THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. HALE presented a letter from Governor A. W. Bradford, of Maryland, communicating the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, commending the conduct of, and tendering the thanks of the Legislature to, Captain Cadwallader Ringgold, his officers and crew, for rescuing the Marine battalion, 400 men, from the wreck of the transport steamer Governor, in November last, while on the way to Port Royal. The resolutions were ordered to be placed on the files of the Senate.

The joint resolution fixing the compensation due the first Senators from Minnesota; and Mr. Powell's resolution calling for the reports of Messrs. Holt and Owen on ordnance and other arms contracts, were passed.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, in Delaware river, for naval purposes.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, it was amended to require the Commissioners, before accepting League Island, to examine the harbor of New London, Ct.; and, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, such examination was extended to the shores of Narragansett Bay. The bill was then passed—yeas 32, nays 9.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a recommendation for the indefinite postponement of the following bills, which were accordingly so postponed: A bill to amend "an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861. A bill to suppress insurrection and sedition, and for other purposes.

Committees of conference were ordered on the naval grade bill, and on the bill for the better government of the navy.

Mr. FOSTER, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the pension bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the committee of conference on the bill "to increase temporarily the duties on imports," &c., made a report, which was agreed to. So the bill stands passed.

Among the alterations in the duty on sugar above number fifteen, not stove dried, and not above number twenty Dutch standard in color, is made 3½ cents per pound; and on all refined sugar above number twenty, four cents per pound. The provision in regard to warehousing is as follows:

That all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in public stores or bonded warehouse on the 1st day of August, 1862, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payment of the duties now imposed thereon by law; Provided, the same shall be so withdrawn within three months from the date of the original importation; and all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall remain in public stores or bonded warehouse for more than three months from the date of original importation, and all goods on ship board on the 1st day of August, 1862, shall be subject to the duties prescribed by this Act.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the committee of conference on the bill reorganizing the judicial districts of the United States, made a report. It proposes a change in the districts by which the position of Michigan is changed, to which Mr. HOWARD objected. Laid over.

Mr. POWELL submitted a resolution for the adjournment of the Session *sine die* on Monday next, the 14th.

Mr. SUMNER objected.

The bill to amend the act of 1795 for calling forth the militia, &c., again came up—the pending question being on Mr. Browning's amendment to strike out from the second section of Mr. Grimes' amendment the words "mother, wife and children," as relating to those persons of African descent who are to be freed by entering the military or naval service.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BROWNING then moved to amend by providing that the freeing of the mother, wife, and children, of such person of African descent, shall only apply where such person owes service or labor to some one who has borne arms in the rebellion or given aid and comfort thereto.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Cowan, Howe, King, Sherman, Davis, Harlan, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill providing for a national currency secured by United States stocks, and for the circulation and redemption thereof. Recommitted to the committee, and ordered to be printed.

The bill proposes to establish and support a bureau charged with the execution of this act, and all laws which may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and circulation of a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks. The chief officer to be called the Controller of the Currency, with a salary of five thousand dollars, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The United States stocks are considered to mean all coupons and registered bonds now issued on the faith of the United States, by the Secretary, in pursuance of law. Any chartered bank, or banking association in good credit, whose capital is less than one hundred thousand, granted under the law of any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, may avail itself of the advantages of the national currency authorized by this act under certain conditions. The bill also provides for the formation of associations by any member or person, for carrying on the business of banking with United States stocks as a basis. Plates authorized to be engraved for notes of denominations of five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars.

Banks or associations failing to redeem in lawful currency of the United States all of its circulating notes, are to be proceeded against the United States to have the first lien on its assets. The bill covers over fifty pages.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill requiring that commissioned officers of United States revenue cutters be confirmed by the Senate. Passed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill that the laws of the State in which the court shall be held shall be the rules of decision as to the competency of witnesses in the courts of the United States in trials of equity and admiralty, as in trials at the common law.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill amendatory of the act passed at the last session, "for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia in certain cases." Passed.

It gives the magistrates jurisdiction to prosecute all such cases, and the fines to go to the levy court.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution, which passed, giving to masters and other officers on board of gunboats the benefits of the pension bill passed at the present session of Congress. Masters to receive the same as captains, and pilots and engineers the same as lieutenants. Passed.

Mr. VERREE, of Pennsylvania, called up Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title of League Island, in Delaware river. Passed.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Confiscation bill, made a report. The report is quite lengthy. Among the provisions in the report is one that any person committing the crime of treason against the United States shall suffer death, and all his slaves declared free; or in the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned five years or fined ten thousand dollars. Also, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter engage in the rebellion, or who shall come within the lines of the army, or slaves used by the Rebels in places afterwards occupied by the Government, shall be free.

Also, any slave escaping into the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be declared free, unless his lawful owner has not given aid or comfort to the enemy. It also authorizes the President to employ persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

The report was then adopted—yeas 82, nays 42.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Tariff bill. The report was adopted.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL NOTES AGAIN.—In the First Branch of the City Council, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Evans submitted an ordinance looking to the issuing of small notes by the corporation.

The ordinance provides for the issue of certificates by the Mayor and City Council in sums of a less denomination than one dollar, which shall be receivable in payment of taxes and debts due the city of Baltimore. It also provides for the appointment of commissioners who shall procure and sign certificates, and each commissioner shall return the certificates signed by him to the Register, who the Commissioners then shall countersign and cause to be issued shall be in the following words: "The certificate will be received by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in payment of taxes or money due to the corporation for the sum of ....., pursuant to the ordinance in such case made and provided." It also provides that all sums of money which may be received by the city in exchange for said certificates, shall be applied, under the direction of the Commissioners of Finance, towards the redemption of any of the loans authorized by the ordinances of the city, and that the faith of the city be pledged to the payment of such certificates—the Register, under the direction of the commissioners, to dispose of the certificates, and pay out of the moneys so received all expenses incurred in the issuing of the certificates, and pay the residue to the Commissioners of Finance. The ordinance was laid over.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, house No. 26 Bevan street, owned by Mr. Hammerbacker and occupied by Mrs. B. Hagman, took fire in one of the back rooms by some lighted kindling wood falling on the floor. Policeman Claridge, with the aid of some neighbors, succeeded in extinguishing the fire in the room, which resulted in damaging the property to the extent of $50. In her efforts to extinguish the flames Mrs. Hagman's clothes caught fire, and before it could be subdued, her face, arms and body were literally burned to a crisp. Dr. George W. Benson was called to attend her. But slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

PERSONAL.—The steamer Adelaide arrived from Fortress Monroe about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with a large number of passengers, among whom were Major General A. E. Burnside, and his staff, composed of the following officers:—Doctor W. H. Church, Major Richmond, Captain Cutty, Captain Fearing, Captain Pell, Lieutenant Strong, and Mr. French, Secretary, arrived afterwards in a special steamer. Mrs. General Burnside also arrived in the city, from Providence, Rhode Island, at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning. The whole party took quarters at the Eutaw House, and left in the 3.50 P. M. train for Washington.

POLICE CASES.—A man named James Martin was arrested yesterday by officers Love and Frew, charged with stealing several bottles of gin from the steamer Thorn Mystic. Charles Schap, a German lately arrived, was arrested by officers Street and Redgrave, charged with stealing money and valuable papers from one of the female passengers on board the ship. They were both held for a hearing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Julia Ann Williams, a negro woman, aged about fifty years, met with an accident on Thursday evening, which resulted fatally yesterday morning. She was walking in the main track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the four-mile house, when the last train from Washington suddenly turned a bend in the road at that point, and in an instant was upon her. She got out of the track, but was so near alongside that the iron step attached to the tender struck her in the back, injuring her spine. She was brought to the city and sent to the Lombard Street Infirmary, where she died at eight o'clock yesterday morning. She resided on Franklin street extended.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—The City Councils yesterday afternoon rescinded the resolution passed some days ago, to adjourn on Monday, until the 1st day of September, and resolved to adjourn on Friday the 18th, to meet again on September 1st.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was quite a pleasant day. The weather hazy and wind from the Northeast. The thermometer at the *News Sheet* office denoted:

At 9 o'clock	71 degrees.
" 3 "	73 "
" 6 "	73 "

A BOLD ROBBERY.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a thief entered Turner Hall, on Pratt street, near Howard, and passing to a room in the second story of the building, in which the meetings of the German Turner Association are held, took from a drawer $275, one hundred and ten in gold and the balance in Treasury notes. The thief made his escape without attracting notice.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—John Messersmith was arrested by officer Suter, charged with stealing two pieces of lead from Louis Hear. He was released by Justice Showacre on bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Mollie Williams is to be made the recipient of a benefit here tonight, which the attractive character of the entertainment announced should render so full and substantial as to enable her to "look towards winter without fear." Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., who has met, during his too brief stay, with a most cordial popular reception, will conclude his engagement on the occasion, appearing as Wildrive in the comedy of the *Lady and the Dragon*. The bill includes the attractive pieces of *Charles the Second*, with Mr. F. T. Keller (a volunteer) as the jolly Capt. Copp; *The Young Widow*, in which Mr. Sheldon (also a volunteer) appears as Splash; and Jem Baggs, represented on the occasion by Stuart Robson. The entertainment calls out all the favorites of the company, including, of course, the unctuous Bishop.

On Monday evening next Miss Emily Thorne, an English comedienne of high metropolitan distinction, will make her *debut* in Baltimore. The newcomer, who is now filling her first American engagement at one of the principal New York theatres, is accredited, both by the press of that city and of London, with advantages which, if fully possessed, will ensure her a most successful career in this country. To youth and brilliant natural talent, she is said to possess, in additional personal charms of the highest order of attractiveness.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

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

Mr. YOUNG presented the petition of George J. Kennard and others, praying the city to issue notes of a less denomination than one dollar.

Also the petition of James Hughes, asking permission to retain in use a frame shed. Referred.

Mr. DUKEHART presented the petition of Joseph Neal, asking to be refunded certain monies paid by him for property sold by the city. Referred.

Mr. DUKE, from the Committee on Water, offered a resolution adverse to the petition of Joseph Kennard and others asking the reduction of water rents and taxes. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase 100 copies of the Supplement to the Maryland Code, and appropriating $300 for the purpose.

The resolution was amended so as to procure 50 copies, and appropriating $150 for the same, and adopted.

Mr. DUKEHART move that a message be sent to the Second Branch proposing to refer the communication of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., to a joint special committee of both Branches. Concurred in.

Mr. EVANS submitted an ordinance providing for the issue of certificates of indebtedness by the city of Baltimore of a less denomination than one dollar.

Mr. HOOPER moved a message be sent to the Second Branch proposing to extend the time of the session of the Council from Monday, July 14th, until Friday 18th, and that when the Council adjourn on that day it stand adjourned until the 1st of September. Concurred in.

Mr. NORRIS called up the resolution directing the Register to pay James Polk $6,500 for certain lots on Battery Square, provided he give a fee simple title with a general warranty; title to be approved by the City Counsellor.

Mr. DUKEHART moved to amend by making the sum $8,000. Concurred in, and the resolution then passed.

The Second Branch concurred in the proposition to continue the session until Friday, July 18th.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to rent the Goldsborough farm on the most advantageous terms, was received from the Second Branch.—Amended and passed.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution granting permission to John R. Ciling to raise a one-story frame building on the southwest side of Mosher street, between Chatsworth and Walsh streets. Adopted.

An ordinance to condemn and open Walnut alley, between Rose alley and Pear alley, was taken up and passed.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution granting permission to Mr. Durham to erect a brick stable on Garden street, between Biddle and Preston streets. Adopted.

Mr. HOOPER offered a resolution that the standing rules of the Branch be suspended, in order to take up the resolution in regard to taking the sense of the people on the question of running the City Passenger Railway cars on the Sabbath.

The Chair decided the resolution to be out of order.

Mr. DUKEHART appealed from the decision.

During the discussion on the subject the Branch adjourned until Monday afternoon.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. [illegible] Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members present.

Mr. GIBSON offered a resolution requiring the repair of a pump at the corner of Bond and Abbott streets, which was adopted.

A resolution was received from the First Branch adverse to the city issuing small notes for circulation, which was read.

Mr. REAR opposed the resolution, and advocated its recommitment to the Committee. He thought that if even the power of the city in the premises was doubtful, yet the present emergency would justify the issue. He advocated the passage of a resolution to issue small notes for the purposes of change in business transaction. He concluded by offering a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the issue of small notes.

Mr. GIBSON, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, defended the Committee in their action, and sustained the resolution as received from the First Branch.

Mr. ALRICKS, also a member of the committee, defended the course of the committee, and said that the committee were anxious to relieve the community, but they were of opinion that the law of the State was express against it, and they did not feel at liberty to go behind the law.

Mr. ROBB further argued in favor of his proposition, and the resolution was recommitted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Dean, Marden, Alricks, Robb, Higgins—6. Nays—Messrs. George, Swindell—2.

A resolution making an appropriation of $2,650 to enlarge and improve the school-house No. 6, on Ross street, was received from the First Branch, read and passed.

A resolution to pay Samuel Ready $3,300 for a claim was received from the First Branch, read and passed.

A resolution to authorize Steiner, Brothers & Co. to dig a sink in the pavement of their warehouse on Liberty street, to drain their cellar, was received from the First Branch, read and passed.

A message to refer a communication from H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, to a joint special committee, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Dean, Robb and Alricks as the committee on the part of this Branch.

A resolution to postpone the temporary adjournment of the City Council until next Friday evening, and then to stand adjourned to Monday, September 1st, was received from the First Branch and concurred in.

[illegible] to authorize Elias [illegible] to dig a sink in the alley running between Saratoga and Josephine streets, and Arch street and a lot belonging to the Asylum for the Blind, was received from the First Branch, read and passed.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

Antoine Green, indicted for the larceny of a number of bags. Verdict—guilty.

George Hyser, charged with an assault, was adjudged guilty and fined $5 and costs.

Alice Gorsuch and Thomas Johnson, indicted for larceny, were severally arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

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

CITY CIRCUIT COURT—Judge KREBS.

Jonathan Parker and others *vs.* Louis Morrison. Decree for the sale of mortgaged estate. Opinion of the Court delivered, to the effect that the 3d section of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed on the 10th day of May, 1861, at a special session, commonly called the "Stay Law," has been rendered inoperative by the act of the said General Assembly, passed on the 10th day of March, 1862, entitled "An act to amend" said former act. That execution on all decrees for the sale of mortgaged property heretofore rendered, or to be rendered, so stayed by said amendatory act, until the 1st day of November next; and that such execution will be further stayed after that date for the periods mentioned in the 2d section of said act, provided the debtor complies with the conditions therein prescribed.

HANCE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND,
For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Pain in the Breast, and all Disease s which Terminate in Consumption.

This article, which has b een before the public for a number of years, is without a superior for the cure of the diseases for which it is rec ommended. Oftentimes one bottle has been known to a ford immediate relief, and even cure. Price 50 cents p per bottle, or six bottles for $2.50. For sale by

SETH S. HANCE,
12 eodm 108 Baltimore street.

THE FEDERAL ARMIES—DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

From the London Herald, 26th—Lord Derby's Organ.

Later news from America brings no tidings from the Federal army before Richmond, and very little from the Federal army in the Upper Potomac, which General Jackson has been handling roughly. All that we are told is, that the Confederate defenders of Charleston have been reinforced, as well as the Confederate defenders of East Tennessee.—Then manifestly the spring campaign has closed in the West. General Halleck is now held in check by the climate, and will have to choose between remaining where he is or retracing his steps northward to Illinois until the "black frost" season.—There is even a third choice before him, for he may separate the sick and sickly from his army, and, after sending them northward under the strong escort of a division of his force, he may march into East Tennessee to the aid of Andy Johnson, the woman-whipping military governor of the State, unless, indeed, the latter has already paid the last payment for his gross brutality. To be sure there is some difficulty in the way of the adoption of this third choice. If Corinth and the other strong positions at the head of the navigation of the Tennessee are now abandoned by the Federals, they may have to be all recaptured during the next campaign, and if Western Tennessee is abandoned it may be re-occupied before the winter by the Confederates in force. Had General Halleck been less encumbered with sick and sickly, and, consequently, been relieved from the necessity of sending them northward under a strong escort, it would have been an easy matter to entrust Corinth and the adjacent country to the vigilance and enterprise of General Pope; but were General Pope to be now left at Corinth, and the sick sent northward safely, there would be no force available for East Tennessee.

Gen. Halleck's difficulty is consequently extreme. He has pushed forward to the cotton States and invaded them, and the army which he hoped to fight and overpower as the reward of his enterprise has quietly disappeared at a time when further operations have become impossible. He has, therefore, been outwitted as well as out-generaled. Practically, by the masterly Confederate retreat from Corinth, the spring campaign in the Federal in the West has accomplished nothing. Fort Henry and Fort Donelson may be retaken by the Confederates if Gen. Halleck ventures into East Tennessee, and if Gen. Halleck remains where he is throughout the sickly season his whole army may be swept from disease. In East Tennessee he is likely to be beaten, and, in his sick state, he must be northward before East Tennessee is invaded, the sick and the escort are almost sure to be cut off by Guerillas who hold the whole country as far up as the Ohio river. Perhaps never was the commander of an army in such a predicament before, and it is to be hoped that President Lincoln will see the propriety of relieving General Halleck from his command. By the complete and bloodless discomfiture of his adversary, General Beauregard has displayed skill and genius which entitle him to rank with the great soldiers of the day.

While General Halleck is thus for the present powerless, the reinforcement of the Confederates at Charleston and in East Tennessee is a diversion for which the Federals are not prepared. To make sure of Charleston they may now have to send large reinforcements to Port Royal; and where are these to come from unless from the late raw militia levies, who, of course, must run from the smell of powder. No doubt an attack on Charleston may, with a fleet, be ventured on without any considerable military force to operate on the land; but if Charleston is held by a large military force the Federals may may be overpowered, and the fleet, as a consequence of the obstructions which the Federals sunk months ago in the leading channels, may, unassisted, accomplish nothing. Victory at Charleston would, of course, give further prestige to the Confederate army. Then, on the other hand, Nashville must not pass again to the Confederates without a determined effort on the Federal side.—And all that the Federal Government can do for its relief at the moment, without weakening the Federal Generals on the Potomac, is to send forward a portion of the late raw militia levies.

These, of course, will be no match for the veterans which General Beauregard has sent from Corinth, nor will they be a match for the exasperated inhabitants on whom Andy Johnson has committed so many outrages. And the fall of Nashville may now fairly be presumed to imply nothing less than the uprising of Kentucky. That State was at first resolved to remain neutral, but, being coerced by the Federal Government into acquiescence with its schemes of conquest, has for months past been as uneasy and determined on retribution as the much injured State of Maryland. All its restless elements have been long fermenting; all its so called Union sentiment has disappeared, unless among the small class who since the war began have had its Federal contracts for the supply of pork and mules and horses, and all its Southern sympathies have revived. Now, it only waits an opportunity to cast off the Federal yoke, and take the stand on the Southern side, and the recapture of Nashville will, no doubt, be the opportunity that is required. To this hour Kentucky has practically stood aloof from the contest, and when it shall unsheath the sword a fresh and powerful ally will take the field.

To account for the inactivity of General McClellan is impossible. His position is a bad one, and if the effective strength of his army has been much weakened by sickness in May and June, what is before him in July, August and September? These are the trying months in Virginia, with the thermometer marking rather more than a hundred in the shade, and the earth doubled every other day by fearful thunder-storms. These are the months when vegetation becomes rank along the watercourses, when pestiferous effluvia fill the atmosphere, and when at night the deadly dews fall. They are the months, besides, when the conditions favorable to the propagation of diseases of the zymotic type exist in all their force, and the presence of a single yellow fever patient may fill the Virginia seacoast and river towns with desolation. McClellan would do, therefore, better fighting than remaining where he is and as he is, disease being already in his ranks. Possibly, after the battle of Fair Oaks and the breaking up of Beauregard's army in the West, he does not see his way clearly. He may feel himself outnumbered by an enemy in a position which is impregnable and from which the enemy may fall upon his lines and works at pleasure. If so, then he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war. For reverses to McClellan involves ruin to his army, and ruin to the hopes of the Federal Government. It involves, also, the emancipation of a great minority in the North, who are weary of the war, but dare not say so, standing by indifferent while this devil's work is being played out to the bitter end.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. SPENCE TO THE LONDON TIMES.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR—An objection is raised to my comment on Halleck's advance, which described it as too slow for the occasion when a storm was brewing in his rear, and is founded on the fact that the telegram of the following day reported the evacuation of Corinth.—Was it, then, his object to reach that place and find nothing in it? The battle of Shiloh was fought on the 6th of April, and on the 29th of May, which is 53 days afterwards, General Halleck is fairly at Corinth, the distance between the two places being less than twenty miles. His purpose was to defeat, or, to use the phrase so popular in the North, to "capture" Beauregard's army. Instead of this he finds an empty space, and peers in vain into the distance to discover in which direction to continue his painful march. To chase a will-o'-the-wisp is not an agreeable task for any commander, but for an army of great magnitude, indifferently organized, suffering from sickness, and at this season of the year, it is an undertaking almost as disastrous as defeat.

The reasons that have caused this movement of the Southern General can only be conjectured. A recent telegram reported the arrival of Beauregard at Richmond, and one that followed gave the statement as being confirmed. If this were really the case, he may have taken with him the best of his troops, which he would have had time to transport either by way of Chattanooga or the circuitous route of Mobile. Be it still in the West, he may have been induced by the fact that the rivers are now falling, to break up from Corinth, in order to operate on Halleck's flank and threaten his communications. It is also quite possible that want of food may have driven him to move. One thing is plain, that the removal by railway of an army of 70,000 or 80,000 men, with its guns, stores and hospitals, must occupy a considerable time, and thisrenders it not improbable that the movement was really in progress when reported as a rumor three weeks ago. This would be another proof of the difficulty all the Federal commanders experience in obtaining intelligence—a point seriously affecting the comparative efficiency of the opponents. As it is admitted to be doubtful which way the Confederates had retired, their retreat can hardly have been disorderly. The Indian will trace the pathway of a foe by a crumpled leaf or broken blade of grass; and without this measure of skill it could hardly be difficult to trace the road if strewed with knapsacks.

English merchants who have just arrived from in the spirit of the prevailing anti-slavery, the upland of cotton mentioned by the Northern papers with congratulations were specially preserved as being English property. It is stated that the whole of the cotton on the banks of the rivers up to Memphis was either already burnt or held in readiness for the torch. This is evidently known in New York, where the advance, since the nominal opening of the ports, is now three cents to four cents per pound.

The New Orleans *Delta* not only contains Gen. Butler's declarable proclamation, inserted by order, but also gives the offences that appears to have led to it. It seems that a letter had been found on the body of a person, no doubt killed, and described as a spy, in which the writer depicts the state of feeling in the city, and mentions in proof of it that upon two Federal officers entering the pew of a lady during church service the lady at once arose and left it. This is the whole statement upon this subject, yet the letter, a very temperate one, is published at the head of the order, apparently as a justification for ordaining that in future such an offence as this is to render any lady "liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

This is pitiable work, and if the contest is to continue, and be inflamed by this style of warfare, we shall have the atrocities of Mexico inflicting those of our own race. Were it the object of this Butler to rouse a war to the knife, he could attempt it in no more effectual manner; and were it desired to take measures that no Southerner could ever forgive, how could this be done more surely than by General Hunter, in putting arms into the hands of the negroes to be turned against their masters? It may be no part of our duty to consider these things, but it is not easy to be altogether callous to them, nor can those who regard any kind of action on the part of Europe as reprehensible imagine any step so pernicious to the future of the American people as a continuance of this brutalizing contest. If we know that two men in the street are hewing each other with knives, it may be very prudent to see nothing and pass another way; but there is an impulse more noble than this caution, which bids us run some risk in the cause of suffering humanity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Liverpool, June 12. S.

VIRGINIA BANK NOTES for sale by
SAM. HARRIS & SONS,
jy 9-3t 196 Baltimore street.

RIOT AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE IRISH AND NEGRO STEVEDORES—KNIVES, PISTOLS AND CLUBS USED—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

TOLEDO, O., July 8.—A riot has been going on here to-day between the Irish and negro stevedores. The Irish struck and were discharged, and negroes employed at old prices. The riot commenced at the dock where the propeller New York, of the Erie line, was loading. It soon spread to all the docks.

The Irish, to prevent the negroes from working, attacked them with stones, clubs, etc. The negroes, in defence, drew knives and pistols, and considerable shooting and cutting was done.

A bystander was killed, and many of the participants injured. Several houses belonging to negroes were demolished. Citizens were called out to quell the riot, and are patrolling the streets with arms, arresting rioters.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

From the New York Post, July 10.

THE FATE OF THE GARDES LAFAYETTE.

According to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the 55th regiment New York State militia, more generally known as the Gardes Lafayette, and composed chiefly of French citizens, has been so decimated by sickness and by the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Richmond, that, as a regiment, it can scarcely be said to practically exist. Scarcely over fifty of its men are now fit for active service. Colonel de Trobriand, who left New York on the 25th ultimo, arrived at his camp, after much difficulty, only to find it deserted by the evacuation of White House. He is now in Washington, hoping to obtain either a new command or authority to raise a new regiment.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1862.

STOCKS.—There continues to be a good demand for all sound dividend-paying stocks. For Maryland coupon and inscribed 6's 1870 102¾ was bid, without finding sellers; 49¾ was bid and 50 asked for Missouri 6's. In City securities we notice the sale of $11,000 6's 1890 at 102. $1,400 do. do. 1870 at 101¾, and $600 do. do. 1860 at 101¾, closing at 102 bid for 1875; 101¾ bid for 1890, and 102 bid, 102¾ asked for the old issue of 1890. The only sales of Railway bonds were $1,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 81¾; $1,000 do. do. at 84, and $500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1880 at 91¾, the former closing at 84 bid, 84¾ asked, and the latter at 91¾ bid; for Western Maryland 6's 1890, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 95 was bid, 100 asked; do. do. not guaranteed, 70 asked. There were sales of 25 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at $65, closing at $65 bid, $67 asked regular way; for Northern Central $25 was bid. We notice a sale of 12 shares Marine Bank at $26⅞. In other stocks there is no change to notice. Mining stocks continue very dull.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates to day show a slight decline from the highest point reached, but sellers do not seem disposed to force sales. The only transaction at the Stock Board to day was $4,000 at 115¾.

MONEY.—Single name paper is going at 6@7 per cent. but large amounts of capital are seeking investment in all good securities at easy rates.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The rates for foreign Exchange have advanced considerably since our last. Messrs. Graf & Engler, exchange brokers, quote on London, bankers' bills, at 128@129; do. commercial bills, 125@126; on Paris, 60 days sight, 4f.35c.@4f.45; do. short sight, 4f.33@4.4f; on Antwerp, 4f.45; Amsterdam, 45⅝@46⅝; Bremen, 80@91; Hamburg, 42@43; Cologne, 80@82; and on Frankfort-on-the-Main at 48@48⅝.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

FRIDAY, July 11, 1862.

$11,000 Baltimore city 6's '90			102
1,400 do.		'70	101⅝
600 do.		'60	101⅝
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds		'85	84¾
1,000 do.	do.	do.	'85	84
4,600 American Gold			115⅝
500 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds	'90		91⅝
25 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad			61
12 shares Marine Bank			26⅞

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

	Buying.	*Selling.*
Gold	15 prem.	16 prem.—weak.
Demand notes	7 "	7⅛ "
Silver	8 "	10 "

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

To LEONARD J. TORMEY, 22 South street.

FRIDAY, July 11th, 1862

	1 Day.	2d Board.
United States 6's, 1881, coupon	102	00
" " 1 year certificates	..	00
" " Treasury notes, 7 3-10	103⅛	00
Tennessee 6's	53⅝	00
Virginia 6's	54	00
Missouri 6's	49⅝	00
North Carolina 6's	70	00
Canton	60	00
Erie	25⅝	00
Reading	50⅝	00
Cleveland and Toledo	80	00
Michigan S. and North Indiana	48⅝	00
" " " guar.	58⅝	00
Rock Island	65⅝	00
Galena and Chicago	70⅝	00
New York Central	92⅝	00
Gold	115⅝	00
Pacific Mail	107⅝	00
Pennsylvania	132⅝	00
Cleveland Pittsburg	27⅝	00

Dalls.

The New York *Express* of Thursday afternoon says:

This is the first day in this *generation* that dry goods are not for sale. All the importers have declined to make sales or name any price for their goods, and all credits are at an end for the present. Some of our jobbing houses have put up a notice in their stores that they *decline all sales, except in small lots*, a few pieces of an article, and most of these silk goods. They box up and await the day when exchange will allow them to know what they are worth. The same remarks apply to all kinds of imported goods, does not see his way clearly. He may feel himself outnumbered by an enemy in a position which is impregnable and from which the enemy may fall upon his lines and works at pleasure. If so, then he is likely to meet with a disaster which may change the whole aspect of the war. For reverses to McClellan involves ruin to his army, and ruin to the hopes of the Federal Government. It involves, also, the emancipation of a great minority in the North, who are weary of the war, but dare not say so, standing by indifferent while this devil's work is being played out to the bitter end.

The New York *Post* of Thursday afternoon says:

The stock market is lower, under sales to realize the profits of the recent large advance. The reaction of to-day is most noticeable in speculative shares, these having risen most during the last week, namely, the best market Central, after the board, dropped to 92, influenced by the decline in gold to 115, but the last sales were at 92⅝@92⅞; Cleveland and Toledo is 80⅝@80⅞, Rock Island 64⅝@65, Galena 70⅝@71. State stocks are firm. Ohio, Illinois and Missouri 6's are ⅛@⅛ per cent. higher. Government stocks without special change. The 7.30 notes are very firm at 103⅛@103⅜. These are in better favor, in view of the next dividend, which matures August 19th and is payable in gold. At the present price of gold the interest is increased nearly ⅛ of one per cent. The 6's of 1881 are dull at 101⅞@102. The gold market is easier as yesterday. The highest price paid to day was 115⅞—the first sale on the call of the article at the brokers' board. The rate immediately dropped to 116, at which most of the business of the morning has been done. At the close there was more pressure to sell at 115@115⅛.

REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKETS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11.

ALCOHOL.—The supply of Alcohol in this market is nearly exhausted, and prices have advanced, closing at 65 cts. per gallon for Western 95 per cent. proof. The only sale we can make are jobbing lots from store.

ASHES.—We hear of nothing doing here. In New York Pot is quoted at $5.87⅛, scarce, and Pearl at $6 per 100 lbs.

BARK.—There have been sales during the week of some 800 bags ordinary No. 2 to prime No. 1 at prices ranging from $20@26 per ton. The supply is fair.

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

BREAD.—Bread is selling at 5 cts. for Navy; 5⅝ cts. for Pilot; and 6⅝ cts. for Water Crackers, less the usual discount. The local demand is active, but there is very little inquiry for it for export.

BRIMSTONE.—There is only a moderate demand. We quote Flour Sulphur at 5 cts., and Refined at 3⅛@4 cts. per lb. Sicily may be quoted at $40@45 per ton.

COFFEE.—Early in the week there was but little done in Coffee, the high rates demanded by holders causing buyers to hold off. Towards the close, however, a good speculative demand has sprung up, notwithstanding an advance has taken place in consequence of a sudden rise in gold and foreign exchange. The transactions this week embrace 1,650 bags prime Rio, some of it a resale, taken from western market, at a rate not made public; 300 bags of Cuba on the New York market to arrive, at 19 cts. per lb. The demand for Cattle at the live stock scales yesterday amounted to 850 head. Of the receipts only 350 were taken by city butchers and packers, at prices ranging from $3.25 to $4.50 per 100 lbs. for fair to prime Beeves; 150 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@4.55 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.

CHEMICALS.—There have been small sales during the week of Soda Ash at 2¾ cts. per lb. We now quote Sal Soda at $2, Bi-Carb Soda at $4.50@4.75, Soda Ash at $2.75 for standard test, per 100 lbs., and Bleaching Powders at 2¾ cts. per lb.

CANDLES.—There continues to be a moderate demand for Candles, and sales are making at quotations, viz: 15@16¾ cts. for Adamantine; 23½@25 cts. for Chemical Sperm; 30@32 cts. for Sperm; 25@28 cts. for Paraffine; and 40@42 cts. per lb. for Patent Wax. Mould may be quoted at 11 cts. for Western, and 12½@14 cts. per lb. for Baltimore.

COPPER.—We