline of 2 to 5 cts. per bushel.—We now quote fair to strictly prime new white at 135@150 cts.; old do. at 120@145 cts.; common to prime Pennsylvania red at 110@120 cts., and Southern do. at 115@122 cts. per bushel. The only sales of Corn reported were 400 bushels prime white at 80 cts.; and 1,600 bushels yellow at 48@50 cts., and inferior to ordinary white at 45@52 cts. per bushel. The demand for Oats was fair; 4,200 bushels do. Pennsylvania at 39 cts., and 2,400 bushels do. do., on terms not made public, but supposed to be a trifle above the last named figure. We notice the sale of 300 bushels Pennsylvania Rye at 74 cts. per bushel. Pennsylvania prime may now be quoted at 75@76 cts., and Maryland at 70@71 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES.—Sales are making in small lots to the trade at our quotations. We quote Cuba clayed at 22@24 @28 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in any description of Provisions, and our quotations are merely nominal. We quote Western Mess Pork at $11.50; prime is only a moderate demand for Beef, small lots, suitable for ships' stores, are selling at $12.50 per bbl. for Baltimore Mess.—We quote nominally Sides at 5¾@6¼ cts. for shoulders, 7@8 cts. for plain and sugar-cured Hams and 8¾@9 cts. per lb. for fancy do. Lard—We quote Western, in bbls. and tierces at 8¾ cts., in kegs 8¾ cts., and 7¾ cts. per lb. for No. 1.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: