THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION

SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, transmitting copies of all instructions to Generals in pursuance of the act of Congress of August 5, 1861, in relation to the slaves of rebels:

The Secretary of War writes to Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, under date of the 16th ult., directing him to assume the charge in the Department of the South of all plantations deserted by their owners, with the inhabitants thereof, with authority to make such rules for the cultivation of the land, and the control and employment of the people, as circumstances may require. He is authorized to assume police duties over them, is guaranteed ample protection from the Major-General Commanding, is allowed such rations as may be suitable for those in want, is furnished with medical and ordnance stores, and is independent of any authority except that of the Commanding General.

Gen. Butler, writing from the Department of Virginia, May 2, 1861, says he was perplexed with a new difficulty. He had negro property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, a portion of them women and children, not able-bodied laborers. He proposed to credit all labor performed, and charge all goods and rations furnished them. He said, "As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services. As a political question and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and a mother and not take the children? Of the humanitarian aspect I have no doubt. Of the political one I have no right to judge."

Secretary Cameron, May 30, 1861, writes to General Butler that his action is approved. August 8th he writes again, saying that it was the desire of the President that all existing rights in loyal States should be preserved, and that in States wholly or partially under insurrectionary control these rights must necessarily come under military authority; that all slaves should be received, and no claim allowed to disloyal owners for the services of slaves.

Under date of September 20, 1861, the Secretary of War directs General Wool to send contrabands to General McClellan, and on the 22d orders them to be retained for service on the Southern coast.

On October 5th he directs 1 000 of them to be prepared to accompany Gen. Sherman.

Assistant Secretary Scott writes to Gen. Sherman, October 14th, to employ fugitives in such services as they may be fitted for, "either as ordinary employes, or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in squads, companies or otherwise, as you may deem beneficial to the service; this, however, not being a general arming of them for military service."

Major General Wool writes from Fortress Monroe, November 25th, inquiring about the pay of contrabands. He says some of the officers paid, on account of the Government, $20. For laborers he allowed $10 and subsistence, and wished to reduce all to that price. The Secretary communicated his approval.

General Phelps writes from Camp Parapet, near Carrolton, Louisiana, giving particulars of the sending of slaves, "bag and baggage," to his lines by Mr. Babillard La Blanche, who tells them that "the Yankees are king here now, and they must go to their king for food and shelter." He enlarges upon their peculiar condition, comments upon the utter failure of the Government to recognize their rights, discusses the elements of insurrection existing in Louisiana, refers to the effect of the slave-labor system on society there, considers the question of emancipation, intimates that compromises will hereafter be made with labor and not with politicians, favors the policy of immediate abolition, and closes with a statement of the wants of the fugitives before his lines, asking instructions. He says the new article of war is the first support he has yet had from the Government. He thinks Mr. Blanchie, who professes to be loyal, recognzes the emancipation as an impending fact.

General Butler, June 18, 1862, gives further details of the above case, and asks instructions.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, July 3, 1862, writes to General Butler: "He (the President) is of opinion that under the law of Congress they cannot be sent back to their masters; that in common humanity, they must not be permitted to suffer for want of food, shelter, or other necessaries of life; that to this end they should be provided for by the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments, and that those who are capable of labor should be set to work, and paid reasonable wages. The President, in directing this, does not assume to settle any general rule, at present, with regard to slaves."

Mr. POWELL submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate the report of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen, Commissioners on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, made to the War Department, and that he transmit to the Senate all the evidence touching its contracts investigated by said commission.

Mr. COWAN submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That in view of the long and faithful services of Wm Potton, as principal engrossing clerk of the Senate, his salary be continued to him from the first of November to the end of the fiscal year, terminating on the 30th of the present month.

Mr. MCDOUGAL submitted the following:

RESOLVED, That the President be requested to have prepared a full report of the foreign and domestic trade and commerce of the States of California and Oregon and Washington Territory, to be submitted at the next session of Congress, for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the bill for granting land titles in Maine was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE reported from the Naval Committee a bill for the relief of Philip Lansdale, surgeon in the navy, which was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported back the House resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish extra clothing to wounded and other soldiers, and it was passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs the House bill to replace the trust bonds abstracted from the Interior Department, and it was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER called up his resolution, submitted on Tuesday, as follows:

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 George 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 the number of reinforcements supplied him up to and including the 25th day of June, 1862.

Mr. C. said that for weeks a deadly onslaught had been made upon the Secretary of War, because Gen. McClellan was not reinforced. He repelled the idea of the Secretary's responsibility in that regard. He repeated his statement of the other day, that the army of the Potomac numbered 230,000 when it marched upon Manassas, and he cited the opinions of nine generals of the army, then taken, showing that from 35,000 to 75,000 men were, in their opinion, needed to be kept here for the defence of the frontier line. It was finally decided that 45,000 should be left here for the defence of the capital. But it was found when Gen. McClellan marched, that he had ordered off every regiment except nineteen; and since then he stated that the President, and Secretary Stanton have sent every soldier and every horse that could be spared. He asked, was it not clear, then, that the press and country should cease their denunciation of a man who opposed this division of the army of the Potomac, and desired the marching of the army in mass direct upon the enemy, which no one now will doubt was the correct policy?

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, thought this resolution unnecessary.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the resolution be postponed until the second Monday in December.

Mr. TRUMBULL urged that the people had a right to all information on this subject. It was only necessary that they should know what was actually needed, and they would supply the want. He had confidence in the capacity of the people.

Mr. WRIGHT thought this was no arena for the slanders of the press, and to settle its controversies about this or that general or official. The resolution, as well as the speech of the Senator from Michigan, was only calculated to excite distrust throughout the country. The information called for was in possession of the administration, and therefore we had it already.

Mr. COWAN would not have offered the resolution himself, but since the issue had been made, he thought it ought to be at once met. These attacks upon this or that officer, when all are no doubt doing their best to the same end, are but sowing the seeds of ruin and disaster and failure.

Mr. HENDERSON thought such discussions useless—tending to divide the loyal men of the country, and make two parties as to the operations of generals in the field. If reinforcements should be sent to the James river at once, Richmond would fall in a month. If any general was incompetent, let the President remove him at once, but he had seen no incompetency in front of Richmond. But we must have more energy and force, and it was useless to close our eyes to the fact that the rebels are as strong as ever. The newspapers talked of the rebel army starving, and he wondered at such gross ignorance with the climate and resources of the South. Texas alone could support the rebel army for twenty years. The South, too, is well supplied with cannon and arms, and will continue to be.—Let certain Republican members cease all schemes of emancipation, not but that he believed them honest, but mistaken, and all unite their energies for the suppression of the rebellion. As for arming negroes, he believed, especially as regards the negroes and the cotton laborers of the South, that if you formed them into regiments, and put three Yankee regiments behind them, that the latter will certainly be run over. He had perfect confidence in Gen. McClellan.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had not charged General McClellan with disloyalty, but only that he had made great military blunders. In saying the other day that no step had been taken with the army except such as J. ff. Davis would have ordered, he meant only to imply blunders.

Mr. HENDERSON was glad to hear this explanation, otherwise the country would have implied differently, for to suspect General McClellan's loyalty is to suspect the President and this body itself.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend by adding the following to the resolution, and Mr. Chandler accepted it:

"Also, the number of troops under General Fremont and General Banks at the date of General McClellan's departure for the peninsula, and the number of troops in and around Washington or between it and the Rappahannock, and the number of troops actually in the service under General McClellan in the recent engagements before Richmond."

After further uninteresting debate the question was taken, and the resolution adopted—yeas 35, nays 6—the nays being Messrs. Anthony, Foster, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Saulsbury and Wright.

The bill to amend the act "calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions, approved 22d February, 1795," came up as unfinished business.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Grimes, to receive into the service persons of African descent, "or entreaching, camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent," on the same terms as white men.

Mr. GUILLEMER should vote against the bill as it stood, on the ground that it provided for unlimited conscription, which the Government had decided against in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. But the country had the right to the services of all men, whether white or black. He knew that blacks had been used in the last war. With regard to the second section of the amendment, which provides for the freedom of the wife, children and mother of those blacks which perform such service, it was nugatory, because in this country a slave knows no father, mother, wife or child, and yet this is called a Christian institution.

Mr. TEN EYCK moved to strike out the words "military and naval," in relation to the service for which they may be competent. It would take away cause of irritation.

Mr. KING said there was not more to fear from the enemy than from timid counsels. We should act as men and speak frankly and boldly, and do what was right.

Mr. TEN EYCK defended his amendment, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. DOOLITTLE held that the action of the rebels would justify the use of either negroes or Indians, and went on to urge that at this time there should be only words of encouragement given to the country and the administration, rather than fault-finding and attacks upon Generals.

Mr. HALE thought that if the Senate ever needed reproof it would be just for the opposite conduct.

Mr. DAVIS offered an amendment striking out the whole section relative to "naval and military service." Rejected—yeas 11, nays 27.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment limiting the employment of persons of African descent to free negroes and slaves of rebels, and argued its necessity as a matter of justice to loyal owners of slaves, some of whom in Missouri had already given the services of their slaves in behalf of the Union in working on fortifications, &c. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Rejected—yeas 9, nays 27.

The yeas were Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, and Wilson of Mo.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment as a new section, that all loyal persons shall be compensated for the loss of the services of such slaves as may be taken by this bill. Agreed to—yeas 20, nays 17.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered an amendment that the President be directed as well as authorized to receive these persons into the service. Rejected.

The first section of Mr. Grimes' amendment, authorizing the President to receive persons of African descent into the service, was then adopted, as amended by Mr. Henderson.

The question was then on the second section, giving freedom to the slave, his mother, wife and children, who render such service.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so that the section apply only to the slaves of Rebels. Adopted—yeas 23, nays 16.

Mr. BROWNING moved to strike out "mother, wife and children," saying that while he favored the employment of slaves, and always had done so, if deemed necessary by the military authority, it should be done as we would take other private property, simply by paying for it, or its use.

Without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to prevent and restrict the circulation of non-specie-paying notes, which acts to the prejudice of the United States notes.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, objected to its introduction.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, reported, from the Committee on Military Affairs, Senate joint resolution, making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, to authorize the President to cause two thousand medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, and directing that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action during the present rebellion. Passed.

Mr. OLIN reported from the the same committee Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to suspend all payments under the act approved August 25th, 1861, "to receive in to service officers and men employed in the Western Department of Missouri their pay, bounty and pensions," and authorizing the President to appoint two commissioners to examine the said claims. Passed.

Mr. SENEWICK, of New York, reported Senate bill for the better government of the navy, with sundry amendments made by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill to establish certain post-roads, by which the erection of a railroad bridge across the Ohio is authorized, above the Big Sandy, were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REMOVAL OF STATE PRISONERS.—Mention was made in yesterday's issue of the removal of eighteen State prisoners from Fort McHenry to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor. They were embarked upon the propeller Richard Willing, and were under charge of Lieut. Kibby, of the 4th New York State volunteers, two non-commissioned officers and fourteen privates. Previous to the departure of the boat, several of the prisoners were supplied by their friends with all necessary articles which they desired.

The following list will show the date of commitment to Fort McHenry, and the charges upon which the several parties were arrested:

April 12—Samuel H. Berry, of Baltimore, uttering treasonable language, opposing the Government, and would not take the oath.

June 19—John L. Boulden, of Baltimore, uttering treasonable language, and would not take the oath.

David Bendann, photographer, Baltimore street, uttering treasonable language, and would not take the oath.

May 29—William H. Cowan, of the Baltimore bar, uttering treasonable language in the Criminal Court, declined taking the test oath.

June 28—Francis Carroll, arrested on the charge of treason on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by Major Jones, of Gen. Wool's staff.

May 4—S. G. Cox, arrested on the charge of attempting to forward contraband goods to the Confederate States.

April 12—John Colbert, charged with expressing contraband articles to the South, arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and would not take the oath.

May 28—Hon. Judge Richard H. Carmichael, of Talbot county, Maryland, arrested on the charge of treason, whilst acting in his judicial character.

May 30—John Fisher, of Baltimore county, arrested on the charge of firing a salute in consequence of the defeat of the First Maryland regiment, Colonel John R. Kenly. Refused to take the oath of allegiance.

June—Dr. Warner Hobbs, of New Market, Frederick county, Maryland, charged with treasonable language, and would not take the oath.

June—Wm. H. Jones, of Baltimore, charge of treasonable language.

April 12—Jacob Klasson, of Baltimore, charged with attempting with Colbert to forward contraband goods into Virginia.

May 28—William Nabb, a citizen of Easton, Md., charged with uttering treasonable language, and overt acts in Easton.

May 28—Isaac C. W. Powell, Deputy States Attorney of Talbot county, Md., upon the charge of treasonable actions, language, &c.

July 3—George U. Porter, of the Exchange Reading Rooms, charged with erroneous publications about the army of the Potomac.

June—H. G. Richards, of Winchester, Virginia, arrested by the military as a political prisoner, and charged with overt acts, &c., against the Government.

May 30—John M. Tormey, lawyer, of Baltimore, charged with uttering treasonable language.

May 27—Benjamin Worthington, of Carroll county, charged with firing a salute in the honor of the defeat of Colonel Kenly's 1st Maryland regiment.

Among the prisoners who remained at the Fort are Thomas S. Piggott, Dr. Brooks and Ferdinand Meyer of Baltimore.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.—A difference has existed for some time past between the Commissioners of Public Works in this State, and after several appointments for meetings of the Board, with a view of electing Directors on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, no quorum of the Board convened. The consequence was that Messrs. Duke and Roberts, of the Board, after repeated meetings, which Messrs. Shriver and Pickey, the other members, failed to attend in the month of June, called in the Treasurer of the State, Mr. Fowler, and, in conjunction with him, elected seven Directors on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. On Wednesday last a *mandamus* was issued from the Superior Court against John K. Caldwell, William Callow, Samuel Wilhelm, C. W. White, W. F. Smythe, Chapman Harwood and Reverdy Johnson, who were elected Directors on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in June last, in an alleged illegal manner, by Messrs. Duke and Roberts, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, and Robert Fowler, Treasurer of the State of Maryland. The case will probably be argued at an early day. In the meantime, the cause of the difference in the Board of Public Works has not been made public.

A VICTIM.—On Wednesday morning a man named Zerbank, from Doylestown, Pa., arrived here from Washington, where he had been working, having in his possession over $100 in money. Having missed the Philadelphia train, he strolled along Pratt street. When near the bridge he inquired of two men to direct him to a house for the purpose of getting dinner. One of the two took charge of him and led him to a house on the Causeway, where they dined and drank several times, the stranger becoming intoxicated. In the evening his friend proposed another walk, and the pair proceeded to the neighborhood of the Philadelphia depot, when, being joined by two other companions, the party visited various taverns in the neighborhood. The result was, that when Mr. Z. awoke to consciousness yesterday morning he found himself lying upon the platform of a burden car, minus all of his money, except about $8.

NO SMALL NOTES.—Yesterday afternoon, in the First Branch of the City Council, Mr. Dukehart, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the subject of issuing corporation notes, under the denomination of one dollar, had been referred, offered a report, accompanied by a resolution asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The committee, during their deliberations, came to the conclusion that the corporation has no power to issue such notes, and dissent from the opinion of the City Counsellor, as embodied in that officer's communication made to the Council a few days ago. The resolution of the committee was adopted by the Branch.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A train of cars arrived at the Camden station yesterday, about eleven o'clock, from Harper's Ferry, with sixty-five wounded soldiers, including two commissioned officers, Lieutenants E. L. Bailey, 1st New York artillery, and H. W. Percing, 55th Ohio infantry. The privates belonged to the 82d, 83d, and 55th Ohio regiments; 27th, 74th, and 75th Pennsylvania; 1st and 8th Virginia; 29th New York, and 1st Vermont cavalry. They were sent to the various hospitals in this city.

THE PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—After the adjournment of the City Council yesterday afternoon, the members of both Branches assembled in the First Branch Chamber, and were addressed by B. H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, in regard to the condition of that work, the importance of sustaining its credit by the City of Baltimore, and suggesting means by which the Corporation could assist the company in paying the interest upon its bonds due on the 1st proximo.

POSTPONEMENT.—The grand feat of rope-walking by Mr. Donaldson, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon in front of the Holliday Street Theatre, was indefinitely postponed, on account of an injunction having been placed upon the performance by the city authorities. A very large crowd had collected in the streets near the theatre at 4 o'clock, who did not seem much disappointed at Mr. Donaldson's non-appearance, particularly as it was whispered about, that every one could see him inside the theatre at 8 o'clock, when a small collection only would be taken at the door.

THE WEATHER.—The atmosphere yesterday was more of the breathing order. During Wednesday night there were several showers, the wind veering to the North-East, considerably depressing the mercury. At six o'clock rain commenced falling, and continued until the afternoon, making the air quite pleasant. The mercury in the thermometer at the *News Sheet* office denoted—

At 9 o'clock	76 degrees.
" 12 "	74 "
" 6 "	84 "

FURTHER EXAMINATION.—Yesterday morning Patrick Lawlis, Bridget Lawlis, and James Gough, charged with assaulting John Neller with intent to kill, had a further examination yesterday morning before Justice Hiss, T. e testimony of witnesses did not criminate Patrick, and he was discharged. The other parties were required to give $1,000 bail each, in default of which they were committed to jail.

ONE SOMBER ROBS ANOTHER.—Lawrence Conn, a member of the 8th New York cavalry, was yesterday arrested upon the charge of stealing a pair of boots from George Myers, of the 2d New York artillery, at the rooms of the Union Relief Association. The boots were found in his possession.—Justice Showacre committed him, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

POLICE CASES.—F. H. Abbes was arrested yesterday by officer Greene, on the charge of passing a counterfeit five-dollar note, of the People's Bank, on Margaret Knight. He was bailed for a further hearing by Squire Hiss.

ROSE JONES was arrested by officer Smith, charged with robbing Peter Callahan of a sum of money. Held for a hearing.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John Watson, a wealthy and highly esteemed farmer, residing at Spaniard's Neck, Queen Anne's county, committed suicide on Tuesday last by hanging. The causes which led to the perpetration of the act are not known.—He was about thirty-five years of age, and was well known in this city.

A LADY CHARGED WITH RIOTING.—Mrs. Mary Murphy, living on Howard street, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Showacre upon the charge of cheering for Jeff. Davis, and being riotous and disorderly. She was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

VENDING LOTTERY POLICIES.—Yesterday afternoon a negro, named Wm. Carpenter, was arrested, charged with violating the Code, by selling lottery policies. He was taken before Justice Hebden, and in default of security was committed to jail for Court.

CRUEL TREATMENT.—Paul Beulleub, a wood-sawyer, was yesterday before Justice Reid charged with cruelly beating his child. He was committed for Court.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Bourcicault and Brougham's comedy of *London Assurance* is the feature of this evening's performance here, and will be invested with a double share of popular interest by the appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., as the plausible and impudent "Man about Town" Dazzle. We feel sure our theatre-goers will not fail into the error of supposing that Mr. Wallack's genius is specially inspired for the interpretation of tragedy—and of tragedy alone. An artist of unquestioned power—a scholar of the highest culture—and educated to his profession in the finest schools of England and America—Mr. Wallack is surely qualified for the interpretation of nature in all the varied passions and phases of emotion. He can play no one badly, for even should his artistic ambition and enthusiasm flag in any performance, his natural powers would, we are sure, assert their proper sway, and render his effort natural. But there is no probability of Mr. Wallack doing scant justice to the character he essays to night. The occasion is designed for his especial benefit, and we look for a performance worthy of a name so brilliantly honored in the annals of theatrical art, and to which the accomplished beneficiary of to-night has added fresh lustre in both hemispheres.

THE MELODEON.—Another crowded house at the Melodeon last night to witness the astounding feats of Monsieur and Master Kane the wonderful acrobats. The other performances by Jennie Allen, Nelly Taylor, Sharpley, Harrison and a host of others are of the first order.

ADVANCE OF COTTON GOODS.—Brown cotton sheetings have advanced ten per cent, within the last ten days, and the prospects are now that they will continue to advance.

The official list of the sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in the District of Columbia, published yesterday, makes the entire number 5 415.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

	JOHN E. HURST,
GEO. SLATER,	B. F. NEWCOMER,
F. L. CLAIBORNE,	JACOB BRANDT, Jr.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1862.

STOCKS.—At the Stock Board this morning there was a fair demand for investment in Maryland, City of Baltimore, and Railroad 6's, and with a limited supply the rates tended upward. There was a bid of 107 for United States demand notes, but there were no sellers at this figure; for Maryland coupon and inscribed 6's 1870 102¾ was bid, with the same result; for Missouri 6's 49¾ was bid, 50 asked, we note an advance of ¼ per cent. in City 6's; the sales reported were $2,000 sold at 82¾, $1,000 sold at 82¾; $500 1870 at 102; $232 1890 at 100¾; the closing rates were for 1870 101 asked; 1875 101¼ bid, 102 asked; 1886 101 bid; and for the old and new issue of 1890 101¼ bid, 102 asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 83¾, closing at 83¾ bid, 84 asked, and $70 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 at 64¼, closing at 64 bid, 65 asked; for Baltimore and Ohio inscribed 6's 1867 94 was bid; do. coupons of 1880 91 bid; for Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 98 was bid, 99 asked; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 99 was bid, 99¾ asked; after the board $20,000 of the latter found a purchaser at 99¾; for Western Maryland 6's first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 95 was bid, but there were no sellers. In Railway shares there was nothing done; the closing rates for Baltimore and Ohio were 364 bid, 366 asked regular way; and for Northern Central 125 bid, 126¾ asked. We notice the sale of 10 shares Marine Bank at 26½, and 500 shares Silver Valley Mining Company at 25 cents. Other stocks remain about the same as last quoted.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates for American gold still farther advanced at the Stock Board to day, but they were not so high as the closing rates in New York yesterday. The first sale was $5,000 at 116¼, but subsequently $21,000 in four different lots were disposed of at 116. At the first board in New York to day gold was quoted at 116.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, July 10, 1862.

$6,000 Baltimore city 6's	'90		101¾
1,029 do.	'86		101
500 do.	'70		101
252 do.	'60		100¾
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds	'85		83¾
70 Balt. and Ohio Railroad bonds	'62		64¾
5,000 American Gold			116¼
21,000 do.	do.		116
10 shares Marine Bank			26¾
500 shares Silver Valley Mining Co.			.25

AFTER THE BOARD.

20,000 Northwestern Virginia 2d m. bds		90¾

PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH,

TO LEONARD J. TOWER, 22 South street.

THURSDAY, July 10th, 1862.

	1st BOARD.	2d BOARD.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	102¾	00
" " 1 year certificates	00	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	104¾	00
Tennessee 6's	54	53¾
Virginia 6's	53¾	00
Missouri 6's	49¾	49¾
North Carolina 6's	70	00
Canton	..	00
Erie	36¾	35¾
Reading	57¾	57
Cleveland and Toledo	48¾	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	25¾	00
" " " guar.	58	00
Rock Island	64¾	00
Galena and Chicago	73¾	00
New York Central	92¾	92¾
Gold	116	00
Pacific Mail	107¾	00
Panama	150	00
Cleveland Pittsburg	23¾	00
	Weak.	Steady.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday morning says:

The stock market has been active and excited to-day, with a very general buoyancy in prices, founded upon the rapid advance in gold, which has sold outside as high as 117, the argument being that whatever this is an advance like that which would take place in flour or any other merchantable article, under an extraordinary demand, or as some affirm, an absolute depreciation of our currency measured by an unchangeable standard—gold—one thing is certain, that it is unsettling prices, upsetting all calculations, and that there will, in consequence, be a large demand for all reliable stocks.

The New York *Post* of Wednesday afternoon says:

There is extraordinary excitement in the gold market to day, as high as 116¾ per cent. having been paid for round amounts. At 115¾ there have been large transactions, and this is the closing rate. The last price yesterday was 112¾@112¾, so that the advance of the day is fully 3 per cent. Silver is also very excited and is quoted at about 110 for large lots. Custom-House demand notes are 6 to 7 per cent. premium. For Canada money 7 per cent. premium has been paid; but few bills are to be had even at this figure. The foreign exchange market is extremely feverish, and it is difficult to give correct quotations. The bankers are selling on London in a small way at 127@127¾, or thereabouts, although some drawers have refused to take a rate. Until the gold market becomes a little more settled no considerable amount of business can be done. The jump in gold to 115¾@116 is the signal for another large advance in stocks, which are held up for the depreciated currency, and of course prices conform to the new standard. All good securities are firmly held and rise very rapidly. The workings of the paper money inflation are now in full career, and it is not easy to see the extent of the impending mischief. Pacific Mail was very heavy, among the few exceptions to the rise—sales were made as low as 104¾, closing finally at 105, a fall of 7 per cent. since yesterday morning. There is some talk of an opposition route, and it is suspected that the largest holder is selling out. Panama is also lower, 133@133¾. The bond market is very strong, and all the leading securities are 1 to 2 per cent. higher. Northwestern assented sold at 50, Toledo and Wabash grounds 64¾, Terre Haute and Alton seconds 82, Michigan Southern seconds 83. The Sinking Funds are wanted at par. The Southern State stocks are also higher; excepting Virginias, which fell to 53. Louisianas are 66 bid, Missouris 48¾. Governments are rather quiet, but ¼@¾ per cent. higher than yesterday.

Two o'Clock.—Stock market excited and again higher—New York Central 93¾, Erie 37¾, Galena 74¼, Toledo 50, Rock Island 66¾, American Gold 115¾. Money is easier to day at 5@6 per cent. on first-class securities. Prime paper is scarce and wanted at 5@6¾ per cent.

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending July 8, and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,477,931	2,451,810	3,020,468
Previously reported	43,643,420	66,792,105	62,193,014
Since January 1	45,121,351	69,246,924	65,213,482

The *Herald* of yesterday says:—

The stock market was buoyant to day, and prices of all descriptions were higher, with the single exception of Pacific Mail, which declined 2¾ per cent. at the morning board, closing 105¾ bid, against 107¾ at the close yesterday. At the morning board, 6's of 1881 rose ¼, Treasury notes (7.30) ¼, Central 2, Erie 1¾, Erie preferred 2, Hudson 1, Reading 1¼, Michigan Central 2, Southern old 1¾, guaranteed 2, Illinois Central 1, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¼, Rock Island 1, Galena 1¾, Toledo 1. There was an active competition for the Erie stocks, which, having risen less than any of the leading railway shares, are expected to exhibit some buoyancy.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, July 10.

COFFEE.—The late rise in gold and foreign exchange has had the effect of still further advancing the price of Coffee in this market. To-day there was a sale of 100 bags prime Rio, and a resale of 200 bags do. at 22 cts. per lb. net cash, which is an advance of fully ¾ cent per lb. We now quote fair Rio at 20¾ cts; good do. 21@21¾ cts., and prime do. 22@22¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands is now 17,000 bags.

FLOUR.—There is considerable excitement in the Flour market, and there is an evident tendency to advance the rates. Late yesterday, the sudden advance in the price of gold caused a demand to spring up for shipping brands of Western Extra, and some 2,500 bbls. Ohio were taken at $5 25 per bbl. To-day there have been sales of 1,600 bbls. Ohio Extra at $5 25; offers have been made of $5 for Ohio Super, but most holders are firm in demanding $5.12½ per bbl., and 300 bbls. Howard Street do. at the same figure. In City Mills we hear of nothing doing. We quote Howard and Street Super $5 12½@5.25; shipping and retailing Extra do. at $5.37½@5.62½; Ohio Super $5; shipping and retailing do. $5.37½; City Mills good to fancy brands of Super $5; shipping brands do. $5.50@5.75 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—We continue to quote Family Flour, by the dray load, at $5 50 for Baltimore, and at $6 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 offerings on Change to day were 3,915 bushels Wheat, 4,540 bushels Corn and 1,522 bushels Oats, making a total of 9 895 bushels. Generally the market was without much animation. There were no sales of White Wheat reported, but sales of several small parcels are said to have been made at quotations; some 600 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at 112@115 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 several lots of prime yellow, amounting to some 3,000 bushels at 53 cts. per bushel; prime white is worth 60 cts.; and inferior to fair do. 45@50 cts. per bushel. There was a better feeling for Oats to-day, some 3,100 bushels prime Pennsylvania having been taken at 40@41 cts. per bushel, all but 600 bushels at the last named figure; no sales of Maryland or Virginia reported. We hear of nothing doing in Rye, and now quote it at 74@75 cts. for Pennsylvania and 60@70 cts. for Maryland.

MOLASSES.—Sales are making in small lots to the trade at our quotations. We quote Cuba clayed at 22@24 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 25@30 cts., and Porto Rico at 34 @38 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The only sales reported to day were 75 bbls. Western Lard at 8¾ cts., and 250 bbls. and tierces do. at 8¾ cts.; also 100 kegs do. regular packages at 8¾ cts. per lb.; also 50 bbls. Mess Pork at $16 75 per bbl. We quote Western Mess Pork at $11.50; prime Mess at $11; Prime at $10, and dump at $9 per bbl. There is only a moderate demand for beef, small lots, suitable for ships' stores, are selling at $12.50 per bbl. for Baltimore No. 1 Mess at $16, and extra Mess at $16.50. Bulk Meats—We quote nominally Sides at 5¾@5¾ cts., Shoulders at 3¾@4 cts., and Hams at 4¾ cts. per lb. Bacon—small sales reported in Jobbing lots at 6@6¾ cts. for Sides, 4@4¼ 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@8¾ cts., in kegs 9 cts., and 8 cts. per lb. for Baltimore.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 170 cts.; Marshall's and Worthington's 180 cts., and Ashton's fine at 190 cts. per sack. From store Turks Island is selling at 35 cts. per bushel.

SUGARS.—The sales yesterday footed up 170 hhds. fair to choice Cuba and Porto Rico, grocery grades, at 8¾@9¾ cts., at 8¾@9¾ cts. per lb. We now quote as follows: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining, at $7.37½@7.75 do. do., fair to good grocery, $8@8.25; do. do. prime, $8.50@8.75; Porto Rico, fair to good, $8@8.37½; do. do. prime to choice, $8.37½@8.87½; Havana boxes, Nos. 9 to 10, $7.25@7.75; do. do., 12 to 14, $8@9.00; do. do., 10 to 18, $8.75@9.

REFINED SUGARS.—The rates for refined Sugars have again advanced, as will be seen from the following quotations of Messrs. F. W. Brune & Sons, agents of the Maryland Sugar Refining Company. The quotations of Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Sugar Refinery, are about the same:

CASH PRICES FOR TWENTY OR MORE PACKAGES.

Double Refined Cut Loaf	11¾ cts. per lb.
Double Refined Loaf	11¾ "
Extra Fine Powdered	11¾ "
Extra Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	11¾ "
Standard Crushed, Powdered & Granulated	11¼ "

SOFT CRUSHED.

White Sugar—A	10¼	cts. per lb.
do. do. B	10¼	"
Extra do. C	10¾	"
Yellow do. C	10¾	"

Yellows of lower grades at prices according to quality.

Golden Syrup	38 cents.
Extra Golden Syrup	44 "

WHISKEY.—The rates for Whiskey still have an advancing tendency. The only sale reported to-day was 100 bbls. Ohio at 32¾ cts., which figure was subsequently refused for another lot of 100 bbls., and holders are now firm in demanding 33 cts. per gallon. Later in the day several small parcels are reported to have been taken at 33 cts. for both Ohio and City. Nothing doing in Country Whiskey.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET, July 10.—CATTLE.—The offerings of Cattle at the live stock scales to-day amounted to 800 head. Of the receipts only 350 head were taken by city butchers and packers, at prices ranging from $3.25 to $4.50 per 100 lbs. for fair to prime Beeves; 120 head were driven to Washington, 100 head to Philadelphia, and 200 head were held over. Market closed dull.

HOGS.—The supply was fair, and under a good demand prices ruled firm at $4@4.50 per 100 lbs. for ordinary to prime live Hogs.

SHEEP.—Receipts in excess of the demand. Fair to prime Sheep sold at 3@3¾ cts. per lb. gross