SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12—The Senate went into executive session immediately on meeting at 11 o'clock, and after three-quarters of an hour spent therein, the public session was opened.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the 10th and 17th joint rules, relative to sending bills to the other House during the last three days of the session, were suspended—yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., called up the joint resolution to declare the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines. It prevents the construction of any line of railroad under the said act, and was passed.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

[This bill authorizes the President of the United States, whenever war exists or has been declared, to issue to private vessels of the United States letters of marque or reprisal, in conformity with acts of Congress approved June 16, 1812, and January 2, 1813, on the same subject.]

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the confiscation bill, made a report. Mr. C. explained that an understanding had been come to by dropping certain sections of the Senate bill, and substituting in lieu thereof other sections of the House bill, by which the difficulty as to forfeiting the real estate of rebels was obviated, and fines substituted.

Mr. McDOUGALL moved that the report be laid over and printed, in order that members may be able to understand its great changes.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the report of the committee was not in accordance with the custom in such cases, which was simply for this or the other House to recede from this or that amendment, whether as here was the transfer and incorporation of sections.

There was an introduction of new matter also, where it is provided that seizure or capture may be made of property, real and personal, and its proceeds applied for the support of the army.

The motion to lay over and print was rejected—yeas 12, nays 28—and the report then concurred in—yeas 27, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, and Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey and Wilson of Missouri—13.

Not Voting—Messrs. Collamer and Rice.

Absent—Messrs. Dixon, Howe, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce and Thomson.

The title of the bill as amended, is "An Act for the suppression of the insurrection, and the punishment and seizure of the property of Rebels, and for other purposes;" and the provisions are as follows:

Every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars; and all his estate, real and personal, excluding his slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatsoever, or shall be punished by an imprisonment of ten years, and fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if he should have any, shall be liberated at the discretion of the Court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Every person guilty of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

This act is not to be construed in any way to effect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States.

To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all the property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the army of the United States.

Five classes of persons are affected by this bill. Those who shall hereafter hold the office of President, Vice President, members of Congress, foreign Ministers, etc., under the so called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, and if, after sixty days, all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, their property shall be forfeited, etc. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in the rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by Rebel forces and afterwards by the United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war, and forever free from their servitude and no longer held as slaves.

No slave escaping from one State to another shall be delivered up, except for crime or some offence against the law, unless the claimant first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and has not borne arms in the present rebellion or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in the naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim, or surrender such slaves on pain of being dismissed from the service.

The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States.

The President is authorized to extend to persons in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Mr. Howard called up the report of the committee of conference on the bill reorganizing the judicial districts of the United States, and spoke at some length in opposition to the position assigned to Michigan in the districts.

After further debates by Messrs. Doolittle and Wright, the report was concurred in.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill prohibiting the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia except for certain crimes, and to discharge those now confined under sentence of court-martial. Some amendments of the committee were adopted, and the bill, after some debate, passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress by single districts, and it was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called up his resolution for fixing a quorum of the Senate by a majority of those elected.

Messrs. Collamer and Sumner favored the resolution, and Messrs. McDougall and Davis opposed it on constitutional grounds.

After further discussion by Messrs. Doolittle, Howe, and Henderson, the subject was postponed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Finance, reported back the joint resolution for an adjournment of Congress, fixing Wednesday next, the 16th instant, therefor.

Messrs. SUMNER, WADE, TRUMBULL and CLARK opposed any adjournment of Congress in the present state of the country.

Mr. WILLEY hoped the bill for the admission of Western Virginia would be passed before giving attention to adjournment, as it was necessary to the preservation of the people there.

Messrs. FESSENDEN, CLARK, SHERMAN and others contended that a larger amount of important business had been done at this session than ever before, and with a day fixed for adjournment, the bill for Western Virginia or any other measure still pending, was more likely to be passed promptly than if no day was named.

The resolution was passed, yeas 29, nays 10—the nays being Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Harlan, King, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Willey.

Mr. HOWE asked and obtained leave to record his vote on the Confiscation bill. He voted in favor of it.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill for refunding money expended by Missouri in the raising and equipment of troops, and it was passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, the bill to extend the territorial limits of Nevada was taken up and passed.

Mr. FOSTER called up the bill in relation to the examination of parties to suits in court. Passed.

The Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to amend the act creating a police district in Washington, and establish a police therein. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the bill in relation to commissioned officers of the revenue service.—Passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK called up the bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Passed.

The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. OLIN, of New York, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making an appropriation of thirteen thousand dollars for reconstructing the bridges and market house in Georgetown, built across the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and for raising the same so as to allow a convenient outlet to the trade of the canal to the Potomac river, in place of that which has been interrupted by the occupation of the aqueduct connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Alexandria canals, as a bridge for the transportation of supplies for the army of the United States across said river; said sum to be expended under the direction of the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, objected to the consideration of the bill.

The SPEAKER stated that a single objection would pass the bill over.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, the final appropriation bill from that source for miscellaneous objects. The bill includes an item of half a million of dollars on account of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, and those to be made free under the confiscation bill—looking to their colonization and securing lands outside of the limits of the United States for that purpose, provision for which has already been made. This amount to be repaid into the Treasury from sales of property confiscated.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating ten thousand dollars to enable the Post Office Department to put the post-route bill into operation that recently passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 59, nays 49.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to transfer the District penitentiary to the War Department, to be used as an arsenal.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, introduced a bill to punish the fraudulent use of stamps. Passed.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper to dismiss the pay of any Member who is in military service, provided they have not drawn pay while in the military service. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, in answer to a resolution relative to the affairs of the United States and foreign Powers, replying, that owing to the pressure of business in the State Department and the voluminous correspondence, it will be impossible to prepare it for the present session, but will hasten it by the next; or if exigencies demand, it will be published in advance. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, called up the House bill, with Senate amendments, prohibiting the enlistment of persons in the military service of the United States in any penitentiary, except for mutiny or desertion, and to discharge therefrom certain convicts by courts-martial, and for other purposes.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments, and a committee of conference was appointed.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and in the course of his remarks he referred to a statement made some time ago by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, relative to the cost of supporting and maintaining the negroes in the city of Washington. He was interrupted by

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, who said that the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson,) was not sustained by any authentic information, and so far indeed from that statement being true, it was very wide of the truth. I do not mean to say that the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson,) meant to misrepresent any body, but there are no facts in any such statement.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (pulling up his sleeves and attitudinizing) asked mean simply, that I understand the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Blake) to deny that the Government was paying two hundred dollars per day for the employment and support of the negroes?

Mr. BLAKE.—I deny that that statement in your speech is true, to the effect that there were two thousand rations per day issued to a thousand, equal to four hundred dollars per day, in this District alone, in violation of law.

Mr. RICHARDSON.—That speech was made on the 19th of May, and no Member in this House has dared arise in his place and deny a single statement in it until now.

Mr. BLAKE—Because no man could get the floor for that purpose.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (excitedly,)—Ah! sir, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Blake) states a falsehood, when he states that no gentleman could get the floor. No gentleman has risen in his place and denied the statement, when there was time to raise an investigating committee to examine into it, and I charge the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Blake,) and every other gentleman who denies it, with stating a falsehood.

Mr. BLAKE—And I charge the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) with uttering what is utterly untrue and unfounded, and I am ready to back that up.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (advancing menacingly)—Are you? We will see.

Mr. BLAKE.—I am not to be intimidated by any of your threats, sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON (with another pull at his coat sleeve) advanced a few steps towards Mr. Blake, but was stopped by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who kept him at bay, while he scowled at Mr. Blake, who cried out from his stand-point, "let him come on."

Mr. RICHARDSON, (at the top of his voice)—The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Blake) is a God-d—d liar.

[There was not more than two dozen members in the Hall at the time, and those at once began to concentrate at hearing these words.]

Mr. Blake walked over towards Mr. Richardson's seat, and stooped towards him with the evident intention of explaining away the misunderstanding that had followed from the remarks, but instantly—

Mr. Richardson cried out at the top of his voice, "G—d d——n you, get out of this—clear out!"

Finally order was restored, and Mr. Allen concluded his remarks.

The House then, at six o'clock, adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—The fact of the shooting of Martin Custy, on the evening of the Fourth of July, on a Madison avenue passenger car by Geo. Dushane, and the subsequent removal of the wounded man to the Lombard street Infirmary, was noticed in the afternoon edition of the *New-York Star* of the 5th of July. On Saturday last, about noon, Custy expired. "Coroner Greentree held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict to the effect that he came to his death from an accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Geo. Dushane, on the evening of the Fourth of July. He was about twenty three years of age. Dushane is now on bail to await the issue of the case, and will probably be discharged, as, in addition to the verdict of the jury, Custy has repeatedly expressed his belief that he was accidentally shot his brother, Patrick Custy, Drs. Mitholland and Butler, George Beatty, a student at the infirmary, and Justice Irving, were examined before the jury. The ball was not extracted. It entered the cavity of the abdomen, over the region of the epigastric office of the stomach, but what organ was wounded couldnot be determined without a *post mortem* examination; but as Drs. Mitholland and Butler testified that they were satisfied that the wound caused his death, the jury did not deem it necessary to hold a *post mortem* examination. Custy, of his approaching death, he sent for Dushane on Friday night and had a long interview with him, during which he forgave him for having shot him, and expressed the hope that he would be more careful in future in handling firearms. His wife was taken to his late residence, No. 7 Rock street. He was unmarried.

GREAT CONVENIENCE.—Owing to the scarcity in these times of both large and small change, and to the necessity of relieving themselves and the travelling community, the Directors of the City Passenger Railway Company are issuing tickets of five cents in value, good for a ride on any of the routes. Bundles of tickets, amounting to a dollar or upwards, will be sold by the conductors, or can be procured at the Company's office, Baltimore street. By this arrangement, persons can have no hesitancy in getting on the cars with a small bar note, as the conductors can readily give change in tickets—which are equivalent to the money—and it avoids the necessity of the cars stopping at a block long from the conductor. The City Passenger cars are now running upon exact and regular time—more so than at any time since the organization of the road—citizens not having to wait at any one point over five minutes. Mr. TEAL, President, and Mr. Gatchett, Superintendent, use every exertion to accommodate the public.

A MISCHIEVOUS ACT.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Samuel Rodger, of Baltimore county, was passing along Franklin street, between Gilson and Bruns streets, with a load of hay belonging to the Government, when his wagon broke down—He left the hay in the street and went after another wagon, and during his absence some mischievous little fellow set fire to the hay, which caused an alarm to be sounded at half past 11 o'clock, from box No. 32. The steam engine Alpha promptly responded to the summons, but the services of the firemen were not needed, as the citizens of the immediate neighborhood had extinguished the fire before the arrival of the engine. But a small quantity of the hay was destroyed.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—Coroner Greentree yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Valentine Grubert, an employee at Seeger's Lager Beer Brewery, on the Frederick road, who was found in the cellar in a lifeless condition. The jury decided that his death was caused by accidentally falling down the cellar steps. He was about twenty-six years of age and was unmarried. His body was removed to the residence of his mother and sister, No. 30 Leadenhall street. He is represented as having been a sober and industrious man.

DROWNED.—A negro named Isaac Atkinson, about 24 years old, was drowned on Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, at the Norfolk steamboat wharf. He was engaged in wheeling coal on board the steamer Georgeanna, and accidently struck his head against the gangway. Efforts were made to save him, but it was supposed his injuries rendered him insensible, and he soon sank to the bottom. The body was recovered in a short time, when Coroner Sparklin held an inquest, the verdict being accidental drowning.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday and yesterday were very pleasant for this season of the year. We have had during both days delightful breezes, rendering the air agreeable, and inviting to locomotion. Yesterday great crowds of people flocked to Druid Hill on foot, horseback and in vehicles. The mercury in the thermometer at the *News Sheet* office, has not denoted over 78 degrees in the above period.

A CHILD BURNED.—A little son of Mrs. E. Bellman, seventeen months old, residing at No. 335 Franklin street near Brune, was quite painfully injured on Saturday night. He was reaching over a lamp when the sleeve of his dress caught fire, and before the flames were extinguished his right arm and side were badly burned. His injuries, however, are not of a dangerous character.

ASSAULTS.—John and Mrs. Dwyer were before Justice Irving, charged with attempting to cut Levi Clark with a knife. They were released on bail for a further hearing. James Brannan, charged with assaulting Bridget Bayland, was committed for court by Justice Reid. The same magistrate sent Francis and James Shaw to jail for court, upon the charge of assaulting and beating Ann Shaw.

THE ALARM of fire from box 63, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a shed at the establishment of Mr. Levi James, boat builder, foot of Thames street, Fell's Point. The fire originated from the boiler used for the purpose of steaming timber. The loss was slight, and the flames were extinguished without the aid of the Department.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. William King, a gardener, living near Patterson Park, died quite suddenly yesterday morning. He arose yesterday morning apparently in good health and walked about his premises as usual. In a short time he was taken suddenly ill and died in about twenty minutes—Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death. He leaves a wife and family.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN ACTOR.—Mr. I. B. Phillips, for some time past the stage manager of the Holliday Street Theatre, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning. For many years Mr. P. has been connected with the theatres of Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, in each of which cities he made hosts of friends.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—John Cain was arrested on Saturday morning by policeman Uber upon the charge of stealing $200 and two pistols from Turner Hall, on Pratt street near Howard, on Friday last. The property belonged to Henry Sultan and others. He was committed by Justice Shoemacre for the action of the grand jury.

RELEASED FROM FORT MCHENRY.—Messrs. Ferdinand Meyer and T. S. Piggott have been released from Fort McHenry. It is probable that Mr. Geo. U. Porter, of the Exchange Reading Rooms, will be released in a few days.

A MARYLANDER KILLED IN VIRGINIA.—William George, a native of Maryland, was killed in the battle of the 1st of July before Richmond. He was attached to the Letcher Artillery.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*Debut of Miss Emily Thorne.*—A new, and, if we are to believe the New York press, a brilliant and gifted competitor for the laurels of light comedy, is to make her first curtsey to a Baltimore audience, at this popular house, to-night. The new comer—Miss Emily Thorne—is an *artiste* well known in London, where she shared the highest honors of the metropolitan stage. The idea of wielding the United States may, perhaps, have been suggested to Miss Thorne by the remarkable professional invasion of the English stage by American actors, not less than twenty of whom—including J. S. Clarke, George Jordan, and others of prominence—are reaping profit and distinction among our English cousins. Miss Thorne, it would appear from the laudatory tone of the New York critics, has ample cause to be gratified with her trans Atlantic adventure. Her first American engagement (very modestly begun and filled) in that city, attracted at once, to her superior abilities, a flattering share of popular attention, and placed her prominently among the recognized theatrical attractions of the American commercial metropolis. She is described as being exceedingly attractive in *personnel*, and brilliantly vivacious and elegant in style. She sings beautifully, dances finely, and possesses remarkable powers of characterization. She appears to-night in the musical drama of the *Daughter of the Regiment*, and Brough's new comic drama, *How to Make it me Happy*. Mr. W. H. Donaldson gives a sight-rope performance, and closes the entertainment in Gabriel Ravel's celebrated comic pantomime, *Congo, the Ape*.

THE MELODEON.—An attractive bill is offered at the Melodeon this evening. The manager has effected an engagement with several of the principal *artistes* of the Ravel troupe, including in the number the celebrated Leigriet Brothers, Mdlle. Zamfetta, Mdlle. Marietta Ravel, and Mons. Volande. These parties have just concluded a very successful engagement in Washington, and the papers of that city speak in the highest terms of their performance. In addition to this great attraction the usual capital singing and dancing at the Melodeon will be continued.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

Samuel Gilchrist was fined 25 cents and costs for assaulting Henry Hack with a brick.

Andrew and C. Adler, were adjudged guilty of an assault on Rosina Kyle, and the former was fined $5 and costs and the latter $1 and costs.

Frederick Greenwald was fined $20 and costs for an assault on Charles Freeman, a small boy.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The schooner Hero, Capt. Booth, arrived at New York on Friday morning, from New Orleans, bringing papers to the 26th of June. The schooner has a full cargo of sugar and molasses.

General Order No. 41 decrees that all persons who have been citizens of the United States, before asking any favor, except protection from personal violence, must take the oath of allegiance. All who have resided in the place five years or more come under the same category.

As some foreigners are still, by alleges, furnishing the Confederates with *materiel* of war, all those who have any favors to ask must first subscribe an oath that so long as their Governments remain at peace with the United States, they will not aid or comfort, in any manner, those who are enemies of this country, nor conceal what is about to be done against it.

The *Delta* reports quite a stir in cotton on the 25th of June, and samples which have been stored away for a year or more sold for twenty-five cents per pound.

A number of vessels, which had for some time been reported below, had arrived at New Orleans, including the ship Havelock, from Boston.

General Butler has appointed Moses Bates, of Massachusetts, Warden for the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

General Butler had issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color, other than those coming to New Orleans on board their vessels, under penalty of imprisonment and liability to confiscation of their vessels.

Desperate gangs of outlaws are reported as nightly committing depredations on the Opelousas Railroad.

DEATH OF BEAUREGARD'S WIFE.

The wife of General Beauregard died at New Orleans a few days ago.

CURIOUS CODPES FROM GENERAL BUTLER—A WOMAN SENT TO SHIP ISLAND FOR TRAINING HER CHILDREN TO SPIT ON UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New-Orleans, June 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO 150.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, having been once imprisoned for her traitorous proclivities and acts at Washington, and released by the clemency of the Government, and then found training her children to spit upon officers of the United States, for which act of one of these children their husband and herself apologized and were again forgiven, is now found on the balcony of her house during the passage of the funeral procession of Lieut. O. Kerr, laughing and mocking at his funeral, and upon being inquired of by the Commanding General if this was true, contemptuously replied—"I was in good spirits that day."

It is therefore ordered that she be not "regarded and treated as a common woman," of whom no officer or soldier is bound to take notice, but as an uncommon, bad and dangerous woman, stirring up strife and inciting to riot.

And that therefore she be confined at Ship Island, in the State of Mississippi, within proper limits there, till further orders; and that she be allowed one female servant and no more, if she so chooses. That one of the houses for hospital purposes be assigned her apartments, and a soldier's ration each day be served out to her, with the means of cooking the same; and that no verbal or written communication be allowed with her, except through this office, and that she be kept in close confinement until removed to Ship Island.

By command of MAJOR GEN. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. G.

ANOTHER MAN SENT TO PRISON FOR EXHIBITING A CARICATURE MADE OF "YANKEE" BONES.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, June 30.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 152.

John W. Andrews having exhibited a cross, the emblem of the suffering of our blessed Saviour, fashioned for a personal ornament, which he said was made from the bones of a Yankee soldier, and having shown this, too, without rebuke, in the Louisiana Club, which claims to be composed of chivalric gentlemen;

It is therefore ordered that for this desecration of the dead he be confined at hard labor for two years on the fortifications at Ship Island, and that he be allowed no verbal or written communication to or with any one except through these headquarters.

By order of MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.
Commanding Department.
R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

EXCITING NEWS FROM JACKSON AND ROANE COUNTIES—BURNING OF REBEL HOUSES.

A letter was received yesterday at the State Department from Lieutenant Colonel Frost, of the 11th Virginia Infantry, conveying the most exciting intelligence from Roane and Jackson counties.

Last Sunday week, a lot of groceries, belonging to a Dr. Chapman, of Spencer, Roane county, whilst on its way to Ravenswood, was captured by Hugh Kiger, Noah Tanner, and Andy Dusky, three notorious Rangers. Colonel Frost, upon ascertaining the fact, sent out a squad of Captain Rowan's cavalry from Ravenswood, under command of Lieut. Dawson, with orders to burn the houses of the three men named. The order was promptly executed.

On Thursday of last week Col. Frost received information of other outrages committed by the Rangers, and again sent out a squad. The squad was fired upon by a force of at least sixty Rangers, and one of the cavalrymen (Charles McCoy, of this city) was shot and mortally wounded; whilst another, Corporal Lawson, was wounded by his horse when the attack was made. The cavalry found a large quantity of bread baked at the house of Henry Shepperd, a violent Secessionist and a Ranger, whose house they burned. The house of Abel V. Tyce, whose son is a Ranger, was also burned, the owner having acknowledged that he had fed the Rangers and would do it again.

After the return of the squad, Colonel Frost, at the head of Rowan's cavalry and a body of infantry, started from Ravenswood on the double-quick, towards the scene of the engagement, but the enemy had gone. The country, however, was thoroughly scouted. The houses of Joseph Smith and M. J. Kester, both violent Secessionists, were burned to the ground, and George Downes, Wm. Harsis, Seth Rogers, Newton Radcliffe and James W. Morgan, all noted Rangers, were captured. Colonel Frost thinks the force of the enemy is daily increasing along the river counties, and it is his opinion that the most rigorous measures are necessary to put down the guerillas.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, July 10.*

HAVANA AND MEXICAN NEWS BY THE COLUMBIA.

GEN. ALMONTE ORGANIZES HIS GOVERNMENT—HIS PAPER-MONEY SCHEME.

The Columbia brings files of Havana papers to the 6th inst. Below, we give some interesting items of news—in addition to that contained in our correspondent's letter elsewhere.

The *Diario* re-publishes in full, the sayings and doings at the Barquet recently given in New York to the Spanish General, Prim.

The *Diario*, of the 20th ult., contains "Satesh" intelligence from Charleston, and quotes articles from the *Mercury*, exulting over the defeat of the Federals at Chattanooga. Details of the fighting on the Chickahominy are also given—the result being claimed as a Confederate victory.

The French frigate Guerriere, which left this port on the 19th ult., arrived at Havana on the 25th, and after taking on board coal and supplies, had sailed for Vera Cruz.

The health of Havana generally was good, although there had been several cases of yellow fever in the hospitals and on shipboard.

The French man-of-war Vera Cruz, arrived at Santiago, en-route for Havre, reported affairs in Mexico without important change, except that a road had been opened for the French troops to the capital.

The latest intelligence from the city of Mexico, received at Vera Cruz, was down to the 4th ult.—The capital was said to be in a most alarming condition—the greatest disorder on all hands prevailing.

General Almonte had commenced the organization of his "government," and had appointed his Cabinet Ministers. His Secretary of War is Don Jose Hinolito Gonzales, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs D. Manuel Castellanos.

Almonte had also commenced the issue of Government notes to the amount of 150,000,000 pesos, and was circulating them wherever he could, protected by French arms.

Almonte had appointed as Governor of Vera Cruz Senor Tomas Marin.

It was rumored that the Mexican General Zaragoza, who had command of the army of the East, had retired from before Puebla, thus, as above stated, leaving open the road to the capital.

The road between Vera Cruz and Orizaba had been entirely cleared of guerillas, and not a marauder was to be seen on it. The travelling was perfectly safe, and unarmed trains daily traversed it without molestation.

An official (Almonte) bulletin confirms the report that Zaragoza had left for the Capital in precipitate haste, abandoning stores, munitions of war, etc., and that the way was now clear to the city.—It was stated that his army was composed of full six of 900 bushels Pennsylvania at 73 cts., and 155 bushels do. at 72 cts. per bushel. We hear of nothing doing in Maryland.

MOLASSES.—The only sales making are in small lots to the trade. Like all other articles in the grocery line, prices have advanced, and we now quote Cuba clayed at 24@26 cts.; Cuba Muscovado at 28@32 cts., and Porto Rico at 36@40 cts. per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—The market is exceedingly dull, and our quotations are only nominal. We quote Western Mess Pork at 19@19 50; Prime Mess at $11; Prime at $10, and Sump 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 $18 00. 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 6¾@7¾ cts. for Sides, 4@4¼ cts. for Shoulders, 7¾@8 cts. for plain and sugar-cured Hams and 8¾@9 cts. per lb. for fancy. Lard—we quote Western, in bbls. and tierces at 8¾ cts., in kegs 9 cts., 8 cts. per lb. for Baltimore No. 1, and 10 cts. for refined.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 110 cts. per sack; Liverpool & Durey'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 36 cts. per bushel. The cargo of the ship H. von Gagern, from Liverpool, has been shipped to New York without breaking bulk.

SUGARS.—There was a fair inquiry to-day, but operations were rather light. The only sale reported was 70 bhds. good Porto Rico at 7¾ cts. per lb. We now quote fair to good Cuba refining at 8¾@8¾ cts.; fair to good grocery do. at 8¾@8¾ cts.; and prime do. at 9 cts.; fair to good Porto Rico at 8¾@9¾ cts., and prime do. at 9¾@10 cts. per lb.

WHISKEY.—The rates for Whiskey still continue to advance. Early this morning there were sales of small lots Ohio at 34 cts., but subsequently, some 50 bbls. were taken at 34 cts. per gallon. At the close, holders were not disposed to sell at the last named figure, and we find it difficult to arrive at a correct quotation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 12—The market for Western and State Flour is very dull and rather lower, particularly on shipping brands—the business in other styles being restricted by the trouble with the stevedores. Other grades are unchanged. Sales 13,000 bbls. at $4 15@4 70 for superfine State and Western; $4 90@5 05 for extra State; $5 05@5 20 for fancy State; $5 25@5 10 for the low grades of Western extra; $5 10@5 20 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio, and $5 25@6 15 for trade brands do. Southern Flour is heavy and the demand moderate; sales of 250 bbls. at $5 25@5 70 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 75@6 50 for extra do. brands. Rye Flour is firm—sales of 200 bbls. at $4 12½@4 37½. Corn Meal is very active and prices are firm—sales of 5,000 bbls. at $2 80@2 85 for Brandywine, and $3 for Brandywine, March's valoric and Fairfax. The Wheat market is lower and irregular; business is completely suspended, owing to the strike of the stevedores, which continues to block up the port; but we hear of only three cargoes for export, and these have not yet been cleared, nor can they be until the matter of dispute among the stevedores is amicably settled. The sales are 20,000 bushels at $1 05@1 10 for inferior to good Milwaukie club, $1 15 for a small lot of choice amber winter, $1 20 for red Western and $1 23 for good white do. Barley and Barley Malt remain quiet and prices are nominal. Oats are quiet but steady at 47@48 cts. for Western and Canadian, and 45@46 cts. for State. Rye is scarce and wanted—sales of 5,000 bushels State at 75@77 cts. Corn is in good request and firmer—sales of 55,000 bushels at 43@44 cts. for heated; 47½@50 cts. for interior old and new mixed; 51@53 cts. for old good to prime old do; 51 cts. for very choice yellow do., and 58 cts. for extra do.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—We notice further sales of sugar yesterday to the extent of about 1,000 hhds. including 250 in several lots from the Levee at 4¼@4¾ cts. for fair, 5 cts. for fair to fully fair and 5¼@5½ cts. for prime; and 7 0 hhds. in a store, consisting in several lots, at 5 cts. for good fair, and 5¾@5½ cts. for prime to choice. In Molasses we heard of 100 bbls. reboiled sold from the levee at 16@17 cts. Refined reboiled commands 20 cts. We hear of continued supplies of Tobacco, but the operations are restricted by the stringent pretensions of factors. Nothing transpired in Flour. There were small sales of Corn at $2 50 per bushel, but at the close holders were asking $2. The last sales of Oats were at the advanced rate of $1 50 per bushel. Pork is very continues to retail from second hands at $20@30 per bbl. Northern Butter commands 20@23 cts per lb. Mess Pork $20 per bbl. Bacon 10 cts. for shoulders, 18 cts. for rib sides and 23@25 for sugar cured hams, and keg Lard 16 rate of 43 for Liverpool coarse; 50 for fine, and 52 cts. for prime tierces, and 7 per bushel, for Turks Island.

BUFFALO, July 12—1 P. M.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and a shade easier. Corn easier; sales at 38@39 cts. for fair to choice. Other grains quiet. Whiskey firmer; sales 200 bbls. at 30@30½ cts asked, and refused in other cases.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Flour firm but dull.—Wheat active and firm—sales at $1 35@1 38, red $1 26@1 30. Corn active at 55@56 cts. Coffee advancing: Rio 21@22 cts. Sugar advancing. Provisions dull: Mess Pork $11; Lard 8¾ cts. Whiskey in better demand at 32 cts.

BOSTON, July 11.—Flour is firm, and export grades have advanced. We quote Western superfine at $4 75@5; Western extra at $5 25@5 75 for common; and good and choice do. at $6@7 25 per bbl., including favorite brands do. Southern Flour is quiet; sales of 300 bbls. Baltimore extra at $5 50 per bbl., cash, and choice family brands at $7@8 per bbl. Corn is rather firmer—we quote good Western and Southern yellow at 62@64 cts.; prime Western mixed, at 60@61 cts. per bushel. Oats are dull; we quote Western and Canada at 45@49 cts.; and Prince Edward Island are nominal at 45 cts. per bshel. In Rye sales at 83 cts. per bushel. Sheets are selling at $10@17; and Fine Feed and Middlings range from $18 to $21 per ton, as to quality.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET, July 11.—Georges Codfish—sales at $3 85. Mackerel—no change from last week's quotations; a small supply of new on hand. Fresh Halibut at 3¾ cts.; smoked do. 6 cts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, July 7.—Sugars, the last week, were advanced by competition for sundry lots and qualities, suitable for European markets, to 4¾ per 100 lbs. for No. 12—the sudden demand fixed, prices dropped to the basis 4¾. Quotations are firm this week, for entire low to clear bright goods of the best refining trains, 5¾ to 5¾ per 100 lbs.; yellow do. do., $4 3 10 to 5¾ do.; Browns do. No. 11 and 12, 4¾@4¾ do. Cucurachos, dark heavy to dry and bright goods, 3¾@3¾ do. Muscovadoes, with a demand to absorb quickly the balance of our stock, which is light for refining purposes, 3¾@3 do., and grocery qualities, $3 3¾@3¾ do. Shipments have been quite active, with declining rates of freights for European markets, embracing 136,547 boxes and 7,414 hhds. from the ports of Havana and Matanzas since the 14th of June, since the last report; of which, to the United States 6,895 boxes and 3,747 hhds. To the ports for the city of New York 4,062 boxes and 3,371 hhds. To the ports of Baltimore, Buenos Ayres and St. Johns, N. F., 3,552 boxes and 283 hhds.; balance, 126,100 boxes and 3,374 hhds. to Falmouth and orders, and direct for European ports. The stocks remaining on hand to day, were and at Matanzas, equal to 235,000 boxes, against 335,000 at same time in 1861.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL—*Ship H. Von Gagern.*—7,500 sacks salt, to order.

COASTWISE.

PORTLAND—*Schr. Maryland.*—100 tons plaster, 1,500 pair heading, 139 ship knees, Kelsey & Gray; 100 bbls. rum, 186 boxes herrings, 10 kits mackerel, C. M. Jackson & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF BALTIMORE, JULY 12.

Arrived.

Steamer Georgeanna, Pearson, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls

Steamer Adelaide, Cannon, Old Point Comfort, Va—M N Falls

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, from New York—mdse to Jas A Shriver.

Steamer Franklin, Young, fm New York—James A Shriver

Steamer John S Shriver, Dennis, Philadelphia—Jas A Shriver.

Steamer