NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington Off Cape Race.

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, June 6, 1862.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool May 28, via Queenstown 29th, was boarded at 7 P. M. off this point.

The City of Washington has 71 cabin and 664 steerage passengers.

The America arrived out on the 25th, and the Etna on the 28th.

The steamers Southwick and Gladiator, from Nassau, with cotton, turpentine, &c., had arrived at Liverpool.

The Sumter continued at Gibraltar and the Tuscarora at Algeciras.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The London *Morning Post* understands that the demand for the restitution of the Emily St. Pierre cannot be complied with, as municipal laws take no cognizance of the act of the three men who recaptured her as an offence, or recognizes it as an injury suffered by the belligerents. Had an American cruiser fallen in with the ship, she might have seized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant the English government in giving her up, and it is therefore bound to refuse compliance with the request.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the surrender of Norfolk, the destruction of the Merrimac, &c., says the conquest of the South, so far as the water is concerned, seems almost complete. On land, however, the *Times* says, it is premature to say the rebel power is altogether broken. It sees no signs of the end, and no indications as to what that end will be. The Southerners may be beaten in battle, but they have immense territories for retreat. The contest is virtually the whole world against the South, as the North is open to the ships of the world, while the South is completely shut out. The surprise is not that the confederates retreat, but that they make front at all.

The London *Times* thinks General Butler's rule at New Orleans is exceedingly severe and harsh, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade there valueless.

The London *Morning Post* is very bitter on General Butler's proclamation, and says that not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees. The *Post* says if Davis and Beauregard can inflict defeat on the federals the independence of the South will be achieved. If they are overcome, the South may be considered vanquished.

The London *Daily News* regards the abandonment of Norfolk and destruction of the Merrimac as of great importance, and that it proves the resignation by the Confederates of the contest at sea.

Two ships are up for New Orleans at Liverpool.

In the House of Lords Lord Brougham called attention to the omission of Porto Rico in the new slave trade treaty.

Earl Russell was unable to give explanations then, but said the American government was most anxious to cooperate for the suppression of the traffic, and that Porto Rico might afterwards be included.

Sir L. "Packegolle" had given notice in the Commons that he would call attention to the destruction of cotton at New Orleans, and the effect it might have on English manufacturers. At the same time, he would ask if the government intends to take steps for mediation.

Mr. Berkley brought forward his annual motion in favor of the ballot, which was carried by 83 to 50, amidst loud cheers. Leave was given to bring in a bill on the subject.

France.

The Paris *Patrie* denies the rumors that France intends to withdraw her Mexican expedition. It defends the course of France, and reproaches that of Spain and more moderate terms that of England.

General Guyon was created a Senator on returning from Rome.

It was rumored that Marshal Nell will go to Rome with full powers, political and military.

The *Journal de Rouen* announces the discovery of a common wild plant to enable the manufacturer to dispense with American cotton.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes, 70f. 75c.

It was reported that M. Thouvenel had sent a letter to the Papal government that France has no intention to make any change in the Roman question.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—MAY 27.

Consols closed at 93½ a 93⅝ for money.

Illinois Central shares 44½ a 43½ discount; Erie shares 33½ a 34½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 28.

Sales of two days 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices are firmer and one-eighth of a penny higher..

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market has an upward tendency, but is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—MAY 28.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and Bigland, Athya & Co. report flour dull and unchanged: American, 24s. a 30s. Wheat quiet and 1d. a 2d. lower, chiefly on the fine qualities: red Western and Southern, 9s. 6d. a 10s. 6d.; white do., 11s. a 11s. 6d. Corn unchanged and steady; mixed, 27s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—MAY 28.

Beef heavy and nominal. Pork nominal. Bacon very dull. Lard dull at 40s. a 43s. Tallow steady at 44s. a 45s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—MAY 28.

Ashes quiet, but firm, at 35s. 6d. a 36s. for pots. Sugar dull. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Rosin quiet: common, 13s. 9d. Spirits turpentine firm, but nominal, at 75s.

LONDON MARKETS—MAY 27.

Wheat heavy, and 1s. a 2s. lower. Flour inactive and 6d. a 1s. lower. Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee steady. Tea quiet, but steady. Rice tending downward. Tallow steady and unchanged. Spirits turpentine firm, at 73s. a 75s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, May 29, 1862.

Consols 93½ a 93⅝ for money. Illinois Central shares 45 a 44 discount. Erie shares 34.

LIVERPOOL, May 29, 1862.

Cotton—Sales in two days 18,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes firmer, but unchanged.

Breadstuffs firm, but quiet and unchanged

Provisions flat.

Shipping News.

Arr from New York 25th, Darmstadter Bank, at Cuxhaven; 24th, Amanda W, Beachy Head; 26th, Wis, at Gloucester. Sld for NYork 27th, Vrandine and Vanguard, at Liverpool.

Arr from NYork Annie Bowen, at Batavia; Mursaia at Helvoet, Bremen at Bremen.

Arr from Philadelphia, Mary Baker at Yonghal.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Barnard.

ACTION AGAINST THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

JUNE 6.—*William Coleman vs. the Second Avenue Railroad Company.*—This was a motion to amend plaintiff's complaint, by adding the name of Catharine Mulligan as administratrix of the estate of Richard T. Mulligan, as plaintiff in the action, which is brought to recover about $350,000 due the plaintiff for the sale of the franchise by the grantee to the defendants for the laying of their road in the Second avenue, &c. By consent of Mr. J. H. Platt, counsel for the defendants, and ex-Judges Edmonds and Thompson for plaintiff, the motion was granted.

NEW YORK CREMORNE GARDENS.—This elegant and splendidly decorated establishment was opened on Thursday evening for the first time, under very flattering auspices. The general opening is on Monday next. The gardens occupy the ground formerly held by the Palace Gardens, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and the new place of resort must become very popular. The decorations and embellishments are exquisite, and cannot be briefly described. Such an establishment has long been needed in this city, for in many respects it is equal to the London Cremorne Gardens. During the warm days and evenings of summer it will be frequented by thousands of our citizens. The colored lights which are scattered through the grounds, the beautiful Chinese pagoda in the centre, the parterre of flowers, the palace of music, the equestrian school, and all the other attractions with which it abounds, must tend greatly to the success of Nixon's new Cremorne Gardens. Mr. Nixon is a gentleman well known to our public, popular in every respect and worthy of their kind support. Let every one, then, take a look for themselves at his very beautiful Cremorne Gardens.

The Case of Judge Birch.

ST. LOUIS, June 6, 1862.

Judge Birch, who was arrested at Rolla a few days since for expressing disloyal sentiments, was released from arrest and paroled by the Provost Marshal yesterday, with the understanding, however, that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Tax Bill in the Senate, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX BILL BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day finally disposed of the Tax bill. It has passed, and been sent back to the House, where the Senate amendments will be, without delay, advanced to the stage in which it will become the subject of conference.

Mr. Fessenden made his closing argument to-day on the Tax bill. He properly gave prominence to the idea that, as in England such measures are controlled by the House of Commons, so in this country it was not legitimately within the province of the Senate to essentially change the character of the Tax bill as it came up from the popular branch. Hence his objections to the new systems of taxation that had been projected by Senators. It is due to Mr. Fessenden to say that he has brought keen legal and practical ability to the consideration of the subject; and it may be also said to his credit that he is especially restive under the whip and spur policy that Sumner and others have sought to inaugurate in the Senate.

Those interested in the House Tax bill, as it passed the Senate to-day, can form some idea of the changes made in it by the remark of a Senator this evening that the House will hardly be able to recognize its own offspring. The House will probably discuss and reject many of the Senate amendments. This will consume much time, notwithstanding the desire manifested that such a bill should speedily be passed.

THE RADICALS IN THE SENATE.

This day has been hurtful to the radical faction in the Senate. The fanatical demagogism which sought at the beginning of the session to inaugurate a legislative raid against the South, despite of constitutional barriers and of solemn compacts with national and conservative men) at the outset of the war, has been gradually growing so distasteful, not to say hateful, that it is now daily and hourly receiving mortifying checks. Thus Mr. Sumner, in his desire to get rid of a conservative vote in the Senate, has for days in succession sought to oust Mr. Stark, of Oregon, from his seat; but the precedent of expelling Senators who have been elevated to position by sovereign States is so dangerous that several republican Senators cannot be forced into premature partisan action upon so grave a matter. So Mr. Sumner has failed on this point.

It is pretty clear, too, that he is baulked by the President concerning Governor Stanly, for to-day he introduced resolutions, which, among other things, assailed the administration policy of appointing military governors in States. This would bring the appointment of Andrew Johnson into discredit. Besides, as the Secretary of War has informed the gentleman to-day, that action touching the course of Governor Stanly will be delayed until advices are received from him, it is fair to suppose that the telegrams hence to the New York radicals' organs, to the effect that the administration had rebuked that official, are not founded on reliable facts.

Again the fanatical element has been unhorsed by the refusal to tax slaves.

Several republican Senators have utterly refused to violate their oaths to support the constitution at the behest of empty demagogues. Mr. Cowan, in making a legal and constitutional argument upon the proposition to tax slaves, was coarsely insulted by Senator Wade, who spoke of him as a dog, and the champion of slavery and rebellion. Mr. Cowan declined to notice personal aspersion from that quarter, while the Senator was in disgrace by reason of an unsettled dispute with his colleague, Mr. Vallandigham. Mr. Cowan's reflections upon Senators who had sat under the teachings of Webster and Clay were specially galling to the radical faction. Mr. Wade resorted to the old and bold plea of the comparative youthfulness of Mr. Cowan, and his inexperience in the Senate. Mr. Cowan was thoroughly supported by Mr. Browning, and it was remarked by all capable auditors that the demagogues were utterly overthrown in the argument, as well as in that propriety and fitness that should attach to Senatorial discussion.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PLAN.

It is currently stated that but one member of the Cabinet is opposed to the President's policy of emancipation, with compensation and colonization of the blacks.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR STANLY, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Secretary Stanton, in response to an inquiry of the House, says explicitly that Governor Stanly has not been instructed by the government to prevent the education of children, white or black, in North Carolina; that the department has no official information that he has interfered to prevent the education of white or black children in that State; but a copy of the resolution of the House has been transmitted to him for report upon his action on the subject, which, when received, will be communicated to that body.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, TARIFF AND BANKRUPT BILLS.

The Pacific Railroad and General Bankrupt bills will probably be acted upon next in the Senate.

The Tariff bill will be presented to the House as soon as the Tax bill is out of the way.

The National Bank system will conclude the important measures pending, and will close the principal labors of the session.

THE EMANCIPATION AND CONFISCATION MEASURES.

The passage of the Emancipation bill, as modified, in connection with the confiscation measures, meets with less objection than formerly. The opponents of the measure are convinced that their efforts will avail nothing, and many who objected to it as impolitic have become converts to the opinion that the rebels deserve all the punishment that can in this way be inflicted upon them. Others, who contended against the bill, acquiesce now, with a desire to promote the removal of a cause of constant sectional irritation, destructive to public peace and national welfare.

THE PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS BY OUR TROOPS.

The evacuation of Fort Wright gives probability to the as yet unconfirmed report of the evacuation of Memphis by the rebels, thus restoring to the government the possession of the whole length of the Mississippi river. Arrangements will be made with all possible despatch to open the river for commercial intercourse between New Orleans and the loyal States, and to afford protection to commerce from rebel forays.

SPECULATIONS RESPECTING BEAUREGARD.

Persons from New Orleans who know General Beauregard, say that he is not the sort of man to give way to such frantic actions in view of reverses as has been attributed to him. As he has carried off all his great guns and munitions of war from Corinth, it will probably be found that he is in a fortified position in the direction of Grand Junction and Memphis. If so, our gunboats will find the latter place strongly fortified. The Secretary of the Navy does not share in the idea that the war is near its close, or that only iron vessels are hereafter to be serviceable.

COLONEL KENLY AT THE WAR OFFICE.

Colonel John R. Kenly, of the First Maryland regiment, the hero of Front Royal, arrived here to-day, accompanied by Governor Bradford, of Maryland, and Messrs. Schley and Shriver, of Frederick. They had an interview with the Secretary of War in reference to the prompt and special exchange of the men of the First Maryland regiment, taken prisoners by Jackson's army at Front Royal. The field officers and three privates of the regiment were the only men paroled. Colonel Kenly has a pistol wound and also a sabre cut in the head. He is still weak and suffering from these wounds, but is anxious to be exchanged and allowed to resume his place in the field at the head of his regiment, that has been tried in the hottest fire of an overwhelming force of the enemy. The Secretary of War thanked the Colonel warmly for the gallant conduct of himself and his command, and promised they should be exchanged as soon as possible. The President also received Colonel Kenly with marked kindness, and thanked him for his courageous defence of his post.

UNION SURGEONS RELEASED.

The rebel General Jackson released unconditionally Dr. Mitchell, of the First Maryland, and Dr. Stone, of the Second Massachusetts. Upon the report of this fact to Secretary Stanton he announced his intention to direct the unconditional release of all rebel surgeons in our possession as prisoners. This is a return to the usual practice of civilized warfare, which was first broken by the rebel leaders.

RETURN OF MR. ODELL.

Hon. M. F. Odell, who accompanied the House Naval Committee on its excursion to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, returned to-day. He remained at the White House to look after the wounded men of New York regiments.

PAYMENT OF RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR IN NEW YORK.

Instructions have been sent to Brigadier General Harvey Brown, No. 79 White street, New York, to muster for payment about fourteen hundred returned prisoners now arriving in that city from the Department of North Carolina. Payment will be made to these men as soon as the muster rolls can be completed. Such of these men as may have been exchanged will be granted leave of absence for twenty days. The remainder will be furloughed till exchanged or discharged. Those in the latter class will report their addresses to the Governors of their respective States at the end of each month, in order that they may be promptly notified should exchanges be made for them.

CONTRACT FOR IRON-CLAD SEAMEN.

In response to the advertisement made four months since by the Navy Department for proposals to construct iron-clad steamers for harbor and ocean service, there have been numerous offers for the former, but only two for the latter which came within the requirements. The department requires that the iron-clad steamers for ocean service shall make at least fifteen miles an hour. Some twelve or fifteen proposals have been made for this class of iron-clad steamers altogether, but the two cases referred to are all that will probably be accepted. The department will continue to receive proposals.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Allen A. Bradford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Colorado; Kirby Benedict as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for New Mexico, and Wm. McKinstry as Postmaster of Fredonia, N. Y.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The President has, among other nominations, sent to the Senate, which has not yet acted upon them, the following:—Benj. F. Whedden, of New Hampshire, as Minister to Hayti; Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois, as Minister to Spain, and Erastus D. Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as Minister to Venezuela.

A NAVAL OFFICER MISSING.

Captain James B. Hall, United States Navy, cannot be found by the Navy Department.

NEW MILITARY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

It is probable that a new and extensive camp of instruction will soon be established in the immediate vicinity of Annapolis, under the superintendence of Gen. Wool.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINT IN NEW YORK.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a resolution of the citizens of New York in favor of the establishment of a mint in that city.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

A committee of conference was appointed on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was returned from the House with amendments.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the official reports of operations on the Lower Mississippi, the capture of New Orleans, &c., was received.

ACCOUNTS OF THE MARSHALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how much of $72,672 paid to marshals in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30 was for personal service, and how much on other accounts, and the details of the accounts. He said there had been paid to Marshal Lamon, who was appointed in March, $22,054, and to Marshal Selden, before him, $50,000.

GENERAL HUNTER'S BLACK BRIGADE.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether Major General Hunter had been authorized by the department to muster a regiment of negroes or persons of African descent into the service of the United States; if a colonel and other officers had been appointed, and whether they have been armed and clothed at the expense of the United States. Laid over.

THE ACTION OF GOVERNOR STANLY, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following:—

Whereas, Edward Stanly, assuming to act under a letter from the Secretary of War, appointing him Military Governor of North Carolina, a post unknown to the constitution and laws, has undertaken by virtue of such military authority to surrender fugitive slaves, contrary to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress recently adopted; also to banish an American citizen, in violation of the personal right secured by the constitution; also to close schools maintained by the charity of good men for the education of colored children, in defiance of every principle of morals and religion, and degrading to our national character; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to cancel the letter of the Secretary of War under which the said Edward Stanly has assumed to act.

Objected to and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER also offered the following:—

Resolved, That any such letter assuming to create any person Military Governor of any State, is without sanction in the constitution and laws, and that its effect is to subordinate the civil to the military authority; that it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and is in derogation of the powers of Congress which, where a State government falls into the hands of traitors can be the only legitimate authority except martial law.

Laid over.

THE CASE OF SENATOR STARK.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Stark). Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 21.

THE TAX BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

At one o'clock the Tax bill was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., moved to reconsider the vote laying a tax on slaves. He said he did it at the request of others, and should vote against it.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would not be reconsidered. He referred to the proceedings of North Carolina taxing slaves, and he said there certainly was no constitutional objection against it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., thought the question of constitutionality was not settled, though the Senator from Massachusetts declared there was no constitutional objection.

Mr. SUMNER said if it was a capitation or poll tax he should regard it as unconstitutional; but as it was not a poll tax, he regarded it equally conceded that it was constitutional.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought such decidedly contrary to the constitution, and regarded it unwise at present, because, in fact, it will fall principally on your friends.

Mr. HALE contended that, practically, this was a tax on slaves, though perhaps called by another name, and no phraseology can cover it up from the common sense of the people. He quoted from Judge Story in regard to the capitation tax, and said he would not, even to reach his cherished object, violate the constitution. He entirely repudiated any idea that property can be held in man. He feared that the treatment of anti-slavery men in this country had made them resentful; but such feelings should be laid aside in legislating for the country.

Mr. WILMOT, (rep.) of Pa., contended that this tax was perfectly constitutional. It was not a capitation tax; but it proposes to tax the claim a master has to the services of slaves.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, thought it could not to be denied that there was a right of property in slaves in some States, in a qualified sense at least. There was doubt as to that, and also as to the constitutional right of taxation. He would willingly give the benefit of the doubt to the country and to the treasury, though he had no doubt as to the constitutional right to lay the tax.

Mr. BROWNING spoke against laying such a tax, as being a mere capitation tax and unconstitutional.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., claimed that a fair construction of the constitution was clearly against the proposed tax. It was perfectly evident that the framers of the constitution intended to prohibit just such a tax as is now proposed to be laid, and it seemed to him no true Union man would try to avoid the spirit and intent of the constitution. The very men who propose to lay this tax on slaves would, with their other hand, free all the slaves of rebels, and thus destroy the very source of revenue which they propose to collect. But he was sorry to say he was obliged to come to the conclusion that $2 per head was not the real reason for the measure. It might be said he was reproaching the Senate. Well, he intended to do so. It might be said he intended to lecture the Senate. If he thought they deserved it, by passing acts which were calculated to trample on the constitution, he would do so. It might be said he was dogmatic. Well, he intended to be dogmatic.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, in his seat—All but the "matic."

Mr. COWAN—When that Senator settles a little account which he has with his colleague in the other House, I presume it will be time enough for me to pay attention to that kind of remark. Till then he must excuse me. When he said he intended to be dogmatic, he meant that he intended to express his own opinion firmly, as he had a right to.

Mr. WADE did not see any use of the Senator getting up and declaring his especial devotion to the constitution. He was willing to listen to argument but he would not allow any man by implication to reproach him with perjury. What right has the Senator from Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate and reproach the Senate? Who was he, and where did he come from? Who ever heard of him? Yet he has the presumption to come here and lecture the Senate. He was willing to be criticised; but he wanted it done by somebody with some authority. He would rather be lectured by any body else than the Senator from Pennsylvania. That Senator had a perfect right to be a mere advocate and watch dog of traitors in the field; but he did not come here from the wilds of Pennsylvania to lecture the Senate. What vote had he ever given here but as an advocate of traitors on all occasions? Let him not rise and assume to correct the Senate. Mr. Wade contended that this was simply a proposition to tax the owners of what they claimed as valuable property, and was constitutional, and would not injure men of the border States. The loyal men of the border States are not slaveholders—not one in twenty.

Mr. COWAN said he might be a very humble individual, and might be inexperienced and unknown, but he was here as the representative of Pennsylvania. He represented three millions of people, and he was not going to apologize for his people for his inexperience or his youth. He never understood that age and long services here would satisfy folly, or give character to billingsgate, which might be learned of fish women. He would leave his past history to those curious to inquire, and if the Senator who made the unwarrantable attack on him can reconcile his conduct to his own conscience and sense of propriety, he (Mr. Cowan) was willing to leave the matter. He (Mr. Cowan) had made an argument; whether good or bad, it is not of consequence. The Senator from Ohio made a low, vulgar ejaculation, to which he (Mr. Cowan) replied. Did the Senator from Ohio answer the argument when he indulged in a half hour tirade, charging him (Mr. Cowan) with being a watch dog of slavery, and a hundred other equally unjust things? He was here as a representative of Pennsylvania to preserve the constitution and restore the Union. If he had to defend himself in that duty from unjust attacks, and resist projects which he considered wrong, he had nothing to regret.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on the reconsideration of the vote taxing slaves, which was carried, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Wilkey and Wright—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilmot—13.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment proposing a tax on persons claiming the service or labor of slaves two dollars each for every person so claimed.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., moved to amend so as to except those under ten years and over sixty-five. Adopted.

The amendment was then rejected as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Ind., Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Mass., Wright—23.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., spoke at some length in favor of the passage of the Tax bill. He would not pretend it was perfect in all its provisions, but this was a new subject in this country, and we have no experience in these matters. This bill was the result of a vast deal of labor and research, and the imperfections which it undoubtedly has should be borne charitably. In referring to the necessity of a Tax bill, he estimated the debt of the government at seven hundred millions at the end of the fiscal year, and that the yearly regular expenses must be greatly increased hereafter, as we must have a larger standing army and a larger navy.

The Tax bill was passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Ind., Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Rice, Simmons, Stark, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass., Wright—37.

NAY—Mr Powell—1.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Henderson, Kennedy, Lane of Kansas, Pearce, Saulsbury, Sherman, Thomson, Wilkinson, and Wilson of Mo.—10.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently

Adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1862.

The House is engaged on private bills.

The House went into committee.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., spoke on donating lands to the several States for establishing agricultural colleges. He appealed to gentlemen to vote upon the merits of the bill heretofore introduced by him. Its passage would have the effect of strengthening the republic, wronging nobody and proving a blessing to the entire people for ages to come. Among the branches of education proposed is military instruction. He showed at length the advantages of the system which would afford an opportunity for education accompanied by love for useful labor.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, in the course of his speech, said while he was anxious to believe the President right, he was against an ambiguous policy as to those who control the House. They have the activity of destruction, but not the genius to build up. Salvation is not in their line. The danger was from an alliance between the republican and abolitionists, whose war on slavery, in defiance of the constitution, becomes a crime. He condemned at length the emancipation and confiscation of slaves, remarking that the only safety to the country is in moderate and not in vindictive counsels.

Mr. NOBLE, (opp.) of Ohio, argued that the national government, being of limited and defined powers, conferred upon it by the individual States, has no right to interfere with their local institutions, slavery included. There was no way under the constitution of dispensing with it. That was left with the States in which it existed. He insisted that a departure from its principles had always engendered sectional strife.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

General Fremont's Forces at Mount Jackson—Their Pursuit of the Rebels Stopped by the Flood—Four Hundred Prisoners Captured—Seizure of Breadstuffs, &c.

FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, MOUNT JACKSON, VA., June 6, 1862.

Further pursuit of Jackson has been impossible today, owing to the sudden rise of the Shenandoah river.

A pontoon bridge, replacing the bridge burnt by the rebels, was completed and part of General Fremont's force crossed this morning.

It rained hard all night and day, and the river began to rise very rapidly, and rose twelve feet in four hours, bringing down great quantities of driftwood and heavy timber, which finally parted the bridge in the middle. The material was all saved, and no accidents occurred.

Four hundred prisoners have been taken.

FRONT ROYAL, June 6, 1862.

Captain Sanderson, Chief Commissary, has taken possession of all the flour mills in the valley, together with the grain and flour on hand.

Safeguards have been granted by the Commanding General to all families who request them, without respect to their loyalty or disloyalty, and the soldier who violates them will do so under the penalty of being immediately shot.

The weather is still unsettled, and the roads almost impassable. Both branches of the Shenandoah are still rising.

City Intelligence.

REGATTA AT HARLEM.—An interesting sail and rowboat race came off from the foot of 114th street, East river, yesterday. The sailing boats entered were the Andrew R. Jackson, 15 feet 1¼ inches in length; the Sarah, 14 feet 5½ inches, and the Ella, 14 feet 5 inches, two cat rigged and one jib and mainsail. The distance sailed was ten miles, three hours being allowed; but owing to the boats not going over the course in proper time, they will have to contest their relative abilities again this afternoon. Two rowboats were entered for the race, the John Decker, called after the Engineer of the Fire Department, and rowed by James Biglow and D. B. Leary, and the Dick Jackson, rowed by John Biglow and John B. Acker, both 17 feet in length. The distance was set down at five miles, the race being won by the Dick Jackson, she coming in but a few yards ahead of her opponent.

THE CARSON-WATROUS AFFAIR.—We understand that Major Watrous has now quite recovered from the effects of the late pistol shot wound he received at the hands of Carson, and as the weather improves will be able to ride out. It is thought by Carson's friends that the matter will not come before the authorities for adjudication, but will be settled privately. In this event Watrous will not appear against his assailant. Young Watrous is still attending his father at his residence. It is alleged that further disclosures made in this affair, and of a very racy nature, is the reason for not wishing the matter carried to court.

DEATH OF MR. T. B. SATTERTHWAITE.—Mr. T. B. Satterthwaite, a well known New York merchant, died yesterday morning at his residence at Clifton, Staten Island. Mr. S. was the oldest member of the Board of Underwriters, having been President of that body for some time previous to his death, besides being President of the New York Mutual Insurance Company.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL RIKER.—The remains of this gallant officer arrived in this city last Thursday, and are now in charge of an undertaker in the Bowery. The body was brought on here from Virginia in charge of Quartermaster Yates and Lieutenants Rice and Bradley. The public funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from the City Hall, where the remains will lie in state between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., in the Governor's room. The Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, and such members of the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh regiments as are at present in the city, will act as a military escort.

SERGEANT TABER, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.—Sergeant James A. Taber, of the Twenty-second regiment New York State Militia, who, it will be recollected, was brutally assaulted in the streets of Baltimore on Monday last by three ruffians, has recovered sufficiently from his injuries to return home, and is expected here shortly.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

TROTTING.—Friday, June 6, 1862, match $1,000, two mile heats, in harness.

D. Pfifer named b. m. Kitty Wink 1 1
H. Woodruff named g. m. Lady Suffolk 2 2

TIME.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile	2:42	2:40
Second mile	2:46	2:42¾
Total	5:28	5:22¾

Between two and three hundred gentlemen and about half a dozen ladies visited the Fashion Pleasure Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the trotting match between Kitty Wink and Lady Suffolk, for $1,000, two mile heats, in harness. The weather was delightful and the track in beautiful condition. The above named mares trotted mile heats about a week since for $1,000, in which Lady Suffolk was winner; but yesterday Kitty Wink won, which makes the game a stand off between the owners of the nags. They are very evenly matched in point of speed, and the one in the best condition will be likely to prove victorious in any race that may be made between them. In the first race they were both out of fix; and, although neither of them was perfectly well yesterday, Kitty Wink was in the best trim for the contest. She took the lead at the start, and was never headed during the first heat, going the first quarter in forty seconds, the half in 1:20½, the first mile in 2:42, and the second mile in 2:46, making the heat in 5:28. In the second heat Kitty took the lead again, but after going three-quarters of a mile was passed by Suffolk, who crossed the score on the first mile a length ahead in 2:40, and continued in front to within a few yards of the half mile pole, where Kitty broke up, and after a few jumps, regaining her trot, soon overtook the gray mare, passed her, and came home a winner by half a dozen lengths, making the last mile in 2:42¾, and the heat in 5:22¾.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers—Colonel Corcoran and Other Prisoners Not Yet Exchanged, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5, 1862.

The first boat load of wounded from the recent battle near Richmond arrived on Tuesday in the steamer State of Maine.

The steamer Mystic arrived this morning with two hundred and forty-one prisoners, recently captured by Gen. McClellan, including eleven officers.

The British sloop-of-war Racer sailed this morning.

The hulks used as store and hospital ships, which were towed down outside of the Point when fears of the Merrimac were uppermost in the minds of our naval commanders here, were towed up again to-day, and resumed their old anchorage ground in the roads.

Newport's News has been abandoned as a military post, and the ordnance stores are being removed to the fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6—5.30 P. M.

The Massachusetts, which went up James river on Sunday night last, with privateersmen to be exchanged for Colonel Corcoran and others, held as their hostages, returned this morning, bringing back the privateersmen with her. General Huger promised, on behalf of his government, that the hostages would be exchanged for the privateersmen. Acting upon this intimation, the privateers were sent up, and on their arrival at City Point trains of cars came down from Petersburg, with a flag of truce, to receive them. The expected hostages not being on board, however, the privateersmen were not given up, but a communication was sent to the rebel government asking an explanation. Answer came back to the effect that Gen. Huger exceeded his authority, and that further conference would be necessary before the exchange could be completed. It was immediately replied by the flag of truce boat that they would remain at City Point a reasonable time, in order for the proposed further conference. This was sent to the War department at Richmond, and an immediate answer promised the Massachusetts. The M. waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat ashore and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down the river.

During her stay at City Point some of the privateersmen were very indignant at the delay which they were obliged to submit to, and the intention was secretly expressed to seize the boat on the passage down. Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Colonel Whipple, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT STORM.

The Flood in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

EASTON, Pa., June 6, 1862.

Fearful accounts of damages have been received from Mauch Chunk and vicinity. The dam there, and dams at two other places, were swept away. Many houses were washed away. The railroad bridge is also gone. Canal navigation is suspended for the season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks. The whole town of Westport is washed away. There are but three houses left out of about three hundred. The loss of life has been terrible.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

The Delaware and Lehigh are falling rapidly. They have already receded twelve feet. The Lehigh Valley Railroad is very badly torn up. The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad will be repaired in a few days. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be running in about a week. A part of the basin of the Delaware Canal here has been washed out, and two breaks are reported in the first level.

The lower gates of the outlet lock are gone. The damage at Glendon is very great. The furnaces are all chilled. The lumbermen are heavy losers. Millions of feet of sawed lumber and thousands of logs have been carried away. The number of persons drowned is not ascertained. The list will be fearful.

Regimental Colors for the Enfans Perdus.

LETTER FROM COLONEL CONFORT.

We have received the following communication from Colonel Confort, acknowledging the presentation of a stand of regimental colors from the city of New York:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS ENFANS PERDUS, INDEPENDENT REG'T LIGHT INFANTRY, YORKTOWN, VA.

SIR—I solicit space in your valuable columns to express for myself, the officers and men of my regiment, our cordial thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and Council of the city of New York for their presentation to us of a regimental color. Independently of its intrinsic worth as an excellent specimen of art, the source from which it has been received renders it specially valuable, and the honorable donors may rest assured that their elegant gift will be treasured by us most carefully, though it shall never be laggard when an advance is to be made. On it is inscribed the sentence "Victory or Death." And as an old soldier who has seen the sternest phrase of war for above nineteen years, I may, I hope, be permitted to say that these words are not to be considered as mere boast, but that all the brave men whose fortune it is mine to command consider it as their expression, the fulfilment of which they are bound in honor to ensure.

I feel assured that General McClellan will consider the gracious courtesy of the city of New York towards us as a proof of their continued confidence in him as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, since my regiment has been raised and organized at his special request and with his particular supervision, and I hope that in a few days I shall receive his commands to raise our glorious flag on the walls of Richmond. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX CONFORT,
Colonel Commanding Enfans Perdus regiment.

Colonel Confort takes this opportunity, afforded him by his acknowledgment of his obligations to the city of New York