THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate met at nine o'clock this morning.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, entered his protest against the publication of any evidence taken before that committee, as was done yesterday by the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Chandler.) He doubted the policy or propriety of it, and did not wish to be considered responsible for it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably upon the bill to organize a bureau of migration.

Mr. COWAN called up the resolution for the payment of Wm. Patent, a clerk to the Senate.

Pending which the Senate, at half past 9 o'clock, on motion of Mr. GRIMES, went into executive session.

At half-past 1 o'clock the doors were again opened, when it was learned the hour of adjournment had been deferred until 2 o'clock.

[It is understood that some business of a legislative character was done before the doors were reopened, including the passage of the House bill to make postage stamps as currency, and prohibiting any bank or corporation from issuing any notes, token or device of less than one dollar.

[A message from the President of the United States was also received relative to the confiscation bill, which he signs, as modified. See House report.]

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, a committee of two on the part of the Senate was appointed to wait, with a like committee on the part of the House, on the President, and inform him of the readiness of Congress to adjourn.

Mr. RICE reported and called up House bill to indemnity certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred by them in the defence of the United States, and it was passed.

[It makes appropriation to pay to the Farmers' Bank of Delaware and Dover, and others, $13,000, expended in enrolling, clothing and subsisting Company D, and a like sum to the Bank of Smyrna and others, for the same in regard to Company H, of the 1st regiment Delaware Volunteers.]

The resolution from the House was passed making additional appropriations for the Indian Department.

The patent bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. HENDERSON, a resolution was unanimously adopted returning thanks to Hon. Mr. Foot, for the impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN here reported from the committee to wait on the President, that they had performed that duty, and that the President had informed them that he had no further communication to make.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* then announced that the hour (2 o'clock P. M.) had arrived at which this Congress was to stand adjourned. He delivered a neat valedictory, referring gratefully to the assistance members had given him in the discharge of his perplexing duties, and remarking that they separate at a time of trial, when fratricidal hands are raised against the country, expressed the hope that when they come together again, the country will be restored once more to peace, union and harmony. This was a consummation most devoutly to be wished, which should be borne constantly in mind, and to which all effort should be directed.—Wishing Senators a safe return home, Mr. Foot then announced the body adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing that on and after the 1st day of August next all postage and other United States stamps shall be received for all dues less than *five dollars*, and which may be exchanged for United States notes; no private corporation or bank shall make and issue any token, note or device for less than one dollar, to circulate as currency. Passed.

The House concurred in Senate's resolution to postpone the time for adjournment until 2 o'clock.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Considering the bill for "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and the joint resolution explanatory of said act, as being substantially one, I have approved and signed both.

Before I was informed of the resolution, I had prepared the draft of a message, stating objections to the bill becoming a law, a copy of which draft is herewith submitted.

July 17, 1862. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[COPY.]

Fellow-Citizens of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return to your honorable body, in which it originated, the bill for an act entitled "An act to suppress treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," together with my objections to its becoming a law.

There is much in the bill to which I perceive no objection. It is wholly prospective, and it touches neither person nor property of any loyal citizen—in which particular it is just and proper.

The first and second sections provide for the conviction and punishment of persons who shall be guilty of treason, and persons who shall "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 thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection."—By fair construction, persons within those sections are not punished without regular trials in duly constituted courts, under the forms and all the substantial provisions of law and of Constitution applicable to their several cases. To this I perceive no objection; especially as such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special provision for pardon and amnesty contained in this act.

It is also provided that the slaves of persons convicted under these sections shall be free. I think there is an unfortunate form of expression, rather than a substantial objection in this. It is startling to say that Congress can free a slave within a State, and yet if it were said the ownership of the slave had first been transferred to the nation, and Congress had then liberated him, the difficulty would at once vanish. And this is the real case. The traitor against the General Government forfeits his slave at least as justly as he does any other property; and he forfeits both to the Government against which he offends. The Government, so far as there can be ownership, thus owns the forfeited slaves, and the question for Congress in regard to them is, "shall they be made free or be sold to new masters?" I perceive no objection to Congress deciding in advance that they shall be free.

To the high honor of Kentucky, as I am informed, she is the owner of some slaves by *escheat*, and has sold none, but liberated all. I hope the same is true of some other States. Indeed I do not believe it will be physically possible for the General Government to return persons so circumstanced to actual slavery. I believe there would be no physical resistance to it, which could neither be turned aside by argument, nor driven away by force. In this view I have no objection to this feature of the bill. Another matter involved in these two sections, and running through other parts of the act, will be noticed hereafter.

I perceive no objections to the third and fourth sections.

So far as I wish to notice the fifth and sixth sections, they may be considered together. That the enforcement of these sections would do no injustice to the persons embraced within them, is clear. That those who make a causeless war should be compelled to pay the cost of it, is too obviously just to be called in question. To give Government protection to the property of persons who have abandoned it, and gone on a crusade to overthrow that same Government, is absurd, if considered in the mere light of justice. The severest justice may not always be the best policy. The principle of seizing and appropriating the property of the persons embraced within these sections is certainly not very objectionable, but a justly discriminating application of it would be very different, and, to a great extent, impossible. And would it not be wise to place a power of remission somewhere, so that these persons may know they have something to lose by persisting? I am not sure whether such power of remission is or is not within section thirteen. Without any special act of Congress, I think our military commanders, when, in military phrase, "they are within the enemy's country," should, in an orderly manner, seize and use whatever of real or personal property may be necessary or convenient for their commands—at the same time preserving, in some way, the evidence of what they do.

What I have said in regard to slaves while commenting on the first and second sections is applicable to the ninth, with the difference that no provision is made in the whole act for determining whether a particular individual slave does or does not fall within the classes defined in that section.—He is to be free upon certain conditions, but whether those conditions do or do not pertain to him, no mode of ascertaining is provided. This could be easily supplied.

To the tenth section I make no objection. The oath therein required seems to be proper; and the remainder of the section is substantially identical with a law already existing.

The eleventh section simply assumes to confer discretionary power upon the Executive. Without the law, I have no hesitation to go as far in the direction indicated as I may at any time deem expedient. And I am ready to say now, I think it is proper for our military commanders to employ, as laborers, as many persons of African descent as can be used to advantage.

The twelfth and thirteenth sections are something better than unobjectionable; and the fourteenth is entirely proper, if all other parts of the act shall stand.

That to which I chiefly object, pervades most part of the act, but more distinctly appears in the first, second, seventh, and eighth sections. It is the sum of those provisions which results in the divesting of title forever.

For the causes of treason and ingredients of treason, not amounting to the full crime, it declares forfeiture extending beyond the lives of the guilty parties; whereas the Constitution of the United States declares that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." True, there is to be no formal attainder in this case; still, I think the greater punishment cannot be constitutionally inflicted, in a different form, for the same offence.

With great respect I am constrained to say, I think this feature of the act is unconstitutional.—It would not be difficult to modify it.

I may remark that the provision of the Constitution, put in language borrowed from Great Britain, applies only in this country, as I understand, to real or landed estate.

Again, this act, *in rem.*, forfeits property for the ingredients of treason without a conviction of the supposed criminal or a personal hearing given him in any proceeding. That we may not touch property lying within our reach because we cannot give personal notice to an owner when absent endeavoring to destroy the Government is certainly satisfactory. Still the owner may not be thus engaged, and I think a reasonable time should be provided for such parties to appear and have personal hearings. Similar provisions are not uncommon in connection with proceedings *in rem.*

For the reasons stated, I return the bill to the House in which it originated.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The House, in accordance with a resolution from the Senate, at two o'clock, adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The 12th annual commencement of the Central High School was held yesterday morning at the Holliday Street Theatre. The day was quite pleasant, and therefore a very large audience was present, composed principally of ladies. The stage was occupied by the Board of School Commissioners, the members of the City Council, officers of the city corporation, and the graduating class. The Blues' Band, Professor Albert Holland, occupied the orchestra, and played some beautiful airs during the morning. The order of exercises was as follows: Prayer by the Rev. J. A. McCauley, which was followed by a short and elequent address by the Hon. C. I. L. Leary, chairman of the Committee of the Central High School. Then succeeded the following addresses by members of the graduating class, some of which received much applause from the audience, and evidenced high literary attainment:

Salutatory—Power of Habit—Alex. L. Sterk; Endurance—Samuel D. Helfrich; Our Country—William M. Caldwell; Heroism—William H. Hinks; Our Revolutionary Fathers—Ferdinand F. Dietsch; Honorary Oration—The Head and the Heart—Henry C. Towson; Extremes—John A. Shultz; Maryland—George E. Dowell; Valedictory—Growing Old—Wilmer L. Keller.

The Diplomas were then delivered by the Principal, Thomas D. Baird, Esq., to the following graduates:

John Frederic Appell, Henry Cookery Butler, William Mansfield Caldwell, Ferdinand Frederick Dietsch, George Edwin Dowell, Samuel Dutton Helfrich, William Henry Hinks, Wilmer Lansfield Keller, Albert Thomas King, Benjamin Franklin Left 3d, Charles Wesley Milburn, Summerfield Pearson, George Augustus Rich, William Cummins Rogers, John Augustus Shutz, John William Sills, Alexander Lamb Storke, Hugh Thomas Taggart, Henry Clay Towson, Robert Vinton Wallis, Samuel Eggleston Westerman, John Dallas Whittington.

The Peabody prizes were presented by George W. Dobbin, Esq., who prefaced their delivery by some very appropriate remarks to the following graduates: First Grade, of $100 each—Henry Clay Towson, Samuel Dutton Helfrich, Samuel Eggleston Westerman. Second Grade, of $50 each—William Lansfield Keller, Alexander Lamb Storke, John A. Shutze, Ferdinand F. Dietsch. After the distribution of the Peabody prizes, the Benediction was pronounced; and the large audience retired, much pleased with the exercises of the morning.

DISPLAYING A CONFEDERATE FLAG—ARREST.—Somewhat of an excitement was created yesterday afternoon on Baltimore street, in the vicinity of Gay street, by the appearance of two young women on a promenade, both having upon their dresses rosettes made of red and white silk, while one of them displayed a Confederate flag nearly a yard in length, waving it as she walked up the street. The police soon accosted them, and informing them that they were under arrest, escorted them to Marshal Van Nostrand's office, followed by a considerable crowd. Being presented to the Marshal, they were informed that they had violated the laws, when they both asserted that they had no idea that they were doing anything wrong. It appeared that the young women were sisters, daughters of Mr. John Gilpin, of Elkton, Md., and had arrived in Baltimore in the afternoon train, intending to return by the 5 o'clock cars. They were quite prepossessing in appearance, and attracted much attention while in charge of the officers on the street. After a proper examination of the case, the Marshal decided to release them on security to keep the peace, which was secured. After being disarmed, they proceeded, in company with some friends, to the depot, and left for home in the 7 o'clock cars.

SMALL NOTES.—Yesterday evening the First Branch City Council passed the ordinance submitted some days ago by Mr. Evans, of the Sixth Ward, authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness by the city of Baltimore. The commissioners appointed to sign the certificates are John Lee Chapman, Acting Mayor, and Samuel Maccubbin, City Comptroller. By the ordinance, any person presenting to the Register the certificates in sums of five dollars or upwards, will receive the amount in Baltimore City Bank notes. If the certificates are presented to the Register in sums of one hundred dollars or upwards that officer is authorized to issue city stock, leaving six per cent. interest for the amounts thus presented.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED ROBBERS.—Policeman Cadwalader, of the Western district, on Wednesday night arrested Henry Dougherty and James Jeffries upon the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the house of Mr. Jacob Sumwalt, on Townsend street on Wednesday. They were held for a further examination. In order to guard against the frequent robberies which are just now being perpetrated, persons leaving their houses unoccupied for an entire day should notify the policeman on the beat, so that he may pay particular attention to it. At a subsequent examination before Justice Hiss, Dougherty was discharged and Jeffries was committed, in default of bail, to answer the charge.

PIC-NICS.—Quite a number of the Sunday Schools attached to the several churches of the city, of various denominations, spent the day yesterday in pic-nic parties at some of the beautiful sites well calculated for the occasion, in the vicinity of the city. At Baker's woods the schools of the Charles street, the Jefferson street, and the Fairmount Station, passed the day very pleasantly, in a variety of rural sports. At Druid Hill Park some four or five schools passed the day. The school of St. Mark's Lutheran church were at the Park, and the scholars seemed to enjoy themselves amazingly.—The singing, under the direction of Dr. Kemp, was very creditable.

THE WEATHER.—Early yesterday morning the rays of the sun were quite oppressive, but about 7 o'clock the sky became clouded, and continued during most of the day. The air, however, was humid and sultry, and the clouds seemed to afford little relief. About 7 o'clock rain fell at intervals, and at 9 o'clock the clouds indicated more falling weather. The thermometer at the NEWS STREET office indicated—

At 9 o'clock	78 degrees.
" 12 "	83 "
" 3 "	80 "
" 6 "	82 "

RAILWAY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the City Passenger Railway Association, held at the Company's office, on Wednesday afternoon, Henry Tyson, Esq., was reelected President of the Company for the ensuing twelve months. Mr. Tyson's administration of the affairs of the road has been marked by a prudential economy which cannot but redound to the interest of the stockholders.

HURT BY A FALL.—John Street, near Fremont, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell from the front of his cart to the street. The cart, which was loaded with coke, passed over him, cutting his head and left foot quite severely. He was removed to his residence on Fayette street, near Amity, where Dr. Emerson attended him.

ARREST.—Mr. Richard S. Mercer was arrested yesterday morning at his residence on West river by a body of men from Annapolis. It is reported that Mr. Mercer had with him a pass from General Wool, of quite a late date, granting him permission to remain in Maryland without molestation.—It seems, however, that this was of no avail. No attention was paid to it, and Mr. Mercer was conveyed under guard to Annapolis.

SENT TO FORT MCHENRY.—Ellis McCleese was arrested about nine o'clock on Wednesday night, at the house of Mr. Monroe, on Hanover street, near Camden, charged with having just returned from Richmond. He was yesterday sent to Fort McHenry. Samuel Kroft was yesterday arrested in the Western section of the city upon the charge of being disloyal, and sent to Fort McHenry by Gen. Wool.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A little son of William P. Henderson, aged about six years, while engaged at play upon the steps of his father's house, No. 161 Hughes street, between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night, fell into the area. His face and head were badly bruised and his right arm was broken in two places. He was attended by Dr. Balizell.

GONE TO EUROPE.—Among the passengers on board the steamer Scotia, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, we notice the following Baltimoreans:—George Brown, George S. Brown, lady, child and nurse, Mrs. Riggs, Madam Touchard, Miss Kramer, and A. J. Albert.

THEFT.—Rebecca Matthews, negress, was yesterday before Justice Reid charged with stealing from Elizabeth Schmidt, a suit of lady's wearing apparel, valued at $30. She was committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Kate Conroy was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Logan for robbing her mother's drawer.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE—*Benefit of Mr. Donaldson.*—Mr. W. H. Donaldson, who as an acrobat, magician, performer upon the tight rope, and pantomimist, exhibits a proficiency and daring worthy of comparison with even the far-famed Ravels, claims to-night—what he abundantly merits—a benefit. The entertainment announced is highly attractive, comprising the *petite* comedy of *The Rival Pages*, and farce of *Stage Struck*, in both of which the accomplished Miss Emily Thorne (one of the best of English *coquettes* who have visited this country) will appear, and Gabriel Ravel's comic pantomime of the *Four Lovers*, the chief characters of which will be filled by Messrs. Donaldson and Harry Gilbert. Previous to the pantomime Mr. Donaldson will give his performances upon the tight rope, concluding with something in the gallery from the stage by that fragile bridge, carrying upon his shoulders a full-grown man. An afternoon performance, consisting of magical feats, daring achievements on the tight rope and a comic pantomime, will be given to-morrow by Messrs. Gilbert and Donaldson for the especial convenience of ladies and children.

THE MELODEON.—There seems to be no diminution in the crowds who attend this popular place of amusement. The performances of the Ravels, besides the entertainments given by the troupe of artistes of the establishment, are of the first order.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

(Regular Session.)

FIRST BRANCH.—In the absence of WM. S. CROWLEY, Esq., President *pro tem.*, JOHN DUKEHART, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. BARRON presented the petition of John J. Jacobs, asking the removal of a coal oil factory on the corner of Fremont and Russel streets. Referred.

A message was received from the Second Branch asking the return of the resolution to pay James Polk $8,000 for the purchase of Battery Square.—Concurred in.

Mr. HOOPES, from the joint special committee to whom was referred the communication of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, presented a report and resolution proposing to sell the stock held by the city, amounting to $17,148.06, in the sinking fund created to pay off the million loan made to the company by the corporation in 1856, for the purpose of relieving the pressing wants of the company. The resolution was read a second time and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Schwartze, Young, Evans, Crowley, Burke, Hoopes, Norris, Duer, Sullivan and Miles—11.

Nays—Messrs. Dukehart, Sauerwein, Barron, Kirkwood and Cromer—5.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on the Fire Department, submitted an ordinance to prevent the storage of coal oil, &c., within the city limits.

The ordinance to change the grade of Stricker street and Calhoun street at Baltimore street, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution making an appropriation to the Baltimore City Guard and the Union Guard, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution to have the shute on Jones' Falls at Lowe street enlarged, was taken up and passed.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution to change the grade of Ensor street at Hillen street. Referred.

The ordinance to authorize the issue of certificates in the name of the city of Baltimore, was taken up. The names of John Lee Chapman and Samuel Maccubbin were decided upon as the Commissioners to procure and sign the certificates.

Amendments were adopted requiring the Register to redeem such certificates in bankable money, when presented in sums of $5 or upwards, or convert them into 6 per cent. city stock, when presented in sums of $100 or upwards.

After a portion of the bill had been discussed Mr. SAUERWEIN moved to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—yeas 5, nays 11.

Mr. SAUERWEIN moved then to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 3, nays 13.

The question being taken on the passage of the ordinance, it was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Schwartze, Young, Evans, Crowley, Burke, Duer, Barron, Kirkwood and Miles—9.

Nays—Messrs. Williams, Dukehart, Hoopes, Norris, Sauerwein, Sullivan and Cromer—7.

Mr. SAUERWEIN then moved to change the title of the bill by striking out "City of Baltimore," and inserting "Corporation of Baltimore." Lost—yeas 6, nays 10.

A communication was received from the Treasurer of the Board of Police.

Mr. HOOPES offered a resolution appropriating $500 for the purpose of killing dogs. Adopted.

Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—Branch met. CHAS. J. BAKER, Esq., President in the Chair, and all the members present.

An ordinance in relation to the completion of the Canton connection of the Northern Central Railway, was received from the First Branch, read, amended, and laid on the table.

An ordinance to appropriate money for the encouragement of the enlistment of volunteers in Baltimore, was received from the First Branch, read and laid on the table.

Mr. GEORGE moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution proposing the purchase of certain property from Jam s Polk, for Battery Square, was rejected, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ALRICKS the resolution was so amended as to pay him $8,645.62, and as amended was adopted.

Adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Bond.

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

This Court was engaged yesterday with the following business:

Gregory Barrett pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting James J. Chalmers.

Josephine Lyon, negress, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, gave bail in the sum of $500.

In the case of John C. Ray, indicted for larceny, a plea of not guilty was confessed by the State.

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

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE—THE BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice's wedding lace consisted of a deep flounce of Honiton Guipure lace, composed of rose, myrtle, and orange blossoms, with a veil to correspond, and was furnished by Mrs. Clarke, of Margaret street, Cavendish Square. The design was chosen by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Various articles were furnished as gifts, as flowers; riding-habit; umbrellas and parasols; shoes and boots; hosiery and gloves; cutlery, &c., &c. Owing to the deep mourning the colored dresses were in the piece, and not made up.

The following articles of jewels and plate were presented on the occasion:

By the Queen—A very beautiful tiara of diamonds, composed of a rich bandeau, with foliage, spires, &c., from Messrs. Garrard, and a pearl and diamond brooch, with pearl pendant, from Messrs. Hancock's; the former designed and the latter chosen by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Jointly by the Queen and the Prince Consort—A set of three ornaments for the table, in silver, consisting of a candelabrum composed of a group of boy supporting branches for nine lights, and two being so arranged as to be substituted by baskets for flowers or fruit, if required.

By the Prince Consort—A cross, two brooches, and a pair of earrings, all in very fine opals and diamonds.

By the Prince of Wales—A parure of very fine sapphires and diamonds, consisting of a necklace and brooch, a pair of earrings and bracelets. From Messrs. Garrard.

By Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold—Three keep-rings, diamond, ruby, and emerald.

By Princess Helena, Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice—A locket and pair of earrings in turquoise and diamonds, a diamond rose sprig bouquet, which had belonged to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

By the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—A bracelet of gold, with diamonds and enamel snap, containing a painting of the Duke's eye.

By the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—A gold enamel tiara with emeralds.

By the eight bridesmaids to her Royal Highness—A magnificent tea and coffee service of silver gilt and embossed; each piece bearing the monogram of the donors.

By the Queen of Bavaria—A gold band bracelet, with emerald and diamond snap.

By Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—A bracelet, with circle of turquoise, and in the centre "A. E. I." in rubies, and a diamond horseshoe. From Hancock's.

By Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg and Gotha—A four-row garnet necklace and bracelets, with diamond and garnet snaps.

By the Empress of Russia—A bandeau of thirty-five collets of large fine diamonds.

By Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse—A large and very fine diamond stomacher.

By Prince Louis of Hesse—A pair of large and very fine top and drop earrings.

By Princess Anna and Prince Leopold—A blue enamel bracelet with three pearl and diamond stars.

From the Maharajah Duleep Singh—A magnificent white silk fan mounted in carved mother-of-pearl and gold sticks; the two outsides covered with pearls and emeralds, and Princess Alice's cipher in rubies and diamonds.

From the King of the Belgians—A diamond and emerald linked bracelet.

From the Grand Duchess Alexander of Russia—A gold heart-shaped locket, suspended by a gold chain; on one side the miniature of the Grand Duchess Alexander (Constantine) of Russia, set in diamonds, on the reverse the arms of the Grand Duchess.

From the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz—24 silver-gilt worked spoons, a pair of sugar tongs to match, and a sugar sifter.

From the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary—A pair of engraved crystal claret jugs, set in silver-gilt ornamental work.

From the King and Queen of Prussia—A gold bracelet, with a centre of sapphires and diamonds.

From the Crown Princess of Prussia—A handsome dressing-case with gold fittings.

From the Marquis of Bredalbane—An electric gold bracelet, the centre composed of diamonds and rubies, with a large South pearl in the centre.—Pendants to the bracelets of Scotch pearls and rubies to correspond.

From the Countess of Fife—A large silver-gilt engraved casket, four angels in the corners, on the top a large cairngorm from Brae Forest.

A Bible and Prayer-book bound in dark blue leather, with gold cypher and arms of Princess Alice, on each side two gilt clasps. The books enclosed in cases of ebony and ivory. The Bible, presented by the matrons, and the Prayer-book by the maidens of the United Kingdom.

In addition Princess Alice received other presents, ornamental and useful, beautiful china services from the members of the Royal Household, &c.

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.

From the New York Express, July 16.

In order to ascertain the impetus given to recruiting in this city, by the great demonstration of yesterday, our reporter this afternoon visited the principal offices in the city for the enrolment of volunteers. The result of his inquiries confirms a previous report that the portion of the population available for military duty will not enlist till the proposed bounty of $25 with a month's pay in advance, is forthcoming. All the recruiting officers with whom our reporter conversed, declared that recruiting has been all-ated in any way by the meeting of Tuesday, and that money alone could stimulate enlistments.

Capt. Griffin, who is in charge of a recruiting office in the Park of the 2d regiment of New York Light Artillery, reports that a large number of young men, who appeared anxious to volunteer, declared their intention of not enlisting till some proper provision is made for their families. Recruiting during this morning was as dull as previously at this office for this reason.

The office of the Phoenix regiment (Corcoran Zouaves), No. 544 Broadway, was next visited. Lieutenant Colonel M. D. Smith, of this corps, reports that the recruiting for this regiment which was previously very brisk, was very dull this morning. The corps has now 400 men in camp in East New York. Authority to raise this regiment has been given by the Governor of the State, and General Spinola, to whose brigade it will be attached.

At the offices of the Anthon Battalion, the McClellan Infantry, the Spinola Empire Brigade, and the New York Mounted Rifles, in Broadway, the officers declared that recruiting was very dull, as the applicants appeared inclined to wait until the proposed bounty of $25 from the city was forthcoming.

The officers in charge of the headquarters of the Steuben regiment, 163 Hester street, stated no recruits were enrolled this morning; and at the office of the Siegel Sharpshooters, Prince street, it was stated that recruiting was not brisk.

At the tent on Union Square, near the scene of demonstration of yesterday, the officer in charge enrolled seven recruits last evening.

LET THE LEGISLATURE BE CALLED TOGETHER.—While other States are preparing to offer additional inducements for enlistment, Pennsylvania appears to be taking no step which can lead to the same beneficial result. Governor Curtin, who must have returned from his recent visit to Washington well advised as to what was expected of the Commonwealth of which he is the Chief Executive, should, ere this, have issued a call for a special session of the Legislature. A handsome bounty offered by that body would tend greatly to stimulate enlistments, and as every day is important in the present condition of our army, it is to be hoped that he will no longer delay.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

From the Scientific American.

DEFECTS IN THE "MONITOR" AND "GALENA."

From an officer on board the Monitor we have received a letter from which we take the following extracts:

The present hot weather is making apparent some of the defects of our vessel. The principal one is the want of sufficient ventilation. It was supposed that the air forced into the engine room, taken in under the floors and admitted by means of registers into different parts of the vessel, would be sufficient, but it does not prove to be so. As long as the weather was cool it was well enough, but as soon as hot weather came on we found that the air in its passage through the fire room (where the thermometer ranges from 130° to 140°) becomes heated. The galley, if you remember, is in the fire room just behind the boilers, consequently the smoke, gas and effluvia arising from our culinary operations mingle with the current of heated air from the fire room and give it additional stench from the bilge water, as it passes under the floor of the vessel, before we get it for ventilating purposes.

But it is with the deck-lights and hatches closed, in an action, that we experience the greatest want of a pure, wholesome atmosphere and a more perfect ventilation. The draught at such a time, what little there is, is upward through the turret, which forms a sort of chimney for carrying off the noxious gases from below, so that the gunners therein, whose labors are severe, inhale the air that has not only taken the route I have described, but has been deprived of nearly all its oxygen by passing through nearly forty pairs of lungs on the berth deck before reaching them. All on board suffered severely from this cause in our late fight with the Richmond batteries.

Again, we find that the pilot-house is in the wrong place, as it prevents the boat from being fought head on, which is her best position, as her side armor and all that portion of her aft the turret would be much better protected.

We find, too, that our guns cannot be fired aft over the smoke hatches without endangering the boilers. This would suggest the expediency of having but one opening in the deck from the furnaces, which would allow the guns to be trained further aft.

The ports do not allow of sufficient elevation—only 5°.

All of these defects, with many smaller ones which exist, will be remedied, I am told, in the new vessels now building.

The severest blow we have yet received on the turret was at Fort Darling. It was from a solid ten-inch shot fired from a very heavy charge of powder from a distance of about eight hundred yards. It struck the turret very nearly perpendicular with its side, making an indentation of three-and-a-quarter inches, but without any visible fracture of the plates. On the inside, opposite the indentation, the plates were somewhat fractured.

The iron clad Galena was severely handled in this fight, the fire from the batteries being mostly concentrated upon her on finding that their shots were penetrating her sides. I am not positive that any shot passed entirely through her sides, but I saw where a ten-inch shot had gone through her port quarter, where her plating is two and a half inches thick with six inches of wood-backing, and after passing over her gun-deck had gone through the wood backing on the starboard quarter and crowded off the iron-plating.

Shells penetrated her side where it was of the thickness I have stated above, and exploded on her gun-deck, making terrible havoc among her crew. In two or three places, where her spar deck was struck by ricochet shot, the entire substance of the deck, both wood and iron, for the distance of three feet and the width of the shot, was crowded out, leaving a clear opening through to the space below. This deck, however, is ridiculously light, being made of two-inch plank, covered with two quarter-inch iron plates. As far as resistance to shot is concerned, she is a miserable failure.

PROPHECY AND FULFILMENT.

From the Newark Mercury.

That what has happened before Richmond was foreseen is well exhibited by an abstract from the letter of a distinguished officer dated near Richmond, June 22d. He says:

"Here we are again at a 'dead lock.' Mannassas over again. Both parties entrenched up to the eyes. Both waiting for something, unluckily our adversaries gaining two to our one. Our last chance to conquer Richmond—for Dame Fortune is resentful of slighted charms—was thrown away when our great battle of Fair Oaks was thrown away. We had tempted the enemy to attack us whilst divided by the Chickahominy. Fortunately he failed. The prestige, nearly lost to us by our delays since Williamsburg, was once more in our ascendency. It only required to put forth moral force and our military might, and Richmond would have been ours.

"But no! delay on delay; fortifications, as if we were beaten; met by stronger counter-fortifications, on points previously neglected; undue concentration of our troops on points already over manned met by a net-work enveloping of us by them; epidemics in our camps met by daring forays by them; the boasted influence of our reserve artillery respite to get up artillery of even greater calibre; the reliance of further troops from the North more than met by reinforcements of equal to one by their recalling troops from other points to one by their enemy show themselves so emboldened, that with the numbers crowding up around us, I am puzzled to divine the next act in the drama. It will be either another inexplicable evacuation or a suffocation of this army by the seizures of our communications when least expected.

"The danger is," he proceeds, "that the enemy having matured his plans and massed his troops, will find us in a position where disaster will be irretrievable. If I can trust myself with any of the ordinary signs of the times, concurrent testimony from widely separated sources, what I see before me, &c., &c., we are fearfully near this conjuncture. The enemy already outnumber us; our army is losing 1,500 men per day, sick, and many wounded in picket fights, and recruits from the North can hardly be expected for weeks, whilst in front of Washington the apparently more numerous forces of the North are nearly equalized. If Washington escape danger, at least she can spare us no troops with safety. The enemy wish us to attack. We are surrounded in front by a cordon of troops and forts. It is true, that they will fail if they attack us, but if they do not do that, *they will leave enough troops in our front, and, crossing the Chickahominy, cut us off from all our lines of communication and sustenance.*"

From the Providence Post.

THE RADICAL POLICY.

Nothing at present occurring in the military world, the more radical of the Republicans in and out of Congress have abandoned all expectation of restoring the Government. They have not for months aimed to accomplish this. They care nothing for the Constitution—nothing for anything, save to grab what they can get, and destroy everything else. They are trying to make the war a war of extermination, as against the white men of the South; and by every method in their power are encouraging a spirit of bitterness and hate which is more significant of outright barbarism than the civilization and refinement of which we have so loudly boasted. They encouraged the men of the border slave States to make immense sacrifices for the defence of the Union, and are now threatening them with the instant emancipation of their slaves if they will not at themselves inaugurate some more *gradual* system

Confiscation is meant only for these States, for here only can the law which has passed Congress ever be enforced. They know that these States are tied, hand and foot, and cannot resist their oppression. These are to be kept, though only in part protected against the ravages of the Confederates; while the cotton States are to be left out of the Union and punished. They are to be used, perhaps, as negro colonies; at least, nothing short of the actual extermination of the white race is now promised.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK PROBABLE.—The Albany *Argus* says:

To get recruits, we must either offer large bounties or resort to drafting. The counties have no power to raise or expend money for bounties, and the Legislature must either undertake the work of raising money, or authorise the Board of Supervisors to do so.

There has been too much of this already. The hundred thousand soldiers who have formed the quota of New York for the war, have come from the cities and the villages on the line of railroads. Whole districts of the State have been exempt from contribution of any kind. If we are to depend now upon votes of money by Boards of Supervisors, we will find that a large section of the State will selfishly hold back, and impose the whole burden upon their neighbors. Nothing is so unjust, so unequal, and so inadequate to the object, as the attempt of a few cities and counties to raise bounty funds for troops. If a dozen counties do it, and the rest omit it, then the recruiting will be confined to the former alone. We gather from the resolutions last night adopted, by the meeting over which Governor Morgan presided, that it is understood that an extra session of the Legislature is to be called. Probably one object is to authorize the issue of paper money of the smaller denominations, which are now forbidden.

GENERAL KEYES' OPINION OF COWARDS.—General Keyes, in his official report of the battle of Fair Oaks, says:—"I should be glad if the name of every individual who kept his place in the long struggle could be known. All those deserve praise and reward. On the other hand, the men who left the ranks and the field, and especially the officers who went away without orders, should be known and held up to scorn. In some of the retreating groups I discovered officers, and sometimes the officers were furthest in the rear. What hope can we have of the safety of the country, when even a few military officers turn their backs upon the enemy without orders? Such officers should be discharged and disgraced, and brave men advanced to their places. The task of reformation is not easy, because much true manliness has been suffocated in deluding theories, and the improvement will not be complete until valor is more esteemed, nor until we adopt as a maxim that to decorate a coward with shoulder-straps is to pave the road to a nation's ruin."

A cargo of coffee arrived at Quebec a few days since, direct from Rio de Janeiro. The Montreal *Leader*, alluding to the matter, says:—"Such incidents are, especially at the present moment, very interesting, as marking the general but sure progress of Canada from dependence on the market of the United States for its supply of foreign commodities.

HEALTH OF MR. VAN BUREN.—A special despatch, dated Kinderhook, New York, July 14th, reports that "Ex-President Martin Van Buren is very low today, from his sufferings under throat affection. His physicians say that he cannot long survive. He is insensible and unable to recognize friends and relatives."

The gross receipts of canal tolls at Buffalo, from the opening of the season to July 14th, amount to $1,024,369 44. For the corresponding period in 1861 they were $573,056 64. The receipts for the week ending July 14th, foot up $106,940 and for the corresponding week, last year, $39,654.

GOLD CHOP AI FIRE CRACKERS.

For sale, a fine assortment, which retailers can be supplied with at prices below jobbers' rates, if applied to immediately at No. 89 SOUTH GAY STREET. je23-tf

BOARD OF TRADE,

Committee of Arbitration for the month of July.

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

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, July 17, 1862.

STOCKS.—The Stock market still continues active, but owing to the high rates demanded the sales to-day have been rather light. In Government and State securities there is nothing whatever doing; for Maryland inscribed 6's 1870 103 was bid, and the same rate asked. There was nothing doing in City securities—the views of sellers being far in advance of the determination of buyers; for 6's 1890 102 was bid, 101 asked; for 6's 1870 102 was asked; do. 1873 100¾ bid, 102 asked; do. 1875 102¾ bid, and the same rate asked; do. 1886 101¾ bid, 102 asked, and for the old and new issue of 1890 102¾ bid, 103 asked. In Railway bonds we notice the sale of $2,500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 95, and $70 do. do. 1862 at 64, the former closing at 95 bid, 95¾ asked, and the latter at 64 bid; $1,000 Northern Central