THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, made an adverse report from the Committee on Military Affairs, upon the bill to organize a volunteer force for the better defense of Kentucky.

On Mr. DAVIS' motion the bill was taken up for immediate consideration.

Messrs. DAVIS, SHERMAN and COWAN favored the bill and Mr. CLARK opposed it. Laid over.

Mr. CLARK called up the House resolution explanatory of the confiscation bill, and moved to amend by making forfeiture of real estate not to extend beyond the lifetime of the traitor.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the amendment. The bill would amount to nothing without it.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would vote for it if thereby alleged constitutional scruples of the President could be overcome, and a veto of the bill already passed prevented.

Mr. CLARK said he thought he might say that this feature was an insuperable objection to the confiscation bill on the part of the President. One of the objects of this amendment was to induce the President to sign the bill. He also proposed to offer still another amendment, declaring that the words "granting amnesty" in the bill should be so construed as to authorize the President to restore any property taken under the bill he might think necessary.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, objected to legislating under duress, under a virtual threat of a Presidential veto, unless Congress should amend as required.

Mr. KING thought it simply ridiculous to strike out provisions for forfeiture beyond the lifetime of the traitors from a bill which provided for their immediate hanging, when caught.

Mr. HARRIS thought it a practical course, to take a calm view of the difficulty, and obtain the best bill we could get. The President had a right to his convictions of duty, and was sworn to act up to them.

Mr. WADE denounced this new style of back-kitchen veto as unwarrantable and unconstitutional. He asked who was authorized to speak for the President—who were his constitutional conscience-keepers? He could recognize no such mode of action. If it were justifiable, there should be a committee on vetoes. Some men can go monseing round at the President's to get his views, while others can't be admitted. Let the President send in his veto, that Senators might act upon it according to the usual constitutional mode.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not see that the President had done anything very wrong in this matter. There had been rumors that the President had constitutional objections, and he (Mr. F.) having been solicited to do so, had called upon him on the subject. He found the rumors were correct in regard to certain portions of the bill; and now it was simply a common-sense question whether we should modify the bill, thus getting all the essential features of the measure, or take the risk of a veto, and endanger the bill. He (Mr. F) was willing to take the responsibility of his own action in this matter. He had gone to see the President with the best of motives, and thought it as well now to reconcile differences in this way as any other.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., deemed the action proposed unusual and perhaps unobjectionable, but no special harm likely to result, and under the circumstances was willing to vote for the amendment.

Mr. POWELL, opposing confiscation altogether, moved to amend by striking out the word "real" before "estate."

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said Abraham Lincoln was the child of the Republican party, and he would not have their President violate his conscience in sustain him.

Mr. TRUMBULL condemned the course pursued by the President—saying the only constitutional mode was for the President to return a bill than he did not approve, and the only question in Congress then was "shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections." The making known here through an individual member of a desire for certain modifications, and the introduction of an amendment at the same time in accordance therewith, looked like dictation. He denied that there was anything in the bill confiscating the property of convicted Rebels for life, a thing which he doubted the constitutional power to do. He had advocated the seizure and appropriation of the property of those in the Insurrectionary States, but that was another thing.

Mr. HALE did not think the President had infringed upon any right or dignity of the Senate. A member had introduced an amendment to the bill, and he thought it well to adopt it for the purpose of a practical result, though he thought the President mistaken in the construction of the act. This was no time to stand on dignity—and we should rather thank the President for his frankness and directness, and reciprocate it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Powell's amendment to strike out "real" before "estate," and it was rejected—yeas 16, nays 21.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Sumner and Howard indicated their purpose to yield to a compromising spirit, and Mr. Wade further protested against the course pursued—

The question was taken on Mr. Clark's amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 25, nays 15.

Mr. CLARK then moved his amendment to the section empowering the President to grant amnesty, so as to authorize the President to restore the property seized under the bill to such parties as may be deemed proper. He explained that where the property had been sold into the hands of third parties the proceeds could be given over to the innocent owners.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill then passed, as amended.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House joint resolution to amend section 77 of the act to provide internal revenue, striking out May and inserting August in one case, and giving his discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury between the dates of August 1 and October 1, 1863, as to the time certain designated provisions shall take effect.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported and called up the joint resolution making the presence of members of Congress with their commands in the army a valid excuse for absence from Congress.

It was amended to insert "without pay," and to forfeit the return mileage of those Congressmen who voluntarily absent themselves without consent of the body.

The resolution was then passed.

The joint resolution in regard to the law of prize was received from the House with amendments, which were concurred in. [One amendment requires the immediate paying in of the money from prizes by the Commissioner.]

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill regulating the employment of convicts in the District penitentiary, made a report, which was concurred in.

The bill from the House to "provide for the discharge of State prisoners and others, and to authorize the judges of the United States courts to take bail or recognizances to secure the trial of the same," came up as unfinished business.

The pending question was on Mr. Wilson's (of Mass.) amendment to strike out the first and second sections of the bill which provide for the discharge and taking of bail, &c.

After some debate it was rejected—yeas 18, nays 19.

Several other amendments were offered and adopted, one being a proviso by Mr. Browning, as follows:

"Provided, however, that no person shall be discharged by virtue of the provisions of this act until after they shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to support the Constitution thereof. And provided, also, that the Judges or Courts before whom such persons may be brought, before discharging him or her from imprisonment, may require him or her to enter into recognizances, to be fixed by said Judge or Court, for good behavior toward the United States and its citizens, for such time as said Judge or Court may desire, to appear before such Judge or Court to be further dealt with according to law, as circumstances may require."

Others, to the 3d section, which makes it lawful for the President to suspend by proclamation the writ of *habeas corpus*, restrict his power to do so to the recess of Congress and to cases of political offenders, were adopted also.

For the words in the first section, "Since the arrest of said persons," the words, "After the passage of this act," were substituted.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend near the close of the last section where it is declared that whenever the said writ shall be suspended, it shall be unlawful for any Judge of the Courts to allow said writ, by adding the following: "Or to make or issue any of the orders hereinbefore provided."

Mr. HENDERSON opposed the amendment, claiming that this would prevent the discharge of any prisoners at all, and it was right they should be restored to liberty or afforded a trial, though he had no disposition to find fault with the past or anything that was necessary.

Mr. CHANDLER took the floor, speaking mostly on the mismanagement of the war.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CHANDLER again took the floor and spoke at considerable length. At the conclusion of his speech the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, from the Committee on Gradual Emancipation, to whom the President's recent message and draft of a bill were referred, reported a bill providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri have adopted measures for emancipation of slaves throughout either or all of these States, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to procure and deliver to such States five per cent. United States bonds equal to the value of their slaves, according to the census of 1860: *Provided*, no compensation shall be made any State which aided the present rebellion, or to any one who has had or accepted any civil or military office under the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them. The whole amount of the bonds to be delivered shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

For the purpose of settling the slaves beyond the limits of the United States, it appropriates twenty millions of dollars, to be expended in colonization at the discretion of the President. The benefits of this act shall not enure to any State that shall not pass the emancipation act within five years from date of the passage of this act, providing for entire and complete emancipation in such States. If any State, after having received bonds as aforesaid, shall recommend or tolerate slavery, contrary to the act of emancipation, it shall refund to the United States all the principal and interest paid on account of such bonds.

Mr. WHITE briefly explained the provisions of the bill, and made a motion to print ten thousand copies of the bill and report. Ordered.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, offered the following:

To the end that the Constitution and laws shall be acknowledged and enforced in the United States and Territories thereof, and prevent the causeless and unnatural rebellion, that it may be speedily put down; therefore

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President be and he is hereby empowered to call into the army, by voluntary enlistment, or other means, as he may direct, for one year, unless sooner discharged, one million of men, in addition to the present number. Said increase, if any, shall be organized, equipped, paid, etc., as is now by law provided.

Mr. POTTER moved to amend to increase the number to two millions.

Mr. R. CONKLING suggested—"better be three millions."

Mr. LOVEJOY suggested that the men be mustered without regard to color.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, called up Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a State.

Mr. SEGAR, of Virginia, moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 44, nays 70.

Mr. R. CONKLING, of New York, moved to postpone the bill until the second Tuesday in December next.

The bill was then postponed by a vote of 63 yeas to 53 nays.

The House passed Senate bill for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, called up Senate bill to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes. Passed.

The bill provides that when the militia shall be called forth the time shall not exceed nine months. It also provides, if by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, and otherwise carrying this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

Section 12 authorizes the President to receive into the service of the United States for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, performing camp services or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe. When any man or boy of African descent shall render any such service as mentioned in this act, he, his mother, and his wife and children shall be forever free. Ten millions of dollars are appropriated to carry this act into effect.

The House took up the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Bill, and agreed to the Senate amendments. So it stands passed.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STORM OF TUESDAY.—The high wind which preceded the rain on Tuesday afternoon, coming up so suddenly, was the occasion of some frightful and fatal scenes on the basin. At the time of the blow, several small row-boats, which are used for ferry passengers from the foot of Hughes street, Federal Hill, to the different wharves, were capsized, and their inmates precipitated into the water. The water being very rough, and the wind blowing almost a hurricane, it was with difficulty that any of the parties could be rescued, although boats put out from all directions for that purpose. One of the capsized boats contained a boy named Henry Smith and a woman, the latter of whom *manfully* sustained herself by clinging to the small craft, until a steam tug came to her assistance. The boy was also saved. A colored man, Dennis Johnson, a deck hand of the steamer Adelaide, of the Norfolk line, was drowned while returning from an errand to Federal Hill. Henry Hammel, the boy in charge of the boat, was rescued. The cause of the disasters to these boats was from the fact that all have large awnings rigged upon them, which, being permanent, resisted the passage of the wind and caused them to overturn. A narrow escape was made by a young man named Owens, and his sister, who accompanied an excursion of the Seventh Ward Sabbath School of Lee street to the Marine Hospital grounds, who subsequently amused themselves by rowing about in a small boat. The wind suddenly sprang up while they were thus engaged, and the boat was capsized. But for the assistance rendered by a young man named Nicholas Miller, they would both have been drowned. A sail boat, in which were four young men, Wm. Manly, John Morris, Charles Harris and John Wahns, was capsized off Fort McHenry, but they clung to the boat for about an hour, when the steam tug Hector rescued them. The boat Little John, containing Thomas Powell and three other persons, was also overturned, but the occupants were saved by a vessel coming up the bay. There were rumors of other casualties, but nothing further could be ascertained.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—Yesterday an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company was held at the office of the Company, on Baltimore street, between Frederick and Harrison streets, for the purpose of electing seven directors, in accordance with the provisions of the charter granted by the last Legislature, to manage the affairs of the Association for the ensuing twelve months. The election created considerable interest among the stockholders, although the proceedings were of the most harmonious character. The polls were kept open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., during which time twenty-one thousand four hundred shares of stock were represented. Henry Tyson, Esq., the President of the Company, presided at the meeting, who, after the election, announced the following gentlemen as Directors of the Company:—Henry Tyson, Thomas Whitridge, William Kennedy, Thomas M. Smith, Conrad S. Grove, Edward R. Edwards, William G. Crowell.

BOUNTY FOR MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday afternoon the First Branch City Council passed the ordinance appropriating the sum of $300,000 for bounties to Maryland volunteers who shall enlist in regiments now forming, or about to be formed, under the late call of the President. The volunteer, upon enlisting, is to receive $50 in cash from the City Register, and a check for $50, to be paid in monthly instalments of $10, either to the volunteer personally, or to his wife; and in case of death, after enlistment, to his widow, orphans or mother, as the case may be. The ordinance was passed by yeas 15, nays 2—two members being absent.

THE WEATHER.—Early yesterday morning the atmosphere was cool and pleasant, with a slight breeze from the southwest; but as the day advanced the wind lulled, and the air became oppressive. Like on the previous day, a storm came up about two o'clock, accompanied with thunder and lightning, but little rain. Between six and seven o'clock quite a hard shower of rain fell, rendering the air much cooler. At nine o'clock the indications were that we would have more showers. The thermometer at the NEWS SUNRAY office denoted:—

At 9 o'clock	85	"
" 12 "	83	"
" 6 "	83	"
" 9 "	79	"

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.—The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Central High School of Baltimore, Thomas D. Baird, Principal, will be held in the Holliday Street Theatre this morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. As the exercises are always interesting, no doubt a large audience will be in attendance. The accommodations of the Theatre are safe for the convenience of the audience. The public are invited to attend.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon, while the family of Mr. Jacob Sumwalt was at Druid Hill Park with a pic-nic party, the house No. 13 Townsend street, near Walsh, was forcibly entered by a burglar, who carried off a half-dozen silver teaspoons, three plated dessert-spoons, a plated butter-knife, a gold chain with medallion attached, three gold rings, a pair of ear-rings, and a gold breast-pin. The robbery was not known until the family returned in the evening, and in the meantime the thief had made good his escape.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—J. W. Wright, special policeman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, yesterday morning arrested Thomas Martin and William Stone upon the charge of being concerned in stealing a quantity of money and a pair of pistols from Turner Hall, on Pratt street, near Howard. They were on board of the Washington-bound train at the time of their arrest. Justice Shoemaker committed them to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THEFT OF A DRESS PATTERN.—Rosanna Helmsley, negress, was yesterday arrested by officer Richmond, charged with stealing a dress pattern, valued at $1, from Catherine Gould, negress. Justice Logan committed her to jail in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

USING TRESSONABLE LANGUAGE.—Mr. Francis S. Key was yesterday arrested by order of Lieutenant H. R. Gillingham, of the 1st Maryland regiment, upon the charge of using treasonable language. He was held for the action of the military authorities.

A PILFERER.—Officer Morgan yesterday arrested Henry Ryan, a small boy, charged with pilfering about the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot. He was sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Showacre.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Emily Thorne, we are glad to perceive, is making her power and superior artistic ability properly felt and appreciated. The fine audience which, despite the intense heat, she attracts, is, in itself, a practical evidence of popularity, which there is no gainsaying. But this result is flatteringly enhanced by the cordial praises which her elegant and highly effective delineations of character are winning. The role in which she is announced to appear this evening—that of Giralda, in Webster's comedy of *Which is my Husband*—will afford fine and free scope for the display of her versatility. Mr. Donaldson, a tight-rope performer, whose skill and intrepidity rivals the famous Blondin, will give a startling exhibition of his daring. The pantomime of *Pongo, the Ape*, concludes. An afternoon entertainment is announced for Saturday, consisting of performances on the tight-rope, by Donaldson, and a comic pantomime.

MELODEON.—Large crowds continue to visit this well conducted place of amusement. The performances of the Ravels elicit much applause from the audience, and it is well bestowed. The singing and dancing by the members of the company, and the music of Sandy Jamison, add much to the pleasures of a visit.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

(Regular Session.)

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

Mr. YOUNG presented the petition of John H. Plummer, School Commissioner, for an appropriation to improve Primary school-house on Aisquith street, near Fayette. Referred.

Mr. BARRON presented the petitions of John H. Sweeney and others, Lewis Turner and others, and Charles Brice and others, asking the issue of small notes by the city.

The ordinance to authorize the issue of certificates, in the name of the city of Baltimore, was, on motion of Mr. YOUNG, laid over.

Mr. SAUERWEIN offered a resolution asking the Board of School Commissioners to furnish the Branch with the amount expended for printing, from the 1st of January, 1861, and the names of the parties who have done the work.

Mr. HOOPER moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance to aid the completion of the Northern Central Railroad to tide-water was passed. Adopted.

Mr. NOBLE then offered several sections, as amendments, to the ordinance, which were adopted. One section requires the Northern Central Railroad to construct an additional track between Baltimore and the Relay House.

The ordinance to encourage the enlistment of volunteers, and making an appropriation as a bounty to such volunteers as are mustered into the service of the United States, was taken up, amended, debated and passed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Williams, Schwartze, Lamden, Crowley, Burke, Dukehart, Hooper, Streeter, Sauerwein, Duer, Sullivan, Barron, Kirkwood, Cromer, Miles—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Young and Norris—2.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. All the members present except the PRESIDENT.

Mr. JENKINS moved that Mr. ALRICKS take the chair, which was carried.

A resolution adverse to the petition of the Harbor Masters of Baltimore was received from the First Branch and adopted.

Mr. MARDEN called up the ordinance condemning and opening Walnut alley, which, after amendment, was passed.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge BOND.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

John Valles, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April, 1861. Verdict guilty, with a recommendation to the leniency of the Court. John Randolph Quinn for defence.

Thomas Johnson, negro, indicted for larceny.—Under *curia*.

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

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate has passed the most important act this session, being a bill calling all the militia into the field to put down the rebellion. It is doubly important, from the fact that all slaves, after its passage, who come within the lines of our army, are made free forever. An effort will be made to have it passed in the House to-morrow. The first section provides that, whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so mustered in shall continue to serve for the term specified, unless sooner discharged. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, the President is authorized to make all the necessary regulations, so as to include all able bodied men between 18 and 45, and the number shall be apportioned among the States according to their population. When so enrolled, they shall be organized in the mode prescribed for volunteers.

The second section authorizes the President to call one hundred thousand volunteers, as infantry, into the field, in addition to the number already authorized by law, for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged, and every soldier who shall enlist under this law shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service. All provisions of the law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be extended to embrace volunteers raised under the provisions of this section.

The third section authorizes the President to accept such number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry, now in the service, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers when mustered into service shall be on a footing with similar troops, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which is to be paid upon forming their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of the enlistment. Section fourth authorizes the appointment of a judge advocate general, with the pay of a colonel of cavalry, to whom all proceedings in court-martial shall be returned, and no sentence of death or imprisonment in a penitentiary shall be carried out without the approval of the President. Sections five and six authorize the judge advocate for each army, and section seven requires all battalions, officers, quartermasters, and adjutants of cavalry, exceeding the number authorized by law, and now in service, to be mustered out of service. Section eight authorizes the President to establish and organize an army at his discretion, and section nine regulates the staff of the commanders of army corps as follows:—One assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary, and one assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and three aids de-camp. Section ten regulates the number of officers of cavalry regiments. Section eleven authorizes the President to receive into service, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, performing camp service, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws as the President may prescribe; and section twelve enacts that whenever any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the Government, or adhered to their enemies, shall render any such service as enumerated in the section preceding, he, his mother, wife and children shall forever be free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and where such persons owe service to loyal masters, provision is made for compensation.

From the New York Express, July 15.

MR. CHARLES SUMNER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

This worthy gentleman, after doing all he could for ten or fifteen years past to break down the Constitution, and to break up the country—and, after succeeding in the seeds of excitement, disorder, and confusion, seemed to be for confining in some bastile, or for shooting or hanging such persons or proceeds as differ from him in opinion. Nevertheless, he is very earnest on the war. Let us suggest to him, then, that, as he is hale, hearty, healthy, in the prime of life, about 40 or 45, he should go into the field, himself—even at the head of a regiment of negroes, if he cannot raise the white men. His eloquence, oratory, fanfaronade, will pass well enough in the Senate, but not in the field. The field is full of the class of men he would send to the bastile—and he could show himself *for* the war, by going there himself.

REV. DR. LEIFCHILD.—Rev. Dr. Leifchild, the eminent Independent minister, has just died in England, in his eighty-second year. He was the first settled minister of Craven Chapel, London, and an English paper says of him:

"For many years scarcely even standing room could be obtained in the spacious edifice, and probably every Sunday evening his congregation numbered, if it did not exceed, from eighteen hundred to two thousand persons. Out of this congregation he was enabled to build up a church of regular communicants, for some years exceeding nine hundred persons. Over these he presided for more than twenty years. In such a position, and by his platform services, he became almost universally known to the religious communities, and the influence of his ministry has extended over an unusually wide area. The intelligence of his decease will therefore awaken a melancholy interest, not only at home and in the more immediate circle of his friends, but amongst those who have listened to his voice, perused his works, and are now in America, Canada, Australia, China and India, from all which countries he has at various times received intimations of undeceiving affection and remembrance. A man so extensively known, and moving in so large a sphere during a public life of above half a century, naturally became acquainted with many eminent and excellent contemporaries, nearly every one of whom he himself survived. We understand that Dr. Leifchild has left behind him notices, recollections, and letters of several of those eminent men, some of whom, as the celebrated Robert Hall, and John Forster, the essayist, were long his attached friends."

THE MAYFLOWER A SLAVER.—It may not be generally known to all the descendants of the Puritans that the bark Mayflower, which bore their ancestors to the rocky shore of Massachusetts, subsequently engaged in the slave trade. The venerable Nathaniel Hawthorne alludes to the circumstance in an article contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* for July in the following language:—There is an historical circumstance, known to few, that connects the children of the Puritans with these Africans or Virginia in a very singular way. They are our brethren, as being lineal descendants from the Mayflower, the fatal womb of which, in her first voyage, sent forth a band of Pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock, and, in a subsequent one, spawned slaves upon the Southern soil—a monstrous birth, but with which we have an instinctive sense of kindred, and so are stirred by an irresistible impulse to attempt their rescue, even at the cost of blood and ruin. The character of our sacred ship, I fear, may suffer a little by this revelation; but we must let her white progeny offset her dark one, and two such portents never sprung from an identical source before.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The St. Paul *Press* states that at or near Cold Spring, Minn., eighteen miles from St. Cloud, on the afternoon of the 1st inst., a severe storm passed over that region, during which a German farmer, his wife and a yoke of oxen were struck by lightning and all killed. They were plowing corn, the man holding the plow and the woman driving and leading the oxen by a rope. The man was first struck and killed, his clothes being torn to pieces; the lightning then passed along the plow beam, killing the oxen, and was conducted to the woman by the rope. She was knocked down, but got up and walked a few rods and fell dead. They leave six children.

A SCHOONER RECOVERED.—Schooner Nathaniel Chase, Captain Doane, from Newbern, North Carolina, 8 days, arrived at this port this morning.—Captured last August by the Confederates, and sunk in the Neuse river; and on the taking of Newbern, by General Burnside, was raised and delivered to her owners.—*New York Express.*

The injuries sustained by the Delaware and Hudson canal, during the 5th and 6th of June last, have been permanently repaired, and the navigation resumed. Boats are now passing through the Lackawaxen Suspension Aqueduct, which has been most substantially rebuilt.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot* says that apples are falling from the trees, just now, in great quantities. The prospect of a large crop, so promising a month or two ago, is rapidly diminishing. Some orchards are already divested of fruit.

The *Railroad Journal* estimates the value of railway inventions in the last forty years in this country alone to be twelve hundred million dollars. Yet the career of improvement seems as far as ever from having reached a limit.

The American Tract Society have undertaken a new branch of publishing. The managers have caused crackers to be baked, on each of which is stamped a text of Scripture.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1862.

STOCKS.—At the Stock Board to-day there was considerable activity. All sound dividend paying local securities were in demand, and prices had an upward tendency. In Government securities no transactions are reported. Both buyers and sellers named 103 for Maryland inscribed 6's of 1870, but lots not suiting, no transactions took place; for Missouri 6's 45¾ was bid. City stocks are on the rise, but we have no sales to report; for pleasure 6's 99¾ was present except the PRESIDENT.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. All the members present except the PRESIDENT.

Mr. JENKINS moved that Mr. ALRICKS take the chair, which was carried.

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Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senate has passed the most important act this session, being a bill calling all the militia into the field to put down the rebellion. It is doubly important, from the fact that all slaves, after its passage, who come within the lines of our army, are made free forever. An effort will be made to have it passed in the House to-morrow. The first section provides that, whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so mustered in shall continue to serve for the term specified, unless sooner discharged. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them, in the States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, the President is authorized to make all the necessary regulations, so as to include all able bodied men between 18 and 45, and the number shall be apportioned among the States according to their population. When so enrolled, they shall be organized in the mode prescribed for volunteers.

The second section authorizes the President to call one hundred thousand volunteers, as infantry, into the field, in addition to the number already authorized by law, for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged, and every soldier who shall enlist under this law shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service. All provisions of the law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be extended to embrace volunteers raised under the provisions of this section.

The third section authorizes the President to accept such number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry, now in the service, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. All volunteers when mustered into service shall be on a footing with similar troops, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which is to be paid upon forming their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of the enlistment. Section fourth authorizes the appointment of a judge advocate general, with the pay of a colonel of cavalry, to whom all proceedings in court-martial shall be returned, and no sentence of death or imprisonment in a penitentiary shall be carried out without the approval of the President. Sections five and six authorize the judge advocate for each army, and section seven requires all battalions, officers, quartermasters, and adjutants of cavalry, exceeding the number authorized by law, and now in service, to be mustered out of service. Section eight authorizes the President to establish and organize an army at his discretion, and section nine regulates the staff of the commanders of army corps as follows:—One assistant adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary, and one assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and three aids de-camp. Section ten regulates the number of officers of cavalry regiments. Section eleven authorizes the President to receive into service, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, performing camp service, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws as the President may prescribe; and section twelve enacts that whenever any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the Government, or adhered to their enemies, shall render any such service as enumerated in the section preceding, he, his mother, wife and children shall forever be free, any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and where such persons owe service to loyal masters, provision is made for compensation.

From the New York Express, July 15.

MR. CHARLES SUMNER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

This worthy gentleman, after doing all he could for ten or fifteen years past to break down the Constitution, and to break up the country—and, after succeeding in the seeds of excitement, disorder, and confusion, seemed to be for confining in some bastile, or for shooting or hanging such persons or proceeds as differ from him in opinion. Nevertheless, he is very earnest on the war. Let us suggest to him, then, that, as he is hale, hearty, healthy, in the prime of life, about 40 or 45, he should go into the field, himself—even at the head of a regiment of negroes, if he cannot raise the white men. His eloquence, oratory, fanfaronade, will pass well enough in the Senate, but not in the field. The field is full of the class of men he would send to the bastile—and he could show himself *for* the war, by going there himself.

REV. DR. LEIFCHILD.—Rev. Dr. Leifchild, the eminent Independent minister, has just died in England, in his eighty-second year. He was the first settled minister of Craven Chapel, London, and an English paper says of him:

"For many years scarcely even standing room could be obtained in the spacious edifice, and probably every Sunday evening his congregation numbered, if it did not exceed, from eighteen hundred to two thousand persons. Out of this congregation he was enabled to build up a church of regular communicants, for some years exceeding nine hundred persons. Over these he presided for more than twenty years. In such a position, and by his platform services, he became almost universally known to the religious communities, and the influence of his ministry has extended over an unusually wide area. The intelligence of his decease will therefore awaken a melancholy interest, not only at home and in the more immediate circle of his friends, but amongst those who have listened to his voice, perused his works, and are now in America, Canada, Australia, China and India, from all which countries he has at various times received intimations of undeceiving affection and remembrance. A man so extensively known, and moving in so large a sphere during a public life of above half a century, naturally became acquainted with many eminent and excellent contemporaries, nearly every one of whom he himself survived. We understand that Dr. Leifchild has left behind him notices, recollections, and letters of several of those eminent men, some of whom, as the celebrated Robert Hall, and John Forster, the essayist, were long his attached friends."

THE MAYFLOWER A SLAVER.—It may not be generally known to all the descendants of the Puritans that the bark Mayflower, which bore their ancestors to the rocky shore of Massachusetts, subsequently engaged in the slave trade. The venerable Nathaniel Hawthorne alludes to the circumstance in an article contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* for July in the following language:—There is an historical circumstance, known to few, that connects the children of the Puritans with these Africans or Virginia in a very singular way. They are our brethren, as being lineal descendants from the Mayflower, the fatal womb of which, in her first voyage, sent forth a band of Pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock, and, in a subsequent one, spawned slaves upon the Southern soil—a monstrous birth, but with which we have an instinctive sense of kindred, and so are stirred by an irresistible impulse to attempt their rescue, even at the cost of blood and ruin. The character of our sacred ship, I fear, may suffer a little by this revelation; but we must let her white progeny offset her dark one, and two such portents never sprung from an identical source before.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The St. Paul *Press* states that at or near Cold Spring, Minn., eighteen miles from St. Cloud, on the afternoon of the 1st inst., a severe storm passed over that region, during which a German farmer, his wife and a yoke of oxen were struck by lightning and all killed. They were plowing corn, the man holding the plow and the woman driving and leading the oxen by a rope. The man was first struck and killed, his clothes being torn to pieces; the lightning then passed along the plow beam, killing the oxen, and was conducted to the woman by the rope. She was knocked down, but got up and walked a few rods and fell dead. They leave six children.

A SCHOONER RECOVERED.—Schooner Nathaniel Chase, Captain Doane, from Newbern, North Carolina, 8 days, arrived at this port this morning.—Captured last August by the Confederates, and sunk in the Neuse river; and on the taking of Newbern, by General Burnside, was raised and delivered to her owners.—*New York Express.*

The injuries sustained by the Delaware and Hudson canal, during the 5th and 6th of June last, have been permanently repaired, and the navigation resumed. Boats are now passing through the Lackawaxen Suspension Aqueduct, which has been most substantially rebuilt.

The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Patriot* says that apples are falling from the trees, just now, in great quantities. The prospect of a large crop, so promising a month or two ago, is rapidly diminishing. Some orchards are already divested of fruit.

The *Railroad Journal* estimates the value of railway inventions in the last forty years in this country alone to be twelve hundred million dollars. Yet the career of improvement seems as far as ever from having reached a limit.

The American Tract Society have undertaken a new branch of publishing. The managers have caused crackers to be baked, on each of which is stamped a text of Scripture.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1862.

STOCKS.—At the Stock Board to-day there was considerable activity. All sound dividend paying local securities were in demand, and prices had an upward tendency. In Government securities no transactions are reported. Both buyers and sellers named 103 for Maryland inscribed 6's of 1870, but lots not suiting, no transactions took place; for Missouri 6's 45¾ was bid. City stocks are on the rise, but we have no sales to report; for pleasure 6's 99¾ was bid, 101 asked; for 1873 102 asked; 1875 102 bid, 103 asked; 1886 101 bid, 103 asked; for the old and new issue of 1890 102¾ bid, 103 asked; 81 was bid, 82 asked for City 5's 1838-70. There was some movement in Railway bonds—Northern Central 6's 1885 opened at 84¾, at which rate $500 were taken, but later $3,500 changed hands at 85; $4,000 Northern Central 6's 1875 sold at 90; the closing rates were for Baltimore and Ohio inscribed 6's 1867 97¾ bid, 100 asked; Northwestern Virginia 6's 1873, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 96 was bid; do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 92¾ bid, 95 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1875 90 asked; do. do. 1885 85¾ asked; Western Maryland 6's 1890 98 was asked. There was a sale of 200 shares Canton Company at $13¾, closing at $12¾ bid, $14¾ asked. Nothing doing in Railway shares—the closing rates were for Baltimore and Ohio 62¾ bid, 63¾ asked regular way, and for Northern Central $25 bid, $25¾ asked. In Bank stocks we notice a sale of 10 shares Bank of Baltimore at $92, 20 shares Maryland Fire Insurance Company also sold at $11. Quite a movement took place in Mining stocks. 1,600 shares Springfield sold at 2¾ cts.; 1,000 shares Baltimore and North Carolina at 25 cts., and 600 shares Gardner at $1. For Baltimore Gas Company $115 was bid, but no sellers appeared at this figure. Other stocks remain about the same as last quoted.

AMERICAN GOLD.—The rates for American gold still further advanced to-day. The only sale at the Stock Board was $1,000 at 117; at the close 116¾ was freely bid, but sellers were firm in demanding 117. At the first board in New