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THE SUN.

VOL. XLIX.—NO. 45.] BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1861. [PRICE ONE CENT.

CASH PRICES FOR ADVERTISING IN THE BALTIMORE SUN.

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1 do. 2 days	0 75	1 do. 3 months	7 00
1 do. 3 days	1 00	1 do. 6 months	10 00
1 do. 1 week	1 75	1 do. 9 months	12 00
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Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.

Latest from Old Point and Fortress Monroe—Attack on Sewell's Point.

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Pierson, arrived this morning from Old Point, and brought up a number of military passengers.

On Tuesday the Sawyer gun on the Rip Raps was operated against the Sewell's Point battery, but without any injurious effect, as far as could be ascertained. A considerable number of shot and shell were thrown, and some of them are said, by persons who witnessed the attack, to have passed a quarter of a mile beyond the point, demonstrating that the range of the gun is effective for nearly four miles.

There has as yet been no movement of the troops from Hampton, while the force of the Confederates between Great Bethel and Yorktown is said to have been considerably increased.

So far as could be learned, no further steps have been taken towards a movement upon Norfolk by land.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—Gen. Butler is to-day on the Rip-Raps experimenting with Sawyer's, James' and Hutchkiss' shells upon the battery of Sewell's Point. Some experiments with the last yesterday were pronounced remarkable by Lieut. Baylor, who has the charge of the ordnance department in the absence of Capt. Dyer. The further trial to-day is to test the three varieties with the view of at once adopting the most effective. A large company went over to the Rip-Raps with the General, and the scene from the ramparts of Monroe is very animated.

Several shots are said to have been fired this morning from a new Confederate battery nearly opposite the Rip-Raps, but nothing definite is known concerning the position of their entrenchment.

Our troops are hard at work entrenching themselves outside of Hampton. The bridge across Hampton creek will be completed in a few days. The telegraph wire is also erected nearly all the way to Newport News.

The Cumberland and Susquehanna sailed this morning, the former for Boston and the latter southward. The Quaker City accompanied them to sea.

The Late Skirmish near Romney, Va.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A correspondent at Romney, Va., who participated in the late skirmish near that place, takes exception to the official (Federal) report of Colonel Wallace, and therefore sends us an account of what transpired from his own knowledge. After stating that the skirmish took place on the 26th ult., on Kelly's Island, his account proceeds as follows:

It appears that Lieutenant Richard Ashby, of the Virginians, was scouting with some six men, and being attacked by the enemy, thirteen or fourteen in number, formed his men near a culvert under the railroad, where they fought with gallantry, mortally wounding Captain Hays, of the Federal forces, and severely, if not fatally wounding two others.—Mr. Ashby and three of his men sustained the fight until he was knocked down with a clubbed rifle, and being severely wounded, was left for dead, when his men retired. Mr. Ashby has some ten wounds upon his person, having been bayoneted while down, and otherwise maltreated.

This fight occurred about 3 o'clock P. M., three-quarters of a mile from Kelly's Island. In the meantime Captain Turner Ashby, hearing that the enemy had been near Frankport, started in pursuit with eleven men, reaching the Potomac about four o'clock P. M., and passing through a culvert under the railroad, reached the Potomac, when he was fired upon by the enemy, concealed in a dense thicket upon the island, his uniform, a long black plume, rendering him a conspicuous mark.

Knowing only that the enemy was in front, without waiting to ascertain their number, he ordered his men to charge, and leading the way, his small party was soon in the thicket, from which the Federalists fled, leaving one mortally wounded behind. Having heard that the enemy had returned with reinforcements, I was ordered forward to the Island with 20 mounted men, which we reached at 12 o'clock at night, but finding no enemy, we gathered together all the horses we could find, eight in number, two rifles, four Lincoln revolvers, some coats, hats, &c., together with the wounded man they left in their trepidation, and brought them off. Capt. Ashby lost two men killed: Dr. Orinton, of your city, and a gentleman named Foley, from Fairfax Court House, Va., and one man wounded. As to Colonel Wallace's official report of the wounded man being murdered by us, it may go for what it is worth. I made one of my men give him a blanket, and afterwards I gave him my own. He received the same medical attendance Mr. Ashby received, but it was impossible for him to survive. He was wounded in two places, through the abdomen and in the right leg. His name was John Hollenback. Captain Ashby had nine men in the fight; one was wounded across the river, and one had no arms, making the eleven we started with. What the force of the enemy was I am not able to say, but this I do say: ten men should have held the place against fifty. S. D. T.

Details from Washington.

The news by last night's train from Washington was not of much importance.

THE HON. HENRY MAY.

The Star, speaking of the visit of this gentleman to Richmond, says:

It is understood that he *did* apply to the President to be authorized to carry some expression from the government here to the Confederate authorities in Richmond, concerning the affair of the times, and was promptly given to understand that the government had no propositions whatever, or even suggestions to make, and would grant him no pass as an envoy or messenger from Washington to Richmond. He *did*, however, obtain a pass as a private citizen, traveling upon his own business, to go beyond the lines of the forces of the United States.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AT GREAT FALLS.

Great Falls of the Potomac, July 9, 9 P. M.—Yesterday there was considerable skirmishing between the pickets of our two companies here, under Major Chandler, and those of the Confederates just over the river, by which four of the latter were certainly killed and two wounded. The enemy appear to be throwing up a battery on the other side here.

NAVY-YARD MATTERS.

The gunboat Yankee went down the river at six o'clock yesterday evening, it is supposed to join the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake bay, under Commander Craven. The steamers Baltimore and Philadelphia this morning took a regiment of troops to Alexandria from Sixth street wharf.

Hands are busily engaged all this morning in loading the steamer Mount Vernon with fixed ammunition of all kinds, to the amount of about fifty tons, including grape, shrapnel, shell and canister. She goes down to Fortress Monroe this afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS.

About 200 U. S. cavalry arrived in Washington last evening, from Carlisle barracks, and went into quarters near the Park Hotel, Seventh street, where they remain awaiting orders. They all come mounted on fine horses, and ready to go into the field at a moment's notification. The same train brought a large number of horses for cavalry and baggage train purposes.

ANOTHER ARREST.

This morning Mr. George G. Gaither was arrested as a spy, at the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Gaither took his arrest very quietly, assuring Justice Donn that he would have no difficulty in proving his loyalty. From his own statement, and papers found in his possession, as well as the statement of Mr. Lamb, the landlord of the St. Charles, who has known him for several years, it seems that he is a firm Union man, and has recently arrived from Richmond, where he was arrested by the Confederates. What evidence there is against him is not yet known.

AFFAIRS AT MARTINSBURG, VA.

We take the following from a letter dated Martinsburg, Va., July 8:

This afternoon Capt. Girard, company F, 7th regiment, went out with fifteen men, upon picket duty, and surprised and captured three Virginia dragoons and four horses.

The guard-house is rapidly filling up with prisoners, and before long it will become necessary either to send some of them away or provide more commodious quarters. The prisoners of war from this division will be sent to Fort Delaware.

The brigade under Col. Stone arrived this morning. It embraces the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, 9th New York, 2d and 3d Wisconsin, 3d New Hampshire and 1st Pennsylvania. The whole numbering some 7,000.

The town and all the adjacent country is now just as full and a little fuller than is comfortable, as the force here now amounts to something over 30,000.

Gen. Patterson this morning issued an order that the provost marshal should search the town for any articles contraband of war, and the search has produced some queer revelations. At the Everett House, late the headquarters of the Confederate army here, a box of medicine was found, consigned to Dr. F. A. Nicholson, Hopkins' Hospital, Winchester, Va.; all the bottles bore the label of Bullock & Crenshaw, Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, but the packing of the box are Baltimore papers, and a Baltimore card, turned upside down, was used for a label. Sergt. Fulmer, of the 23d, found in a house down town a number of sabres and pistols, which have been turned over to headquarters.

Operations have been commenced to-day for the restoration of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and they will be pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.

The following are the officers of this regiment, which left Baltimore a few days ago for active duty either on the borders of Western Maryland or Virginia:

Field and Staff Officers—Brigadier General, J. Cooper; colonel, J. R. Kenly; lieut. colonel, Nathan T. Dushane; major, —— Corponing; adjutant, Frederick C. Tarr; Captain Dulaney Aid to Gen. Cooper; quartermaster, Robert A. Morris; quartermaster's sergeant, —— Thomas; commissary, Thomas Hewing; color sergeant, —— McGraven; drum major, —— Brooks. Company A, Captain, W. Taylor; 1st lieutenant, G. W. Kugler; 2d lieutenant, David Huxford. Company B, Captain, F. G. Waltemyer; 1st lieutenant, Thomas Saville; 2d lieutenant, Benjamin Gillingham. Company C, Captain, George Smith; 1st lieutenant, J. B. Orem; 2d lieutenant, J. J. Bradshaw. Company D, Captain, C. W. Wright; 1st lieutenant, F. C. Tarr, (adjutant;) 2d lieutenant, C. R. Gillingham. Company E, Captain, Theodore R. Evans; 1st lieutenant, Robert A. Morris, (quartermaster;) 2d lieutenant, William Hilleary. Company F, Captain, R. W. Reynolds; 1st lieutenant, Frank Collier; 2d lieutenant, Virgil T. Mercer. Company G, Captain, John W. Willson; 1st lieutenant, Robert S. Smith; 2d lieutenant, Isaac Willson. Company H, Captain, B. H. Schley; 1st lieutenant, J. McF. Lyeth; 2d lieutenant, Maurice Albaugh. Company I, Captain, Lawrence Z. Lyons; 1st lieutenant, Josiah B. Colonay; 2d lieutenant, J. H. Hack. Company K, Captain, Thomas Johnson; 1st lieutenant, N. G. Starkweather; 2d lieutenant not yet appointed.

THE THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.

It is stated that the terms of service of the following regiments will expire between the 20th instant and the 2d of August:

Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwelder, located in Washington city, 968 men; Sixth, Col. Pinckney, Annapolis, 784; Eighth, Col. Lyons, Arlington Heights, 1,090; Twelfth, Col. Butterfield, Washington city, 1,113; Thirteenth, Col. Smith, Baltimore, 980; Twenty-fifth, Col. Bryan, Arlington, 980; Sixty-ninth, Col. Corcoran, Arlington Heights, 1,188; Seventy-first, Col. Martin, navy-yard, Washington, 1,072—total New York, 2,105 men. One Rhode Island Regiment, 760; two Massachusetts Regiments, 1,890; District militia, 4,000—making in the aggregate 14,845 men.

ARMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The Hartford (Ct.) Press states that Sharp's Rifle Company received an order, a few days ago, from the War Department, for six thousand rifles, to be delivered as soon as possible—a job amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars. The works run night and day, employing about 325 men.

Col. Samuel Colt received an order from the War Department, on Friday last, for 25,000 Minie muskets.

SECESSION HOSTAGES.

The Columbus (Ohio) Fact states that 22 prisoners from Western Virginia, captured *without arms in their hands*, were, last week, sent to that city as hostages for the safety of Union men captured by Gen. Wise's command. An exchange of prisoners, however, subsequently took place.

LOSSES OF NEW YORK BY THE WAR.

The New York World says:

The city of New York has suffered by the southern rebellion and repudiation little if any short of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It continues to lose, every day, by stagnation and inaction. Whole classes of merchants have failed. Credit has fallen to its lowest ebb. The great body of commerce is paralyzed.

THE EFFECT OF OUR WAR IN ENGLAND.—The effect of the present troubles in this country on the industry and commerce of England cannot but be injurious. A community so closely related to us, both for the supply of raw materials for her factories, and for a market in which to dispose of her productions, must necessarily feel very severely any serious interruption of commercial exchanges with the United States. The reports that reach us from the great manufacturing districts of England furnish the most gloomy statements as to the condition of trade there. The following account shows how the disturbance here is working on the other side of the water:

"At Leeds, the few buyers in that town, in the course of the week, have operated cautiously, but the feeling is less gloomy than it was a fortnight ago. A report from Huddersfield is to the effect that business is exceedingly languid, the easier terms on which goods may be purchased 'failing to tempt the wary and scanty customers.' At Bradford, the spinners are stopping their machinery, and curtailing the production of yarns to a further extent; in consequence of the suspension of business with America one-third of the staple trade of the town is cut off. At Halifax, the principal makers are running their looms four days a week only; and the worsted trade generally in that locality is very much depressed. The reports from the hosiery districts are in no respect more satisfactory. In this district no improvement of any kind is visible. With the exception of the military gun trade at Birmingham, there is scarcely a branch of business in which an average trade is being done. Houses, having an old and extensive connection with the best markets, are in little better position as regards orders than others who are more dependent upon casual trade, and more subject to the fluctuations which occur. In some instances the factors are not distributing more than one-third of their usual quantity of orders. The result is that manufacturers have none beforehand, and are hard put to it to keep their men working four days; but in very many cases they are not making more than two or three days."

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—We copy the following from the Hagerstown Herald:

Hospital in Hagerstown.—The number of sick and wounded of the U. S. army having greatly augmented within the last week, the Hagerstown Academy has been converted into a hospital, in addition to the County Hall. Both buildings are admirably adapted to the purpose, and both are rapidly being filled with patients. The surgeons in attendance are said to be men of eminent skill in their profession, and the citizens, especially the ladies, are unremitting in their efforts to provide comforts and delicacies for the suffering soldiers.

Deceased.—A soldier, clerk to company D, 3d Pennsylvania regiment, by the name of Sandford D. Mattern, died in the hospital, of typhoid fever, on the 4th inst., aged 21 years. The deceased and his brother were brought in from camp on the Monday previous, and laid side by side upon their beds. The body of the deceased and the surviving sick brother have been sent home to Blair county, Pa.

The Harvest.—The crop of wheat in this county has been pretty generally cut, and it is admitted on all hands to be one of the largest and best ever gathered within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant."

Troops.—Only a part of the Connecticut regiment now remains in this vicinity, the remainder having proceeded to Virginia on the 4th of July. The part that is here has removed its camp to the fair grounds.

Rebellion.—The Williamsport "Home Guard" have passed similar resolutions to those adopted by the "Home Guard" of Frederick county, peremptorily refusing to surrender their arms at the behest of the Legislature. Col. Ward H. Lamon has addressed them a letter pledging himself that he will stand by them to the last in their resistance to the demand for their arms by the present Legislature.

Consumed.—The dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings of Mr. Cunningham, residing near Falling Waters, were set on fire on Friday and burnt to the ground. Mr. C. is said to be an officer in the Confederate army.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE BAPTIST CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—The Chicago University, which was the recipient of a munificent donation from Judge Douglas during his lifetime, now offers to educate the sons of the late Senator without expense, as a partial return for the generosity of its deceased patron.

AN "INFERNAL MACHINE."—An infernal machine has been discovered in St. Louis by the police. It consists of a quantity of bed-cord wound tightly around a ball of twine, with a fuse inserted. Inside the twine were found two hundred and fifteen bullets, eight stones and two pounds of powder.

MR. CHASE'S PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.—A comparison of Secretary Chase's tariff bill with the Morrill bill shows that he proposes to levy duties on teas, coffee, chocolate and cocoa, which are now free; to increase the duties on sugar, molasses, salt, tobacco, brandy and other spirits, wines, ale, lead, hemp, rice and glass; and to lower those on iron, steel and their manufactures, and cotton bagging. Subjoined is an abstract of the proposed principal changes:

Raw sugar is to be taxed two and a half cents per pound, instead of three-fourths of one cent, as at present; when advanced beyond that state, three cents, and when refined, four cents; candies are to be charged six cents. On molasses the duty is six cents, and on sour molasses, four cents per gallon; it is now two cents in each case. Confectionery remains at thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Brandy advances from $1 to $1 50 per gallon, first proof; on other distilled liquors the rates are to be 60 to 75 cents per gallon, instead of 40 and 50. There is a long schedule of charges on foreign wines, which are taxed from ten cents to one dollar per gallon according to value. On bottled liquor, including ale and beer, now paying 25, there is a separate duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Iron—In bar or hammered of the first description in the present tariff is to be fourteen dollars per ton, instead of fifteen. The others remain as they were, or undergo a slight reduction. Pig iron is to be reduced from six to five dollars per ton. Scrap rises from six to eight dollars. Bars, hoop and sheet iron remain without any material change. Steel is to be one cent, when the value of the import does not exceed four cents per pound; from five to seven cents, one and a half, and from seven to eleven cents, two cents per pound.

Bituminous coal remains at its present rate.

Lead advances from $1 to $1 50 per hundred pounds; in sheets, pipes or shot, lead is to be $2 25 per hundred, instead of $1 50 as at present; pewter advances fifty cents per hundred.

Copper undergoes no change of consequence.

Spelter, manufactured in blocks or pigs, is to be charged $1 per hundred pounds; on zinc $1 50. The same in sheets are to pay $1 50 and $2 respectively.

White lead ground in oil is raised from one cent and a half per pound to $2 25 per hundred. The other items specified in the ninth section remain as they are or advance slightly.

Black tea will pay ten cents, and green teas fifteen cents per pound; coffee and cocoa five cents each; cocoa leaves three cents; cocoa manufactured eight cents; chocolate six cents. Salt rises from four to fifteen cents per bushel. Spices and tropical fruits will be assessed with somewhat heavier duties.

Wool, woolen cloths, carpetings, delaines, worsteds, blankets, oil-cloths, remain substantially as they are.

Cotton manufactures also continue to pay the same duties.

Hemp unmanufactured is to pay forty dollars per ton, instead of thirty-five. The other items specified under the fifteenth section remain nearly as at present.

Silk will be admitted under its present rates.

On glass there will be a slight reduction, the rates extending from 80 cents to $2 per hundred square feet on plain glass. On other descriptions there is no alteration of consequence.

On tobacco the duty proposed is 20 per cent. ad valorem against the present rate of 25 per cent. On snuff no change. Cigars are not materially changed.

A duty of five per cent. is henceforth to be levied upon all acids used for chemical manufacturing purposes; philosophical apparatus, books, maps, stationery, paintings, cabinets of coins, medals, &c., unless when imported by incorporated societies; also animals and animal substances used in manufacture of manures; rags; plaster of Paris, and a variety of other substances now in the free list. The ten per cent. list will be very considerably enlarged also from the free list.

The fifteen per cent. list all comprise books, periodicals, pamphlets, &c., as at present. The free list consists principally of articles imported to the United States and books, charts, &c., imported not as articles of merchandise, but for associations or individuals as objects of taste.

The number of sections in the new act is thirty; it will be about the same length as the present tariff.

CONTAGION IN BAD AIR.—*Curious Investigation.*—Dr. Elsett, of Prague, has been investigating a curious subject, the composition of the air in places afflicted with contagious miasmas.

In the hospital of foundlings at Repy, near Prague, among two hundred and fifty children between the ages of five and ten years, there were ninety-two cases of inflammation of the eyes, or rather of the conjunctiva. [A membrane which covers the front of the eye and also lines the lids. When inflamed it becomes red and pulpy, and its vessels carry red blood instead of white.—*Eds.*] Having taken proper precautions to prevent the children from touching each other, so that the disease should not be conveyed in that way, he found it still increasing. He then determined to examine the air of the apartments by means of the newly invented apparatus called the aeroscope, the discovery of Professor Hallard and Professor Purkinje, and on the very first passage of the air through it, he distinctly observed in it small floating cells of pus.

The Society of Medicine in Vienna have taken up the subject for particular investigation, with regard to the hospitals, as they consider the fact to explain one of the causes which retain certain maladies in these institutions. We suppose the next step will be to contrive some new method of atmospheric purification.—*New York Post.*

HOT WEATHER.—From all parts of the country we hear complaints of intensely hot weather. At the camps in Virginia the thermometer ranged from ninety to one hundred for several days past. At New York on Tuesday the thermometer at 12 M. stood at 90, and at 1 o'clock at 94. The Hartford (Conn.) Times says that the thermometer when highest on Sunday stood at 91; and on Monday 95—the hottest day of the season. The Providence (R. I.) Journal pays the following tribute to the weather there on Monday:

"We feel justified in saying that yesterday was a hot day. It was one of those days when everything has a yellow look; when potatoes grow and sing, and every cucumber vine makes music, as if it were a trumpet vine, and there is a carnival in the corn-fields. The mercury rose to 94 degrees in the shade, and fat citizens, puffing and reeking, looked upon lean men with eyes of envy. There was little comfort in the shadows of trees; the very ice pitchers were moist with perspiring drops, and the light of day was like a hot drizzle."

HORRIBLE MURDER IN AUBURN, ME.—We learn from the Lewiston (Me.) Journal of a horrible tragedy which occurred in Auburn on the evening of the 4th of July, of which the following is a brief account: In May last Joel Carlton Prent, alias Joel Carlton, married Mary F. Powers, a very respectable young lady, about 25 years of age. They lived quietly together until Tuesday last, when she left him through reason of abuse. He threatened her life; and on the evening of Thursday, having in vain attempted to take her from a party who had just visited the fireworks, when about four rods from the house, (near the north end of Little River Bridge,) he stabbed her through the heart with a long butcher knife, severing the fourth rib in its course and extending the wound to the spine. The murderer immediately ran and succeeded in escaping, but officers were sent in all directions.

STEEL-PLATED STEAMERS.—The New York papers say that Captain De Groot is building two, the steel plates of which are to be four inches thick, rendering the vessels shot and bomb proof, and protecting the boilers. These vessels he expects to sell to the government.—Harper's Weekly, speaking of Stevens' bomb-proof battery, which has been so many years building, says Mr. Stevens declares that if the vessel is fitted out according to his plans, he will be willing to guarantee the capture of Sumter in a less time than it took the South Carolinians with their seventeen batteries.—This vessel, when about to engage in action, is sunk so that its decks are just above the water. It mounts sixteen rifled guns in the bomb-proof casement, and two heavy columbiads on deck for throwing shell.

SUCCESS OF ENGLISH CONVICTS.—Many of the English convicts transported within the last ten years to Western Australia have become reputable and wealthy men. Some are prosperous farmers—some trustworthy and opulent merchants—and one owns twenty thousand acres of land, with several thousand sheep. Mining operations are carried on by them with extensive capital and success, and the discovery of large tracts of timber has opened a new branch of industry, of which the "ticket-of-leave" men have eagerly availed themselves. Three hundred convicts were sent out there from Great Britain last year—and a thousand would not have overstocked the settlement within the same time.

POISONED BY ICE-CREAM.—The Catholic Sabbath school, of Taunton, Mass., had a picnic on Thursday last, at Myrickville, and quite a number who ate ice-cream have since shown symptoms like those exhibited by persons poisoned with arsenic. One physician has visited ten of these sufferers in one house. They have all been taken with vomiting, and with many of them there has been a swelling of the face such as would be likely to result from the action of arsenic.

☞ Governor Hicks has commissioned Capt. William D. Reese to be Adjutant of the 16th Regiment Maryland Militia.

Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.

A deputation of some forty leading republicans waited upon Collector Barney yesterday to impress upon him the necessity of making room for some of their number in the public service. The understanding finally arrived at was that forty democrats would be removed in the course of a few days, to make room for a corresponding number of republicans.

Henry V. Vultee, a lawyer, was arrested yesterday, charged with having created a disturbance in one of the streets by uttering language of the most seditious character against the administration and all sympathizers with the government.

A curious newspaper case came up before the District Court yesterday, being an action brought by the proprietor of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, against J. T. Ridley & Co., of this city. The testimony showed that —— Mills presented a bill, amounting to $17 50, to defendants for advertising, and that the latter promised to pay the bill after claiming a reduction. Defendants swore that the agreement was to have the advertisement inserted in the daily paper, and have the paper sent to them, and as they had not seen the advertisement nor received the paper, they did not feel justified in paying the bill. The jury brought in a verdict for defendants.

The match between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and mate comes off on Monday, on the Union Course. Ethan and his mate, the running horse Socks, are in regular training, and in the finest possible condition. A closely-contested race is anticipated.

The prize brig Triton, of Indianola, Midshipman Bochart commanding, from river Congo, West Coast of Africa, in ballast, consigned to the United States marshal, arrived at this port yesterday. She was seized on the 20th of May in the river by the United States ship Constellation, on suspicion of being about to take in a cargo of slaves, having all the necessary outfit for that purpose on board.

The board of supervisors having saved $279,000 of their last year's appropriation, have resolved to apply the money to the relief of the suffering wives and families of volunteers.

The Rev. Dr. Perry, who has tendered his services to government to raise and command the proposed regiment of Continental Guards, is the present pastor of the Pacific street Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his education at West Point.

At a meeting of the Marine Society, on the other evening, by resolution the name of Com. M. F. Maury was stricken from the records.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

A thunder storm passed over the city yesterday afternoon, but very little rain fell. Just before six o'clock a tremendous discharge of the electric fluid descended to the earth, taking in its course the large boarding house No. 514 Walnut street. The lightning seemed to have first struck the front of the building, then passed over the roof, ripping up shingles, smashing a chimney-top, and entirely destroying a rear shed, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., in the yard. Things generally in the house were very much affected by the sudden visitation. Pictures were removed from the nails in the walls on which they were hanging, bell wires were twisted up like cork screws, fire-boards were hurled from the chimney places to opposite sides of the room, and gas pipes were melted in several parts of the house, and the gas ignited. There were quite a number of persons in the house, but fortunately none of them were injured. At the same time another streak, apparently from the main body of the electric stream, struck the soap factory of Mr. Conway, on Relief alley, distant half a mile from the above described place. The bricks of the chimney flues were scattered in divers directions, and the fluid ran over the roof, splitting it in divers ways. The fluid passed to the ground without doing further damage.

A curious cutaneous disease, which originated at the camps among the soldiers, has made its appearance in the city. It is preceded by active diarrhea and sickness of the stomach. Blotches then break out over the surface of the body—red blotches commencing in a white weal like that caused by a mosquito, and terminating in a red mark like that inflicted by a tick. The itching is intense. It bothers the physicians considerably.

The steamship Keystone State, now on the dock at the navy-yard, will be taken off today, to give place to the Seminole, which arrived at this port on Saturday last. The crew of the Seminole will be put on board of the receiving ship, where they will remain until the ship is again ready for sea, which will be about one week from the present time. The iron steamship Louisiana, built in this city, has been purchased by the government for the purpose of being fitted out for war purposes.

A number of city wholesale dealers have been compelled by the force of circumstances to announce the sale of goods at retail during the crisis.

A laboring man, named Hugh McCormick, was yesterday the victim of sun-stroke. He was stricken insensible, and despite the most active treatment, died in a short time.

The mercury at noon yesterday in the shade indicated a temperature of 91 degrees.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.*—The office at Woodbine, Carroll county, Md., is discontinued. The nearest office is Hood's Mills. At Claymont, New Castle county, Del., Lewis White Williams is appointed postmaster, vice George W. Lodge, removed.

Pennsylvania.—A new office is established at West Overton, Westmoreland county, Pa., and O. S. Overholt appointed postmaster. A new office is established at Barnard's, Armstrong county, Pa., and John T. Kirkpatrick appointed postmaster.

Appointments.—Emil Maurloff postmaster at Saxonburg, Butler county, Pa., vice H. F. Aderhold, removed. A. D. King postmaster at Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pa., vice J. Harding, removed. Lewis H. Carlisle is appointed postmaster at Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pa., vice John Lavely, resigned; James Criswell postmaster at McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., vice John M. McCoy, removed; Mrs. Margery B. Snowden postmaster at Hogerstown, Cumberland county, Pa., vice James Smiler, removed; Jacob L. Zook postmaster at Shepherdstown, Cumberland county, Pa., vice George Thomas, removed; Henry B. Mussina postmaster at Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa., vice Frederick Kurtz, removed; George Jack postmaster at Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa., vice Wm. Price, removed; Hugh A. Campbell postmaster at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa., vice Joseph G. Stone, removed; David A. Rhule postmaster at Millheim, Centre county, Pa., vice John V. Foster, removed; Christian Musser postmaster at Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, Pa., vice Alexander Sample, removed; Joseph G. Dolle postmaster at Simesta, Venango county, Pa., vice Samuel H. Haslet, removed; Miss Francis Gilger postmaster at Lamartine, Clarion co., Pa., vice Charles Klotz, removed; Wm. W. Reed postmaster at Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa., vice Wm. Love, removed; J. H. Oratty postmaster at Whitestown, Butler county, Pa., vice John A. Fletcher, removed.

NEW TEACHERS OF CHRISTIANITY.—John Ross, the Cherokee Chief, admonishes the Indians of his tribe "to be prudent and avoid any act or policy calculated to destroy or endanger their rights." "*He earnestly impresses upon the Cherokee people the importance of non-interference, and trusts that* GOD *will keep from their borders the desolation of war and stay the ravages among the brotherhood of the States.*"

We have no doubt that this appeal to the better nature of the Indian, raised generous emotions in the savage breast. Uncivilized, unchristian as they are, they appreciate the horrors of fraternal war, and they implore the Great Spirit to keep its desolation afar off.—Will not some one here send for a few of these savages to occupy our pulpits? The people of the Northern States are sick of the war-paint and the tomahawk rhetoric of our pulpit orators. The language of the Gospel has been silenced, and the war-whoop has taken its place. Cannot the Cherokees send some of their medicine men hither? They would find ample and fruitful missionary ground.—*Albany Argus.*

THE CHOLERA IN MADRAS.—A native missionary connected with the Scottish Free Church Mission at Madras writes on the 20th of April:

But scarcely was the idolatrous festival over when cholera made its appearance and has carried off many. Two hundred at least must have fallen victims to its dreadful ravages.—This plague is only making the idolators more mad than ever. The whole city and its suburbs are in a state of great alarm. Our schools are affected by it. Cholera entered the jail also, and carried off about fifty of its wretched inmates. In fact, we are surrounded by cholera in all directions. The heat is very great—unusually so; we have had no showers since October last.

THE ELEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY.—The 11th Regiment U. S. Infantry, Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes, has its headquarters at Fort Independence, in Boston harbor. Among the officers of the regiment are Captain Cutts, brother-in-law of the late Judge Douglas, and Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, who killed Jackson at Alexandria.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.—Notwithstanding the American troubles, the Glasgow Herald says that there have never been so many United States ships loading and unloading in the Clyde as at the present time.

GERRIT SMITH'S OPINION OF THE WAR.—Gerrit Smith, the well-known abolitionist, in a published letter, expresses the belief that the war is sure to end in emancipation.

The Indictment for Treason Against John Merryman.

The grand jury of the United States District Court yesterday found an indictment for treason against John Merryman, of Baltimore county, in form partly as follows, (two-thirds of the indictment being omitted as containing repetitions:)

In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Maryland District.

The jurors of the United States of America, in and for the body of the Maryland District, do on their oath and affirmation present that John Merryman, late of the district aforesaid, gentleman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the United States of America, and under the protection of the laws of the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America, not weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the United States of America to disturb, and to stir, move, excite, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland District, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America: and in order to fulfil, and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said John Merryman, he, the said John Merryman, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland District, with a great multitude of persons whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, pistols, dirks, clubs and swords, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did then and there falsely and traitorously join and assemble themselves together against the United States of America, and then and there with force and arms did falsely and traitorously, and in a hostile and warlike manner array and dispose themselves against the United States of America; and then and there, on the said twenty-third day of April, 1861, at the District aforesaid and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for Maryland District, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said John Merryman, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said John Merryman, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and traitorous adhering aforesaid of the said John Merryman, he, the said John Merryman, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit: on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the district aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the government established in the United States of America, and then and there, the said John Merryman, with the other false traitors aforesaid, with force did burn and destroy divers, to wit: six bridges on a certain railroad, known as and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, and being a part of said road, with intent thus and there to hinder, delay and prevent the passage and movement of military troops of the State of Pennsylvania, and military troops of the United States of America, and good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, to the defense of the government of the United States of America, by means whereof large numbers of troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America were hindered and delayed in their movement and progress to the defense of the government of the United States of America against the aforesaid evil disposed bodies of men, was aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

Another count charges that the said John Merryman did break and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires running with a certain railroad in the district aforesaid, known and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, with the intent then and there to prevent the speedy and rapid transmission of intelligence, and thereby obstruct, hinder and delay the said United States, and its good and loyal inhabitants and citizens, in the prompt adoption of the measures and acquisition of means necessary and proper for the defense of the said United States against the aforesaid evil-disposed persons and bodies, so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid, against the United States of America, contr

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

PERSONS leaving the city to reside in the country, or at any of the watering places, during the summer season, and desire to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of war and every other part of the world, can have THE SUN mailed daily to their address by ordering the same at the office. Terms—One week 12½ cents; two weeks, 25 cts.; one month, 50 cts.; three months, $1.

THE LATEST NEWS.—*A National Church.*—By the last arrival from Europe we have one item of intelligence which should not be passed over lightly or ungraciously. The peculiar interest exhibited in our affairs by some of our friends over the water is apparent; and if in some cases more officious than sincere, we can easily make allowance for that after our experience at home. The latest instance of an entirely gratuitous and touching concern for our welfare, political and religious, is that exhibited by Sir Archibald Alison, the "great historian," who, in a letter to Cassius M. Clay, informs the world that the American constitution is a failure, and suggests as the only, sufficient remedy, a National Church and a Monarchy!

So decided an evidence of regard for our future piety and loyalty merits something more than an acknowledgment at the hands of the press; and if the people of the United States do not rise up "spontaneously" and give "three cheers and a tiger" for Alison, he will be very apt to regard them as little better than barbarians, justly or not. Alison ought to know, of course—we should rather think he had. Alison has been the historian of Europe, and he must know what a capital thing church and monarch have been for that continent. He has said so. He has proved his fealty to "Church and State," and plain Archibald Alison has realized the benefit of it, and under the accolade of the Queen he has become *Sir* Archibald. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Sir Archibald would help us to inaugurate the new system by recommending some action of the blood royal for our especial benefit; or failing in that, condescending to regal honors in our poor country himself. It would at least leave us a chance for choice and parties as between Abraham and Archibald the First. As for titular distinction, we could not experience much trouble about that. The lordships of Baltimore and Delaware are relics of the past, and might be easily revived in living personages, ready to accept them and play the part of lording to perfection. Then we have Queen Anne's and Prince George's counties; and noble families might at once be originated upon the creation of some Baron of Passamaquoddy, Count of Piscataway, or Marquis of Apmocjenegancook. If any doubt that we can affect such a title, let him look to the State of Maine.

But putting the monarchy out of view for the moment, it is worth while to inquire how church unity is to be effected. We have had the evidence that three thousand clergymen can unite in their abuse of the constituted authorities; but that three thousand clergymen could ever unite upon any one coercive system of driving men to Heaven is beyond belief. It was remarked the other day by a shrewd observer, upon reading the President's message, that even the religious community of the North might assent to the project of raising $400,000,000 to gratify their anti-slavery crusade against our southern brethren, "but," said he, "they would not give a tithe of it for the salvation of their souls; they would see them —— first." The literal character of the sentiment, and its absolute truth, relieved the language of its apparent profanity. But the ministry of the North might be willing to accept "good livings" from the national revenue. Very true. The difficulty in the way, however, is insuperable. By what spiritual alchemy could the difference between Presbyterians, Old and New style, and Methodist, and Baptist, and Catholic, and Episcopalian, and Congregationalist, and Lutheran, and—but we must be excused the category—ever be harmonized? Tyng and Beecher and Cheever, and thousands of others of all denominations, could unite in their clamor for blood and in their exultation over the reports of carnage in the South. They could rejoice in the devilish orgies of war, and insult with their hideous grimaces the very throne of the Deity, profaning the name of Christ with their hypocrisy, and glorify their pharaseeism with the unity of their fanaticism; but when it came to the simple teachings and ministry of the gospel of Jesus, they would dispute furiously over their insensate divisions, and in their irreconcilable estrangement dishonor the religion they profess. How, then, would it be possible to adopt the remedy so kindly suggested by Sir Archibald? There is a way, it is true, but it does not seem to have occurred to the "great historian." He did not find it in all the archives he explored in quest of historical facts. He would probably be at a loss to devise one adapted to our condition And yet it is of the very simplest kind. It only to make the American "Establishment" an Abolition Church.

We claim no patent of admiration for the discovery; yet we think it will be admitted to be of the highest practical value, should Sir Archibald's suggestion find favor with the people. Simply ignore all differences about trans-and consubstantiation; election and free will; the perseverance of the saints and falling from grace; the apostolic succession and the inward call; adult and infant baptism; immersion, pouring and sprinkling, &c., &c.—exclude all and everything of this sort, and erect a national altar to abolitionism and worship there. This, and this alone, would serve as the basis of an American Church Establishment, and would unite in one fold and under one shepherd—apart from the strife for precedence—the great body of the "religious" people of the North.

But from such a church all the divine influences of the gospel must be excluded. From such a church "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report," must be alienated forever. From such a church should be diligently shut out all the "spot in spirit;" all that "mourn;" all "the meek;" all who "hunger and thirst after righteousness;" all "the merciful;" all "the pure in heart;" all "the peace-makers"—all who are the heirs of the beatitudes. And last of all, lest anything divine should enter there, CHARITY must have no admittance," under any pretense whatever, to our National Church.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. DODGE TO THE MARSHALSHIP.—The anomalous state of affairs in Baltimore almost precludes comment upon any exercise of military authority to which our citizens may be subjected. Gen. Banks has proclaimed Mr. George R. Dodge Marshal of Police, by virtue of authority vested in him as commanding officer of this department. So far as our citizens are concerned, there's an end of it. They have no longer any will in the matter; they are no longer free to act for themselves. Their *freedom* consists in the privilege to approve, assent or submit. The very act of Gen. Banks proclaims the political and civil liberties of the people of Baltimore at an end—for the time being. The wonder is that any man can be found who, as a citizen of Baltimore, is willing to become the exponent of so humiliating a fact.

Mr. Dodge is called marshal of police. The question arises, whose police? It is President Lincoln's police. Mr. Lincoln has vested Gen. Banks with military authority; but Gen. Banks cannot create civil officers; that is impossible. Mr. Dodge, being an officer created by Gen. Banks, is a military officer. He neither is nor can be known to our civil laws. He is the representative of a clear military usurpation, and he and his police corps, however it may be constituted, will be a military organization.

We are not commenting upon this subject captiously. The act by which our civil police organization was overthrown, and which lodged the Board of Commissioners as prisoners in Fort McHenry, was but the index to any number of "necessary" complications to follow. The assumption of power by which General Banks, a citizen of Massachusetts, is enabled to supersede the civil police of a city of Maryland loyal to the United States government, and to establish a military domination in its place, may be extremely gratifying to Massachusetts vengeance, but it can by no possibility be made conformable to any law but that of force. It is a deliberate process of civil degradation, and will inevitably return at some future day to plague the inventors.

As we have remarked, the first act produced the "military necessity" of those which follow. And as the citizens of Baltimore have no remedy with respect to either, the policy for the occasion is to make the best of the situation until we again recover our civil liberties, or sink with the nation at large into a common state of complete subjugation.

THE SEASON ABROAD.—Letters from France report that the heated term began there about the middle of June, and the thermometer in Paris stood at 88 degrees for several days. The prospects of the crops, and especially of the vine crop, were never better.

☞ A man named John Gurry died of sunstroke at Boston on Monday.

A RETROSPECT—There was once a fearful riot in the quiet town of Edinburgh, in Scotland, in which a State prison was sacked, and an officer of the military fell a victim to the popular rage. Walter Scott has woven the story in his novel of Heart of Mid-Lothian, and our readers will remember it. The ministry of the King, for George the Second was then sovereign, was not content with the conduct of the people and of the corporate officers of the old city, and a bill was brought into Parliament, soon after the occurrence, to take away its charter.

The processes for such a punishment were formal in those days, and the city of Edinburgh was, therefore, allowed to be heard before Parliament by counsel of its own choosing. That counsel was William Murray, then a young Scottish advocate, but afterwards more widely known as Lord Mansfield. His speech may yet be seen in the Parliamentary journals of the year 1737. Lord Campbell tells us that an English Parliament could not resist his exposure of the insult proposed to be offered to the capital of Scotland, nor his argument demonstrating the injustice of punishing the many for the offence of the few; and, therefore, the bill was *defeated*. Edinburgh retained its charter and its chartered privileges, the right to select its officers, and to administer its own affairs.

Forty-three years afterwards, in the year 1780, when this same William Murray, under his proper title as Lord Mansfield, was lord chief justice of the King's Bench, he had a noble opportunity of vindicating the effort which he had made in his youth in favor of the chartered liberties of great cities. On the 2d of June, 1780, an association in London nefariously to certain measures of legislation then pending before Parliament, assembled sixty thousand strong, and marched in solid column to deliver their petitions at the bar of the two houses. Lord George Gordon was its leader, and he walked with the multitude.—When it reached the Houses of Parliament it perpetrated great outrages. Lord Mansfield, who was on that day the presiding officer of the House of Lords, reached his seat bearing the marks of outrage upon his person. Others suffered in the same way. The helplessness of the Lords and Commons forced them to adjourn, and London fell for a brief season into the possession of a mob.

When the day of reckoning came the public vengeance outran the true demands of justice. Many in London had suffered from the disorders of the time, and Lord Mansfield, an old man seventy-five years of age, perhaps more severely than any. But when Lord George Gordon was indicted for high treason and tried before him, the true greatness of his soul shone forth. Disregarding the popular clamor, forgetting all things except his own sense of duty, he so charged the jury that the prisoner was acquitted. Not even the leader of a mob, who was guiltless of its after evil actions, was visited with punishment. Far less was it proposed to visit the sins of that mob upon a whole people.

The words of that charge yet remain fresh and living in the records of history, and they will survive for the protection of the liberties of every people living under a kindred system of law. They survive especially for our advantage. Another judge, whose life, age and genius renew the memory of the great Lord Mansfield, will, in the fullness of time, again illustrate the judicial courage and integrity which are, after all, the surest bulwarks of popular liberty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—From Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, 262 Baltimore st., we have

"Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa." By Paul B. DuChaillu, cor. member of the American Ethnological Society, &c. With numerous illustrations. New York:—Harper & Brothers.

The expedition of Mr. Chaillu into Equatorial Africa, at the suggestion of an irresistible spirit of inquiry with respect to this particular locality, has resulted in the work before us. And Mr. Chaillu's narrative, sustained as it is by evidences of fact, and by general information heretofore derived from traders in slaves, ivory, &c., furnishes the world with a volume of details of absorbing interest and thrilling character. It is like the discovery of a new world, inhabited by races of beings in whom humanity is either ludicrously, or horribly or brutally travestied. The incidents and interest of the book are greatly enhanced by the amount of information about the Gorilla, that new monster of the throglodyte species, its habits, chase and capture. But the book abounds with information, and Mr. Chaillu has received from the most distinguished European sources that eminent esteem which he has so well deserved.

The Fifth Reader, of the School and Family Series. By Marcus Wilson. New York: Harper & Brothers. This series of school books for the practical instruction of youth has acquired a very high reputation and with eminent claims thereto. The volume before us is of the highest merit in its particular department, and as a means and source of induction is, we think, unequalled.

A Day's Ride: A Life's Romance. By Charles Lever, author of Charles O'Malley, &c. New York: Harper & Bros. A curious and quite original novel, though very inferior to some of the former works of the same author. Illustrated.

From Mr. Jas. S. Waters, Baltimore street, we have

History of Civilization in England. By Henry Thomas Buckle. Volume II. From the second London edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. The first volume of this comprehensive and very valuable work we noticed about two years ago, and its scope, research, and the aggregate of information and learning which it embodies, preclude a more prompt publication of the successive volumes. The number of authors quoted in the volume before us is scarcely less than three hundred. The work when completed will be one of the most valuable contributions to literature that the world has received.

From Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Iron Building, we have

Parts 31 and 32 of Chambers' Encyclopædia, a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. This very useful and ample source of general information claims the highest appreciation of the public, and we rejoice to find that the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are able to continue so serviceable a work, even under the rigor of the times.

The Sea. (La Mer.) From the French of M. J. Michelet. New York: Rudd & Carleton. Another of the peculiar productions of this gifted author, of which it is true, as said by the London Athenæum, that it is "half science, half fancy;" and to which we may add, from the same source, "the book is pleasant reading, like all else that M. Michelet writes."

THE SUN AND ITS CALUMNIATORS.—We observe in several quarters an attempt to calumniate The Sun by deliberately falsifying its position. The mode of proceeding has been so persistent and systematic as to betray the interest which dictates the infamous design; and the parties to it are in their professional relation so degraded and mendacious as to be unworthy of specification. The object they hope to accomplish is not concealed, but it is one they know full well truth and honesty would fail to effect, consequently abuse and villification are alone relied upon. The Sun is never quoted in proof of what they assert; and their only hope of achieving their purpose is through an easy credulity in the fabrications of their malevolence. We cannot take further notice of this sort of thing, but leave The Sun to the vindication of its own consistency and never-failing devotion to the national welfare and the liberties of the people.

WHITE VARNISH.—Dissolve one and a half pounds of gum sandarach and one pound of pale shellac in one gallon of rectified spirits, and afterwards add one pint of turpentine varnish. Agitate well, strain through a gauze, and in a month decant carefully.

Another, but inferior varnish, is made by dissolving one and a half pounds each of shellac and yellow resin in five quarts of rectified spirits, and adding one pint of oil of turpentine.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—From all parts of the State accounts agree in representing the present appearance of crops of every kind as most promising. The remark of the Lafourche Union that "cane looks magnificently, and the prospect for a heavy yield is great," may be applied to the crops in every other section of the State.

INDIANS APPLYING FOR CITIZENSHIP.—Nine full blooded Sioux Indians recently applied for citizenship in Minnesota. Eight of them were rejected because they could not speak English, and were familiar only with their own, which was ruled by the court to be a barbarous language. The ninth, being a fair English scholar, was successful.

LADY FRANKLIN.—Honolulu papers of the 23d of May say: Lady Franklin and suite returned on the 19th of May, from Hawaii, in the steamer. Her ladyship appears in good health, and enjoyed her trip very much, visiting all the places of interest in that island.

A REVERENED ARTILLERIST.—At the recent battle near Hainesville, Va., the Confederate artillery was, it is stated, well handled by the Rev. Mr. Pendleton, in command of the branch of the service.

☞ Theodore Dehon, Esq., a prominent citizen of New York, died in London lately.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool advices, via Queenstown, to the 30th ult.

ITALY.

Baron Ricosoli presented in the Chamber of Deputies the diplomatic correspondence between France and Italy relative to the recognition of the new Kingdom. The Emperor, in the demand of Victor Emanuel, recognizes him as King of Italy, but by that recognition he does not approve of the past policy of the Cabinet of Turin.

Ricasoli's reply to the Emperor Napoleon's note recognizing Italy recalls the programme set forth in the recent notes of the French Chambers, and expresses the hope that the wished for solution of the Italian question may be brought about without interruption. He says the wish is to restore Rome to Italy without depriving the church of any of its grandeur, or the Pope of his independence.—That after a time the Emperor will be able to withdraw the troops from Rome without exciting the apprehension of Catholics.

He leaves to the high wisdom of the Emperor to determine the moment, and trusts that France will not refuse to bring Rome to accept an arrangement which will be fruitful in happy consequences.

The Count of Arese left Turin for France on a special mission.

The bill for a national loan had been further discussed, without coming to a decision The King's Lieutenant at Naples has applied for sixty battalions of the line, in order to put down political brigands, and other disturbers of the public tranquility.

Portugal recognizes the kingdom of Italy.

The Pope's health is alarming. He has an abscess in the right leg, which affects his whole body.

ENGLAND.

The new British Chancellor took his seat under the title of Lord Westbury.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Berkley asked whether the government recognizes the right of New Granada to close or blockade certain ports?

Lord John Russell replied that in case of rebellion a government had the right to close ports; but if, in case of civil war, ports were *de facto* occupied by insurgents, they could not take that step according to international law. The British naval commander, therefore, will not recognize the closing of such ports.

FRANCE.

The case of Patterson vs. Bonaparte was continued on the 28th ult. The Procurator General concluded his speech in favor of a confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the first tribunal.

Legal proceedings against the Duke De Broglio for his work entitled Views in the Government of France, which had been stopped and the copies sized.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet at 67f. 55c.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, June 29.—Breadstuffs—The weather has been favorable for the crops. Flour closed dull, and freely offered at 24s 6d a 28s. Wheat closed steady at 10s 6d a 12s; white 12s a 14s. Corn is dull; mixed 28s a 28s 6d; yellow 28s 6d a 29s 9d; white 29s 6d a 31s 6d.

Provisions—Beef is quiet. Pork is dull and difficult to sell. Bacon is heavy and slow of sale. Lard is dull at 53s a 53s for choice. Tallow has slightly declined for all qualities—Butchers' 40s a 49s 6d.

Produce.—Ashes are dull at 33s 6d a 34s 3d for pot; pearls 35; Rosin dull at 4s 4d a 5s 6d; Spirits turpentine dull at 43s 6d; sugar is steady; coffee is firm and partially advanced; rice is heavy.

Reported Battle in Missouri---Conflicting Statements.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The Fort Scott Democrat, of the 7th instant, states that 10,000 Missouri State troops, under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Rains, were attacked by 1,500 Federal troops. Col. Siegel also broke their centre, when the State troops ordered a retreat, but the flanks not hearing the order, the Federal troops were very near being surrounded, but finally they retreated in excellent order, fighting all the way back to Carthage, the artillery covering the retreat, and doing immense havoc among the State troops. Several hundred Confederates were killed and wounded, and some dozen of the Federal troops were also killed.

Subsequent reports state that the Governor occupied Carthage, and that Col. Siegel had retreated two miles from thence with considerable loss.

It is also stated that the notorious Ben McCulloch has cut off 200 Unionists at Neosho, and murdered them all with his force of ten thousand.

Another report is that Col. Siegel was attacked near Sherman, and his force cut up with a loss of from 300 to 1,000. Col. Brown with a force of 3,000 Federal troops has gone to reinforce Col. Siegle.

News from the South.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—A letter in the Journal, from Frankfort, says eight boxes merchandise, one of which was marked "public arms for Camp Trousdale," were put off the cars there, and three boxes muskets were found on train from Bowling Green to Clarksville, Tennessee.

It is reported that large quantities of goods are passing by the turnpike from Bardstown to Franklin, on the Southern frontier of Kentucky. The Surveyor of this port is taking active measures to intercept them.

The Courier publishes a letter from James Guthrie, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, incorporating a letter from Governor Harris, of Tennessee, saying that when the president of the road places permanently in Tennessee a fair proportion of the rolling stock of the road, the running of the road shall not be obstructed.

Mr. Guthrie replied that he cannot consent to the seizure and detention of trains, and that the conjoint operations of the road by the directors and the Tennessee authorities would result in insurmountable difficulties.

Governor Harris on the 6th instant issued a proclamation for three thousand troops for the Confederate army.

Later from Western Texas and Santa Fe.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 9.—Advices from Santa Fe to the 23d ult. have been received.

The forts all along the Texas frontier are to be garrisoned, by order of Col. Van Dorn. Two companies are to be stationed at Fort Davis, one at Fort Quitman and four at Fort Bliss.

In Sonora quite an enthusiasm has sprung up on the subject of railroads. The project is to connect the valley of the Rio Grande with the Gulf of California, the termini to be El Paso and Guyamas.

At Santa Fe, on the 15th of June, a public dinner was tendered to Col. J. B. Grayson.

Rev. Bishop Lamy arrived safely in the Santa Fe mail. Geo. Connelly and Secretary Otero were at their posts, and Mr. Greener was shortly expected.

Latest from the Indian Territory.

LEAVENWORTH, July 9.—G. W. Coffin, superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas, has arrived here from that section. He was not able to penetrate the Territory but about one hundred and fifteen miles, being threatened with capture by the secessionists. His predecessor, Colonel Rector, claims to hold the office by virtue of a commission from the Confederate States. Since the evacuation of the forts by the Federal troops, the secessionists have gained control of affairs in the Territory, and have confiscated the money and provisions intended for the Indians. The convention of Indians, called by Governor Hayes, of the Chickasaw Nation, was held on the 21th of June, but broke up in a row.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Large droves of horses continue to arrive to supply the want of cavalry to co-operate with the infantry.

Charles P. Grant, company C, 1st regiment Massachusetts volunteers, aged 26, died at Camp Banks last night of congestion of the lungs. His remains will be sent North if his friends desire.

Four additional regiments will be removed into Virginia to-morrow.

The Confederates have a camp in the neighborhood of Great Falls, and it is supposed, from indications, that they are endeavoring to plant a battery there.

Discontinuance of Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Postoffice Department has issued the following:

Appointment Office, July 10, 1861.

By order of the Postmaster General, the entire postal service embracing postoffices, post-routes and route agencies in Middle and West Tennessee is discontinued from and after this date. No mails will hereafter be made up for any office in these districts until such service shall be restored and notice given. Nor will prepaid postage thence be recognized.

JOHN A. KASSON.
First Assistant Postmaster General.

The Canada Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 9.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th, passed Cape Race at 4 o'clock P. M. of Monday, 8th instant. Her masts were first seen four miles east over the fog. The news boat of the press was pulled alongside, but the men could not make themselves heard. The steamer was blowing her whistle all the time, which no doubt drowned the sound of her guns. The boat was almost under her paddles. The Canada will be due at Halifax to-morrow.

The Dispatches Sent by the Flag of Truce.

WASHINGTON, July 11th.—The dispatches brought by Major Taylor, under the flag of truce, continue to excite inquiry and comment. The administration is evidently trying the experiment of keeping their purport a profound secret. This much, however, is professed to be discovered, namely: that if the contents of them were officially regarded, Washington would virtually be surrendered to the Confederates.

Military Affairs in the West.

LEAVENWORTH, July 10.—Captain Stewart Van Vliet, for four years quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered eastward for active service in the field.

The Third Kansas Regiment is being formed at Mound city.

The Western Tornado.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Dispatches from Freeport add nothing in relation to the damage by the tornado to the report last night. The loss at Rockford is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000. Considerable damage was also done to the growing crops in that vicinity, grain of all kinds being leveled to the earth. As far as heard from no lives have been lost.

Terrible Battle Between the Sioux and Chippewas---Eleven Indians Killed and Several Wounded.

The St. Paul (Min.) Pioneer contains the particulars of the desperate battle between the Sioux and Chippewas, at St. Joseph, on the Pembla river, on the 10th ult. It grew out of the fact that the Sioux had stolen several horses last summer, and under a late treaty returned them on the 10th ult. The Pioneer says:

The delegation, numbering thirty-two warriers and two squaws, bringing the horses, reached St. Joseph in the afternoon, and proceeded to the residence of Governor Wilkie (a member of the last Territorial Legislature.) Unfortunately a large party of Chippewas, and also parties of Assiniboines and Crees were encamped at St. Joseph, and the Chippewas fired on the Sioux, while they were in the act of entering Gov. Wilkie's house. The Sioux took possession of the house, and removing the "chinking" from between the logs, returned the fire with effect. From this time, until midnight, a constant firing was kept up between the Indians. Six Chippewas, three Sioux, and two Assiniboines were killed during the struggle. Gov. Wilkie's daughter, in passing within range of the combatants, was severely wounded in the thigh by an arrow. One Chippewa, a son of the Chief, Red Bear, was shot three times in an endeavor to enter the house; at each shot he fell to the ground, but raised himself and pushed forward; his progress was stopped at the threshold by one of the Sioux cleaving his head through to the chin with an axe.

The house occupied by the Sioux is about two hundred feet from the river. The Chippewas surrounded it, and to make their escape, the Sioux were compelled to run that distance, and wade the river to the south bank, in the face of a constant fire from their enemies. This they did, aided by the darkness of the night, with but the loss of one warrior, who was found dead by the Chippewas in the morning, on the south bank of the stream.—The Sioux left behind them thirty-two horses (in addition to the twelve stolen ones) and the dead bodies of three of their warriors.

The residence of Governor Wilkie resembled a slaughter-house on the morning after the conflict. Five Chippewas and two Sioux were lying dead on the floor, which was covered with their blood. The Sioux did not scalp the dead Chippewas in the house, nor mutilate their bodies. The Chippewas were more brutal—they cut up the bodies of their dead foes and burned them.

HAIR DYEING. HAIR DYEING.
In Private Rooms,
By PROFESSOR JONES,
No. 23 East Baltimore st.

THE VERY TIME TO ECONOMIZE.

Now is the very time to economize, and in nothing can this be done better than by advertising in a paper with the universal circulation of The Sun.

THE PRESS IS THE GREAT ADJUNCT OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—This is a fact, and we could not express it with more force in a column of words.—*Cards, Circulars, Posters* and all kinds of Printing, indeed every agency and means which ingenuity has devised may be seen acting in the best style and at the lowest cash prices at "The Printing Office," Sun Iron Building. A neat business Card furnished at the nominal price of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Thousand*, on the FIRE-FLY PRESS, the ONLY PRESS of the kind in the city.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER YESTERDAY.
9 a. m., 82; 12 m., 85; 2 p. m., 87; 4 p. m., 88; 6 p. m., 88.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. Dr. Cox, Miss JOSEPHINE E. COFFIELD to F. Baltimore, to EDWARD HALL, of Havre-de-Grace, Harford county, Md.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. P. H. Matthews, JOHN JONES to ELIZA RAINER, of this city.

On the 25th June, by Rev. Dr. McCron, W. HENRY LEHLES to Miss MAGGIE NEELY, both of this city.

On the 15th of April, by Rev. George A. Leakin, SAMUEL F. PRIMROSE to Miss JOSEPHINE LUTTS youngest daughter of John F. Lutts, Esq., all of this city. [Philadelphia papers copy.]

DIED.

On the 10th instant, WILLIAM ARMOR, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late dwelling 133 W. Madison street.

On the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, ANN G. BELT, in the 54th year of her age, and a member of the M. E. Church for the last forty years.

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust,
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in thy dust.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at eight o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, (William Point,) No. 357 Franklin street.

On the 10th instant, MAGGIE, daughter of Richard P. and Harriet Thomas, aged 8 months and 16 days.

At Panola, Illinois, on the 8th instant, being the fifth anniversary of his birth, WILLIAM BAYLEY CORDRAY, eldest child of William and Mary Cordray, late of Baltimore.

In Sacramento, Cal., on the 24th of May, of consumption, SALLIE C., wife of Francis Poe, of San Francisco, and youngest daughter of Judge P. H. Burnett, of San Jose, aged 19 years.

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS'
SUMMER WEAR.—A fine variety of GOODS for MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR, at about half the usual price, yet on hand.
jl1-2tr HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

CHEAP MOURNING GOODS
We have yet on hand a few pieces of the two-yards wide BLACK BAREGE at 50 cents, usual price $1. We have put down all our
MOURNING ORGANDY LAWNS
to twenty-five cents.
Our stock of MOURNING GOODS will be found full and complete, and at low prices.
jl1-2tr HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

LAWNS! LAWNS! LAWNS!!!—We are now offering our stock of LAWNS, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard, in order to close them out immediately.
WROTH & FULLERTON,
jl1-2tr 89 and 91 Baltimore street.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS.
We are now closing out the remainder of our stock of LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS at prices which cannot fail to suit all. Call and see.
WROTH & FULLERTON,
jl1-2tr] 89 and 91 Baltimore st.

MOURNING GOODS.
Will offer this morning a large lot of MOURNING GOODS, consisting of
BAREGES, CRAPE MORETZ,
GRENADINES, CHALLIES, &c.,
In great variety and at exceedingly low prices.
ALSO,
BLACK GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, at one-third their value
WROTH & FULLERTON,
jl1-1tr 89 and 91 Baltimore st.

NOTICE.—Selling off the entire stock of *DRY GOODS* to close the establishment. Remember the Store, No. 85 BALTIMOREST. jl1-tfr

12½ CENT WAMSUTTA MUSLIN.—Buy now; it will be higher hereafter. NEAL'S CHEAP STORES, 97 and 99 Baltimore st. jl1-tfr

50 CENT BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, New Black Silks at 75, 87½ and $1. We sell the cheapest Silks ever known. NEAL'S CHEAP STORES, 97 and 99 Baltimore street. jl1-tfr

CHEAP SUN UMBRELLAS and HOOP SKIRTS. Ladies' Sun Umbrellas, only $1 25 and $1 50; best quality Hoop Skirts, wide tapes, only $1. NEAL'S Cheap Stores, 97 and 99 Baltimore st. tfr

EXTRA CHEAP BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS, cheap. NEAL'S Cheap Stores, 97 and 99 Balto. st. tfr

JUST RECEIVED—A large lot of PALM-LEAF FANS, DRESS GOODS, TABLE LINENS, Bleached Cottons, Sun Umbrellas, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
EDWIN AKERS,
j6-6tr 138 Lexington street.

CHEAPEST DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY.—*SELLING OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK.*
12½ CENT NEW DRESS GOODS.—Largest stock of Gray Goods in the city.
LAWNS—LAWNS—LAWNS—LAWNS.
1,000 Pieces LAWNS at 6¼, 8, 10 and 12½ cents; Fine French Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, 12½ c.; Lawn Robes at $1, $1 50 and $2, a sacrifice; Barege Robes at $2, $2 50 and $3, a sacrifice; Yard wide French CHINTZES, only 12½c.
12½ CENT FRENCH BAREGES, worth 25; Magnificent French Bareges, 18¾ and 25. 2 yds wide Gray "Barege Anglais" only 25, worth 50. NEAL'S Cheap Stores 97 and 99 Baltimore st. tfr

NEW SPRING GOODS.
RIBBONS FLOWERS, BONNETS,
MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, GRAPES, ETC.,
STRAW BONNETS, STRAW FLATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS
A well-selected stock, embracing everything new in MILLINERY GOODS, for sale at a small advance to cash or prompt paying customers.
ARMSTRONG, GATOR & CO.,
tfr 237 Baltimore street.

NEW MUSIC, JUST PUBLISHED,
SANTA LUCIA, (Over the Waveless Sea.)
Beautiful Neapolitan Song,
With English and Italian words.
SANTA LUCIA;
Brilliant Variations. By Ch. Grobe.
SANTA LUCIA;
Transcribed for Piano. By Ch. Voss.
LA MARSEILLES, (Marseilles Hymn);
Arranged for four hands. By Ch. Grobe.
MILLER & BEACHAM, Publishers,
jy11-dtr 10 North Charles street.

BALTIMORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
S. W. corner of SOUTH and WATER STREETS.
This Company INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, in the city or country, on the various descriptions of property.
Directors:
J. I. COHEN, Jr., President.
G. A. Taylor, David S. Wilson, Francis T. King,
W. G. Harrison, W. F. Worthington, Henry Carroll,
S. T. Thompson, R. S. Steuart,
Geo. R. Vickers, J. Hemmington, H. Bruns,
F. W. Arickx, Joshua J. Cohen, Thos. Von Kapff.
FREDERICK WOODWORTH,
a.7tds.tfr Secretary.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
Incorporated by the State of Maryland, 1846.
No. 30 SOUTH ST., New Building, op. Second st.
This Company *Insures Every Description of Property* in and out of the city, against loss or damage by FIRE.
Short insurances may be effected for a single day or longer period.
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER, President.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Henry M. Bash, William Heald,
Adam Denmead, Thomas S. Benner,
George Bartlett, George Small,
Joseph W. Jenkins, George W. Howard,
William Woodward, Henry Pendexter,
Edward J. Church, Hugh Sisson.
jo7tf] H. C. LANDIS, Secretary.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,
Office S. E. corner of SOUTH and SECOND STS.
Insure against LOSS BY FIRE every kind of property within the city limits, at the lowest rates.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ANDREW REESE, President.
James M. Fowler, H. J. Werdebaugh,
Wm. G. Power, J. Stricker Jenkins,
William Orrwing, M. Baumgarten,
Samuel S. Smith, Simon Kann, Jr. Perkin,
Aaron Fenton, James H. Stone,
Charles Fodman, C. Howard Rogers.
tfr] G. HARLAN WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—Office, No. 4 SOUTH ST.—*Open daily for the insurance of all descriptions of Property within the limits of the city.*
JOHN R. MOORE, President.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. A. Hack, Noah Walker, Francis Burns,
Jas. C. Wheeler, Allen Paine, Lancaster Gold,
Jos. Pearson, Jr., James Getty, Jno. G. Farlow,
James Young, Geo. W. Bond, Geo. Bond,
R. G. Mason, Jas. A. Bruce, F. A. Miller.
Confederate Trust, J. B. George, Jr.
octfr JOHN DUKEHART, Sec'y.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office on the Northeast Corner of SOUTH AND SECOND STREETS.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on all descriptions of property within the limits of the city.
HENRY P. DUHURST, President.
Board of Directors.
Jean H. Rhien, Chas. A. Grinnell, James Fields,
Aug. J. Albert, Mendes I. Cohen, Garrett Brown,
Thos. M. Keyser, Geo. S. Gibson, John M. Galt,
J. A. Schaeffer, George Rogers, Thomas Wilson,
Edw'd Jenkins, J. M. Anderson, H. R. Lauderman
Fred'k Aubey, Fra. W. Bennett, Caleb Parks,
T. W. Levering, Samuel Hart, David H. Shriver,
Nathan Tyson, Hugh Bolton, Joshua Jones,
R. Little Shafer, Robert Taylor, Isaac M. Benson,
Thos. Dryden, John G. Rearey, John A. Shriver,
John Cushing, Thos. Creamer,
octfr FRANCIS J. McGINNISS, Sec'y.

STERLING.—STRICTLY PRIME BANKERS' BILLS, for sale at fair rates.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
jy11-tfr Bankers.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DRAWN BILLS,
Strictly A1, for sale in sums of £1,000 and under.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO.,
jy11-tfr Bankers.

GOLD FOR SALE—In sums to suit, at a fair premium.
jy11-tfr THO. J. CARSON.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, of all kinds, purchased by
jy11-tfr THO. J. CARSON.

GEO. C. IRWIN & CO.,
STOCK AND BILL BROKERS,
No. 34 SECOND STREET,
BUY AND SELL
STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION,
And Negotiate TIME PAPER. tfr

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES AND EXCHANGE ON THE SOUTH. For sale by
THO. J. CARSON,
jy11-tfr 204 Baltimore st.

THO. J. CARSON,
BANKER,
204 BALTIMORE STREET,
Will BUY and SELL DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK NOTES and GOLD, on best terms. jy11-tfr

VIRGINIA AND NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES WANTED, at lowest rates.
THO. J. CARSON,
jy11-tfr 204 Baltimore st.

YORK, GETTYSBURG, CHAMBERSBURG, HARRISBURG AND MIDDLETOWN BANK NOTES for sale, at a liberal discount, by
THO. J. CARSON,
tfr. 204 Baltimore street.

LEONARD J. TORMEY,
BILL AND NOTE BROKER,
22 SOUTH STREET.
Commercial Paper bought, sold and negotiated. LOANS.—Special attention given to the negotiation of LOANS on first-class securities. tfr.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Magnetic Telegraph Company will be held at the St. Louis Hotel, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1861, at twelve o'clock, noon of said day, for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS of said Company for the ensuing year.
JOSE

WANTS.

A MAN WANTS A SITUATION ON A FARM—Understands Farming, and is also a good Ditcher. Good reference. Address M. C., Sun office. 1t*]

WANTED—A GIRL, to do general housework in a family, where there are no children. One from 18 to 16 preferred. Apply at 117 ROSE ST., near Biddle. 1t*]

WANTED—A good JOURNEYMAN BARBER. Inquire of EDWARD ESPINTA, near the Navy Yard Gate, Washington, 8th street. Good reference required. jl1 3t*]

WOOL WANTED—At the MARYLAND PENITENTIARY, where the highest prices will be paid for FLEECE WOOL, washed or unwashed. jl1-tf A. D. EVANS, Warden.

WANTED—Any person wishing to go to Housekeeping in a respectable House, rent very cheap, to take the FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE for a good Horse and light vehicle. Buggy preferred. Address J. M., Sun office. jl1-3t*]

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable middle-aged woman. She can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at 52 MULBERRY STREET, within one door of Park. 1t*]

WANTED—A purchaser for a new and handsomely furnished PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR and APPARATUS, now located and doing a good business in Pennsylvania. Inquire corner PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE and HOFFMAN STREET, Baltimore, Md. jl1-3t*]

WANTED TO SELL—The time of an active COLORED GIRL, fourteen years old, to serve until she is eighteen. She is a good Nurse, and understands all general housework. Her indentures will be legally transferred for a fair consideration. Country preferred. Apply at No. 54 ALISQUITH STREET. jl1-eo3t*]

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. Inquire at 99 McCULLOH ST. j9-3t*]

WANTED—Fifty WOOD-WORKERS, to work on Army Wagons. App to A. FLAGLOR & CO., Wilmington, Delaware. j9-3t*]

WANTED—To purchase for cash, second-hand FURNITURE, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Carpets, etc. Persons declining housekeeping or having a surplus, will please apply to P. COLLINS, 83 Harrison st. Persons furnishing will find good articles, of new and second-hand, by applying as above. jy1-1m*

GERMAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 58 THAMES STREET, F. P., under the supervision of the German Society. All persons desirous to employ German Mechanics, Laborers or Servants, as well as all such Germans seeking employment, will apply in person or by letter, post paid, to the Agent of the Society, H. P. WELLINGHOFF, 58 Thames street, who will gratuitously give all desired information. m8-3m wtf

RECRUITS FOR THE SECOND MARYLAND REGIMENT.

By the authority of the War Department, conveyed to the officer commanding the Maryland Independent Volunteers, which have been mustered into service, I desire to fill the Second Regiment (already partly organized) immediately. The men are recruited for three years, and will receive the pay of regular soldiers, be entitled to the benefit of all pension laws, and *one hundred dollars* in cash on their discharge. Apply immediately at Headquarters, 10 Green street, opposite Western Police Station, Baltimore.

By authority of JAMES COOPER, commanding the three years Independent Maryland Volunteers.

CAPT. J. P. CREAGER, General Recruiting Officer, U. S. A.

All papers in the counties friendly to the Union cause please copy. jn10-tf]

HORSES! HORSES!!

We want to purchase ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES, from five to seven years old, and to be free from all blemishes, and from 15½ to 16 hands high, which we will pay cash for. Apply to

JOSEPH H. McGEE & BRO.,
Miller's Hotel,
jy8-6t* Corner Pacca and German sts.

MULES! MULES!!

WANTED—At the Three Tons Stables, corner of Paca and Pratt streets, ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF MULES, which I will pay cash for. They must be sound and all right in every particular. Apply to

WILLIAM DORBACKER.
jy8-6t*

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Baltimore, June 2, 1861.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 HORSES—100 of which to be first-class Saddle Horses, for Cavalry purposes, and 400 first-class Work Horses. The Horses to be perfectly sound, well formed, and free from the least blemish; not less than 5 nor more than 7 years old, for Saddle, and from 6 to 8 years for Harness, and from 15.3 to 16 hands high; color—black, brown, sorrel, grey and bay. To be presented for examination at the Bull's Head Stables, Eutaw street, near Gay street, at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING. Price not to exceed $125 each.

JAS. BELGER,
je24-tf] Assistant Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A large OVAL EYE GLASS, silver mounted. A suitable reward will be given to the person bringing it to No. 30 NORTH CHARLES STREET. jl1-3t*]

$5 REWARD—LOST, on last Monday evening, $50 between 6 and 7 o'clock, TWENTY DOLLARS, in $5 notes. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at GEORGE NICKOLS'S RESTAURANT, Green street, near Baltimore. 1t*

LOST—Lost, in the neighborhood of Canton bridge, Broadway and Baltimore street, a BANK BOOK, which is of no use to any person excepting the owner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 299 E. Pratt street, or at the Fell's Point Savings Institution. jl1-2t*] PHILLIP P. TRAYSER.

LOST—About the 9th June, a white and liver colored SETTER DOG, thin in flesh. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 46 SOUTH STREET.

TAKEN UP ESTRAY, on the 7th inst., a big red Durham COW, dry. The horns bend inward at the end. The owner can have her by paying charges to MICHAEL RECKLAR, 3 miles on Franklin road. jl1-2t*]

LOST—On the 7th instant, a dark brindle COW, with white around the eyes and a white streak down the face, and with five teats. A Reward of $2 will be paid for her to No. 414 S. Light st. ELIZABETH LANGVILL. jy11-2t*

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 30th inst., a dark red COW, half her belly white and black, and white teats, and a white mark on her back. The owner can have her by paying charges to CHARLES CROOK, 230 S. Paca st. 1t*]

STRAY STEER.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, a yellow colored STEER, full grown. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Farm located on Liberty road, city limits.

JOHN G. MILLER.
jl1-3t*]

$3 REWARD.—Strayed away, on the 9th July, a small red and white COW, with short straight horns, a white face, and leather collar with J. W. C. in brass nails. She is in fine order. Any person return as said Cow to J. W. CARTER, No. 94 Columbia street, will receive the above reward. jl1-2t*]

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed away from my premises, on the Frederick road, opposite the Mount Olivet Cemetery, on the 8th of July, a Brindle COW, with several white spots on her, and short inward-bent horns. For any information so I can get her again I will give the above reward. JOHN LOEBER.
jl1-2t*]

$5 REWARD.—Strayed away, on the 8th inst., a bay HORSE. He was clunky and had a white stripe on his head; left hind foot white. Had on three shoes. The above reward will be given for his return to JACOB FOX, 226 S. Paca st., near Fremont. j10-3t*]

STRAYED from the subscriber, THREE HORSES—two large gray Horses, one blind in one eye, and one dun Horse. A suitable reward will be given to any person who will deliver them to me or inform me where I can find them.

JOHN CAIN, 217 S. Paca st. j10-3t*]

$5 REWARD.—LOST, on the 8th inst., a liver colored SETTER DOG. The above reward will be given if left at N. W. cor. HIGH and PRATT STS. j10-4t*]

LOST—A Newfoundland and Setter DOG, black, with white breast; had a brass collar on when lost. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to No. 236 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from Sharp. j10-3t*]

LOST—On the 6th instant, a small size TERRIER SLUT, black and tan, cropped ears and long tail; answers to the name of JENNY. Two dollars reward will be given for her return to No. 57 S. FREDERICK STREET, near Pratt. j10-2t*]

STRAYED—On the 26th ultimo, a roan COW, horns somewhat crumpled, front teats larger than hind ones. A reward of two dollars will be given on return to JAMES STARKEY, corner Gist and Fayette streets. j9-3t*]

LOST—On the 2d inst., a large BLACK DOG, with some white about the head and breast; answers to the name of "Rolla." Any one returning said dog to JOSEPH I. EARLY, No. 5 Courtland street, will be liberally rewarded. j9-3t*

TAKEN UP ESTRAY, on the 30th, a Brindle COW, with a piece cut out of each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take her away. JEREMIAH MOURPHY, North avenue, at the end of Garden street. jy9-3t*]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed away from the subscriber, on Wednesday 3d July, two COWS; one a red buffalo cow and the other a small roan and white cow. The above reward will be given for any information respecting them so that I can them again. JAMES HAMILTON, corner of Gilmor and Baltimore sts. j9-3t*]

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed on Tuesday, July 2d, a light red or tan colored COW, five years old, rather wide horns, and speckled face; about two weeks fresh. The above reward will be paid on returning her to DR. AIREY, junction of Charles street avenue and Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore county; or address to Baltimore City Postoffice where she can be had. j9-3t*]

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to do all kinds of GRINDING, at the MOUNT ROYAL MILL, half a mile from the city, at the lowest prices—formerly occupied by Mr. Duer.

WM. GOUDY,
j10-6t*] H. GRAY.

500 BOXES LEMONS.
25 cases MACARONI, (curled.)
10 cases FIGS
50 cases Calabria and Sicily LICORICE.
20 casks CURRANTS. For sale by
ED. L. PALMER & CO.,
je24-3t]* 15 Bowly's wharf.

OLD LEAD PURCHASED BY THE MERCHANTS' CHOP COMPANY, FRONT St., Baltimore. R. KEMP, Sec'y. jy2-2w]

80 BAGS CHOICE WHITE LAGUAYRA COFFEE.
200 bags choice Old Government Java and RIO COFFEE. For sale by
SLATER & GREENWELL,
je24-eo1f] 10 Commerce street.

A CARD.

A. C. MATTHEWS,
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 20 SOUTH CHARLES ST.,
Will give his PERSONAL attention as AUCTIONEER to sales of every description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally a share of their patronage.

BACON, LARD AND CHEESE.
Prime HAMS, canvassed and plain; SHOULDERS and SIDES; barrel and keg LARD; Cutting and E. D. CHEESE. For sale by
COULTER & CO.,
mh8-tf. 53 Light street.

OLD WHISKY.—30 bbls. RYE WHISKY, for sale by JOS. CARSON & CO. my29-tf

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—The STOCK and FIXTURES of an old established STAND, S. W. corner Hollins and Schroeder streets. Must sell. Come early and get a bargain. Also HAT STORE 644 W. Baltimore st. jl1-2t*]

FOR SALE LOW—A COUNTRY STORE AND RAILROAD SWITCH, with 50 acres of land, with a good new HOUSE and fine ORCHARD, on the Northern Central Railroad. Apply at 93 S. EDEN ST. jl1-3t*]

FOR SALE—A first-rate SLAUGHTER HOUSE, with ICE-HOUSE and paved yard, in fee. Also, a first-rate BAKERY on North Howard street. The whole will be sold very cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to SASCER & KEMPTON, 26 North Charles street. jl0-3t*]

WOODLEY FOR RENT OR LEASE—The beautiful RESIDENCE of the late John Kirby, with about sixty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; Dwelling, Coach-House, Ice-House, Smoke-House, large Barn, and abundant Stabling for horses and cows; Gardener's House, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the lumber yard. JOHN KIRBY & SON. j10-6t*]

A SAFE SPECULATION!
A BEAUTIFUL HOME!
POSSESSION AT ONCE, IF DESIRABLE.

Very low price, terms easy; situated two miles from the centre of Wilmington, Del., and half a mile from the city line—contains over 40 ACRES. Substantial MANSION HOUSE, large Stone Barn, good Tenant House, complete Outhouses, APPLE ORCHARD, and a great variety of FRUIT TREES. Shade Trees in abundance; beautiful Groves, Lawn and gravelled Drives; improved Garden; Water and Gas arrangements, modern and complete, &c.

Truly a most desirable home—was held at $20,000 a year since, when $18,000 was actually offered for it. Can now be had for $15,000, and but a small portion in cash. Apply to

JAMES L. DEVOU, Jr.,
Wilmington, Del.

Although in a slave State, this section is most happily free from the turmoils of the farther South. jy4-eo12t]

COUNTRY SEATS IN EXCHANGE FOR HOUSES, STOCKS, BONDS, MERCHANDISE, SHIP PROPERTY, ETC.

100 to 1000 Acres of Land, most beautifully situated for country residences, 45 miles from the city. It contains 8 or 10 sites, magnificent views, and as healthy as any spot in the world. This property is on the contemplated Green Spring Valley Avenue and Railroad, and between two turnpikes, and near the Northern Central Railroad. For a business man in the city no more desirable spot can be found. The owner, unable to improve, will exchange at fair valuation as above. Apply to J. P. ARCHER & CO., 19½ South st. je28-eo4t*]

THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE COLD SPRING HOTEL FOR SALE.—Also the HOTEL for rent. Inquire of S. MARSHALL, on the premises. j9 3t*]

FOR RENT—The old and well-known STAND lately occupied and generally known as Mrs. Temperley's, situate on the southwest corner of Hulburd and Howard streets, in the centre of the city. Apply to MRS. MANDLEBAUM, No. 129 Howard street. je25-1m*

FOR SALE—Well-secured GROUND RENTS. Great bargains in HOUSES. A House and Lot at Towsontown; also Farms—one of 100 acres, at Reisterstown; do. 70, 7 miles on Reisterstown pike; many others, large and small, very desirable. In Baltimore county and cheap. A Farm wanted in Kent county. WILLIAM WARFIELD, Conveyancer, No. 13 St. Paul street. j10-tf]

FOR LEASE—For a term of years, a vacant LOT on the Southwest corner of North and Madison streets, fronting 50 feet on the former and 150 on the latter, and running back to Davis street. Inquire at the Sun office. 6t*]

FOR RENT—A large DWELLING, No. 99 St. Paul street, in good order, and replete with the modern improvements. Apply to ALEX. YEARLEY & SON, 15 St. Paul street. m23-tf]

COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT OR SALE—Near the Relay on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad a comfortable DWELLING and necessary improvements, in a healthy location. Apply to JOHN Y. WORTHINGTON, near Relay. m18-eo2tf]

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Frederick road, four miles from the city. Possession given immediately. Apply to WM. Y. DEFORD, 37 S. Gay st. m20-tf]

FOR RENT—A First-class HOTEL, S. W. corner of Hanover and Pratt sts., replete with the modern conveniences and improvements; also, desirable DWELLINGS, on Barre and Republican sts.; also, STORES on Hanover and Pratt sts.; Also, several OFFICES, in St. Paul and Baltimore sts.; also, DWELLING No. 74 Courtland st. Rents low, in keeping with the times. Apply to

ALEX. YEARLEY & SON,
m8-eo2tf] No. 15 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid grazing FARM of 600 Acres, near Bellair; land in a high state of cultivation. Improvements first-class—has a commanding view of the Bay—location healthy. Will exchange for good Stocks. A fine FARM in Howard county, 25 miles from Baltimore, good improvements, 90 Acres on the Harford road. Good substantial improvements. All covered with slate roofs. Price low. Will take part city property. No. 1 City Property in exchange for Farms. Apply to J. W. HARVEY, 22 Second street. m 14-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A handsome STONE COTTAGE, 3¼ miles from the city limits; high, healthy, and plenty of shade 48 feet front—kitchen attached, with servants' room above. Large stable and carriage-house, and chicken-house, paved with brick, stones and gravel around and about the house. Good turnpike all the way.—Wm. WARFIELD, Conveyancer, No. 13 St. Paul street. ap4-tf]

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND, near the city, well adapted for gardening, improved; 14 acres of Land on a railroad, about 8 miles from the city, with good improvements; 110 acres of Prime Land, 15 miles from the city, well improved; 25 acres at Ellicott's Mills, (improved by large Cottage, &c.;) a Dwelling on E. Fayette st., near Aisquith, (very cheap;) a House on Watson street, and four smaller ones in the rear, with many others in various locations. Apply to GLOCKER & NORRIS, 63 Fayette st. f13-tf]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEGRO MAN, 21 years old, to serve nine years, a good cooker and servant, carriage driver, and also competent to work on a Farm. A home in the country preferred. Price $175. Address R. S. P., at Sun office. jy9-eo3t*]

FOR SALE—A very superior Saddle and Harness HORSE, from Vermont. Inquire at 35 S. GAY ST. j27-tf]

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE.—For the purpose of reducing the stock of the place, several valuable fresh COWS, two HEIFERS, a young BULL, and other Cattle are offered for sale. Apply to J. GEPHART, Woodbourne Farm, Hillen road, three miles from the city. m16-tf]

NOTICE.—All persons indebted unto Mrs. V. G. JOHNSON, widow of Wm. H. Johnson, deceased, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 92 West Baltimore street, are hereby notified to pay said claims to the undersigned, or to Mr. H. J. MORRISON, Esq., No. 108 East Fayette street, who are alone authorized to receive the same.

WM. JOHNSON,
j9-eo3t*] 110 N. Gay street.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—*JACOB SEGER, Silverplater and Manufacturer of Military Equipments*, has always on hand a full assortment of Cap Mountings, Belt Plates, Epaulets, Letters and Numbers, Buttons, &c. Sheet Brass, German Silver Wire, Japanned Bird Cages, Dog Collars and Chains Patent Slates, Brass Spikets. my-1m*]

McCLEARY & CONNELLY,
COPPER-SMITHS, PLUMBERS, TINMEN
and Manufacturers of
SELF-CHARGING MINERAL WATER APPARATUS, No. 44 HOLLIDAY STREET,
Are prepared to make to order or repair as follows:
STEAM GAS and WATER PIPES
for Steamboats, Stationary Engines, &c.
STILLS and KETTLES, Steam Distilleries fitted up on the most improved plans, with Brass Worms.
Steam-Drying Cylinders, for Cotton and Woolen Mills, Dyers, &c.
All orders promptly attended to. a 1-1

AWNINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
WINDOW, HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT AWNINGS,
ALSO, MARINE AND NATIONAL FLAGS.
By J. W. LONG,
Sail-Maker,
No. 2 Bowly's wharf,
Second door from Pratt street.

WILLIAM W. KENNEDY, JOHN A. WILLIAMS
JOHN A. JAMES WILLIAMS & CO.,
MAHOGANY AND LUMBER YARDS,
OFFICE No. 130 SOUTH CHARLES ST.
MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, ASH, PINE,
WALNUT, CHERRY, POPLAR, SEC.,
And all other materials used by
CABINET MAKERS and COACH MAKERS
WHEELWRIGHTS and CARPENTERS.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—We invite the attention of dealers, especially country storekeepers, to our Spring Stock of CHEWING TOBACCO. Good Spring, 12, 14, 16, 18, a superior article for 20 cts.; fine 23, 25 and 28 cts.; Sweet, half lb. fives and tens, 16, 18 and 20; light pressed large and small twist; fine Domestic and German Cigars; our celebrated SMOKING TOBACCO and PIPES. RAFFE and SCOTCH SNUFF.

WM. H. JOHNSON & BRO.,
mh1-3m* (Herald's Old Stand,) No. 91 Centre Market.

THE TESTIMONY OF ANOTHER CONSUMPTIVE IN FAVOR OF
DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

I, JESSE L. TALLEY, of Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, Delaware, do hereby certify that I have been labouring under a disease of the Lungs for four years; I had one of the worst coughs that any person could have; it seemed to rack my whole system. I kept on in this way, getting worse and worse, until my family and friends gave up all hopes of my ever getting well. I tried everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good. I had night sweats, creeping chills, and was wasted away in flesh very much. My physician said he could do no more for me, and in fact all my friends say now that at one time they did not think I could live a month. A lady in Wilmington, hearing how low I was, sent word to me "not to put off a day, but to go to Philadelphia, to DR. SCHENCK, as she had a brother that was very bad, and was so much helped by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP." My father and myself started the next morning for Philadelphia, and went to Dr. Schenck's office, and well I remember it, as it was with the utmost difficulty I got there, I was so weak; and no wonder, for I think I could put all on the palm of my hand that I had eaten for the last two weeks. Dr. Schenck examined my lungs with his instrument, and found both my lungs diseased—the one was bad, but the other slightly. He said my liver and stomach were also much diseased, but he thought he could cure me, as my right lung was almost sound. I took all three of his medicines—the Syrup, Tonic, and Pills; and after I got over the fifth bottle of the Syrup, all stopped about noon one day something broke in my left lung, and I spit up over a pint of the most offensive matter I ever smelt. From this time I began to get better. I commenced taking the medicines in December, 1860. My night sweats stopped, my appetite came to me, I began to gain in flesh and am now as fleshy as I ever was. I was able to go to work the last of March, 1861, and now, the first of June, am as well as ever, except occasionally a little cough, which Dr. Schenck says must not be stopped, as it will work itself out in time. I have taken in all eighteen bottles of Pulmonic Syrup, and five of Seaweed Tonic, and five boxes of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. JESSE L. TALLEY.

Prices—PULMONIC SYRUP $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

SEAWEED TONIC $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box.

For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by S. B. WAITE, cor. Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh st. jy-1m]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—
29 barrels in good order. For sale by
je6-tf] JOSEPH CARSON & CO

BOARDING.

WANTED—Two BOARDERS—GENTLEMEN or LADIES; have one very large and pleasant Room. Would like to have those that have no children. Have plenty of stable room for horses, and every accommodation. Family is very small.—Every attention will be paid. Apply at the Sun office. jy11-3t*]

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be nicely accommodated in fine large airy rooms, at 39 N. GAY ST., opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. Table and Transient Boarders taken on most reasonable terms. jl1-6t*]

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF CENTRAL AND EAST BALTIMORE, A COLLEGIATE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES will be opened on MONDAY, Aug. 26th, at No. 133 E. Baltimore street. *Terms very moderate.* Please call for circulars. REV. J. P. CARTER,
jl5-eo4t*] Principal.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two young men, can have good BOARD, with home comforts, in front room and use of piano, in a small family, where there are no boarders. Board low. No. 234 MONUMENT ST., opposite Lutheran Church. j10-3t*]

FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant ROOMS and BOARD, upon very reasonable terms, at No. 40 NORTH CALVERT STREET. jy3-1m*

FINE LARGE FRONT ROOMS for gentlemen and their wives, and single rooms for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished, may be had, with or without board, at No. 16 N. EUTAW ST., corner of Lafayette Place. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant. j15-1m*]

HOME TESTIMONY.
HOME TESTIMONY.
HOME TESTIMONY.
HOME TESTIMONY.
HOME TESTIMONY.
HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SCHENCK particularly requests those persons who have been cured by his medicines, and whose places of residence are in or near Baltimore, to call on him when he is in that city, and give him written statements of the effects of his remedies, according to their own experience. The common belief that Consumption is incurable, and the general behaviour of the medical Allopathic Doctors that this disease is beyond their reach, make many persons skeptical with regard to the numerous and astonishing cures which have really been effected by

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Within the last twelve months many persons living in Baltimore have been cured of Consumption, and other diseases leading to it, by the use of this Medicine, and those persons have now an opportunity to serve the cause of humanity, and to do an act of justice to Dr. Schenck, by merely giving a true account of their own particular cases. Almost every one who uses DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES promises at the commencement that if he is only cured, he will cheerfully give in his evidence as an inducement for other afflicted persons to apply for the same benefit;—but when persons are cured they are too apt to forget their promises, and to neglect a duty which they owe to the public, and especially to the thousands of sufferers who are labouring under that most terrible and destructive disease.—Some who have been restored to health think it sufficient if they give any verbal information on the subject of their cure to those who make inquiries, but they should remember that many have not the opportunity to inquire personally, and that the only practicable way to make the information generally useful is to have it published. Of course it is not expected that

THE OLD SCHOOL PHYSICIANS

should recommend Schenck's medicines, though many of them are well acquainted with their value.

It is admitted that Consumption, when deeply seated, is hard to cure. It is most important that the remedies should be tried in time. Delays are not only dangerous, but fatal.

Dr. Schenck has rooms in several of the principal cities, where, once a week or once a month, he may be seen and consulted by his patients. He makes no charge for advice—and trusts to the many well-attested cures which he has performed for the success and permanence of his professional business.

As Consumption is a scourge and terror to the human race, it is the duty of every one, as far as it may lie in his power, to check its progress. If Dr. Schenck has made such cures, as thousands can testify if they will, it is the duty of every patient who has been restored to health, to make the fact known to the public for the benefit of those who are still suffering.

Dr. Schenck's rooms are over SETH S. HANCE'S DRUG STORE, No. 108 BALTIMORE STREET, where he can be found *Every Thursday*, except when professionally called to visit other sections, of which due notice through the papers is generally given. On Thursday, July 4th, he will be absent. je27-1m

THE WEEKLY SUN
THE
GREAT FAMILY PAPER,
FOR THE YEAR 1861,

Ocean, instructive, entertaining, liberal, impartial and enterprising, and in all the eminent qualities of journalism, conceded by its enormous circulation to be unsurpassed in the diversified areas of

NEWS, LITERATURE AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

All who desire to command and enjoy the regular weekly visitation of a first-class household newspaper, should send their orders without delay for the

BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN.

The excellence of this journal, as a regular and comprehensive vehicle of

NEWS AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN,

Commends it to all classes of the public; and we may say without presumption, that the Weekly Sun preserved and bound, would constitute in the future one of the most valuable records of the age, and every body of the time that could possibly be secured. And just as it would be an invaluable memorial in the future, so it is a most desirable transcript of current affairs to the present generation.

INDEPENDENT AND IMPARTIAL

in the discussion of all matters in which the public are generally interested, it must necessarily fairly represent every independent and impartial mind.—Hence it enjoys that immense circulation, popularity and influence which establish its position as the efficient and acceptable organ of an intelligent and honest constituency. For the promotion of whatever is good and true, the Weekly Sun is one of the most powerful instrumentalities of the age, within the broad sphere of its circulation; in the advocacy of evil and error, it would be powerless and contemptible as any mere partisan, time-serving journal of the day.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

To the readers of the Weekly Sun it is scarcely necessary to say a word in commendation of the literary variety and attraction, which the resources available comprise the choicest productions of the ablest, most entertaining and accomplished writers of the age, so is the literature the best that can be found.

THE FARM AND THE FARMER,

The interests identified with agriculture in their general relations, and also in detail, constitute a prominent feature of the Weekly Sun; and the information contained in a year's volume amounts in quantity and quality to something, we conceive, far beyond the mere money value of the subscription.

SCIENCE AND ART,

Contribute largely to the general chapter of contents, and all practical discoveries, inventions and devices of the age are presented to the reader.—While, as an appetizing flavor to the whole, there will always be found a diversified chapter of

WIT AND HUMOR.

Upon which a laugh may be safely indulged with advantage to digestion.

An important and very useful department of the Weekly Sun consists in its accurate and reliable

COMMERCIAL REVIEW,

which challenges competition in any quarter, and is now esteemed at least equal to the most pretentious and is by many preferred, on account of its strictly reliable character.

This Weekly Sun is now mailed to subscribers under a new and patented system, authorized by act of Congress. To the subscriber's name there is always appended two sets of figures; in one set always two figures, in the other one or two, according to circumstances. The figures indicate the number, and the second the volume with which the subscription expires. Thus, a subscription commencing with the new year would bear the number and volume of the paper with which the subscription would expire. The number and volume of the first paper of the new year will be 43.23, which is the forty-third number of volume 23. Consequently subscribers commencing with that number will find their papers marked 43.24, and No. 43 of vol. 24 will be the last paper to which they are entitled. The arrangement is very simple, and when understood is a constant reminder to renew the subscription in time.

THE FOLLOWING REDUCED TERMS ARE OFFERED TO CLUBS:

For One Copy for One Year	$1 00
Club of Six Copies	5 00
Club of Thirteen Copies	10 00
Club of Twenty Copies	15 00
Club of Twenty-seven Copies	20 00
Club of Thirty-four Copies	25 00
Club of Forty-two Copies	30 00
Club of Fifty Copies	35 00
Club of Seventy Copies	50 00
Club of One Hundred and Fifty Copies	100 00

No subscription is received for less than one year either singly or in clubs. The names of subscribers should be written very distinctly; it is important to attend to this, to avoid mistakes. The name of the Postoffice, and of the County and State to which the paper is to be sent, should be written plainly and at length, and when a change is ordered to be made in consequence of a change of Postoffice, County and State *from which* the subscriber has removed should always be mentioned, as well as those to which the paper is ordered to be sent. The paper will be invariably discontinued when the term expires for which payment is made. This rule is implicit, and is for the benefit of the subscriber, as it secures to him the best paper that can possibly be supplied for his money, no non-paying subscribers having to be provided for at the cost of those who pay.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The immense circulation of the Weekly Sun, including all classes of the people, makes it an extremely valuable advertising medium, for articles and subjects of a character that the local concern. In compliance, therefore, with the public wants, we give place to such information as relates to the description and price of Agricultural Implements—Mowers, Reapers, Rakes, Drills, Portable Mills, Sewing Machines, Nurseries, Seeds, Stock, New Inventions, Real Estate, Books, Stationery, Seminaries, and such matters as possess general interest and are useful in their place as any thing we could occupy the same space withal. The space devoted to advertisements will always be limited, and not suffered to abridge the general interest of the paper. The terms of advertising in the Weekly Sun will be for each insertion.

Fifty cents for two lines or less—Ten cents for each additional line.

Postmasters will always act as agents for persons in the neighborhood of their respective offices, and forward orders and cash under the regular authority of the department.

A. S. ABELL & CO.,
Publishers of the Weekly Sun.

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE No. 29 AND 31 GOLD ST.—Manufactory on Stonon, Columbia and Sheriff streets, New York. R. HOE & CO., manufacturers of single and double cylinder and type-revolving Printing Machines, Washington and Smith Hand-Presses, Self-inking Machines, Proof Presses, Hydraulic Presses, with wrought iron Cylinders; Standing Presses, of various kinds; Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, etc.

Every article connected with the art of Letter Press, Copperplate or Lithographic Printing and Book-Binding always on hand or furnished at short notice.

Printers, Publishers and others wishing to purchase, will be furnished with an estimate for an office or bindery in detail, if desired.

A Catalogue of Prices, containing cuts and description of many of the machines, may be had on application, by mail or otherwise.

CAST STEEL SAWS.

Superior warranted PATENT GROUND Cast Steel Mill, Pitt, Cross-Cut, Circular and other Saws on hand, for sale at their warerooms and by the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States. m27-1m

FAMILY HAMS.—10 tierces Morrison's Sugar Cured HAMS. Just received and for sale by
ap29- JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS—
Prime Bacon Hams and Shoulders—for sale by
je6-tf] JOSEPH CARSON & CO

PERSONAL.

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 27th June, Negro Boy LEWIS, aged 11 years; is very dark and has a long scar on one side of his face; had on when he left a white straw hat, blk alpaca jacket and brown linen pants. I will give a reward of $20 if taken in the city, or $35 if taken out of it, in either case secured in jail so that I get him again. SAMUEL R. KEENE, No. 12 Penn street. jy 10-3t*

NO HUMBUG.—Those who want to know all affairs of life correctly should not fail to call on MADAME MARIENTES. She can bring together those separated, and cause love to be mutual where it does not exist. Consultation hours from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. No. 305 N. GAY ST. jy1-t28th*]

EDUCATION.

IRVING COLLEGE, MANCHESTER CARROLL CO., MD.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d. The Students are requested to be promptly in their attendance at the time.

Persons desiring information in regard to the College are referred to Col. S. SANDS MILLS, 122 Baltimore st. WM. T. MARKLAND,
m21-tf President.

PHILADELPHIA FOR NEW YORK.—The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Line from PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK and WAY PLACES, from Walnut Street Wharf and Kensington Depot, will leave as follows:

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Accommodation,) $2 25
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (N. J. Accommodation,) 2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Morning mail,) 3 00
At 11½ A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Western Express,) 3 00
At 12½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Accommodation,) 2 25
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (C. and A. Express,) 3 00
At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Evening Express,) 3 00
At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, (Second Class Ticket,) 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Evening Mail,) 3 00
At 11½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (Southern Mail,) 2 25
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, (Accommodation, freight and passenger, First Class Ticket,) 2 25
Second Class Ticket 1 50

The 6 P. M. Mail Line runs daily. The 11½ P. M. Southern Mail, Saturdays excepted.

For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemmington, &c., at 7.10 A. M., from Kensington, and 2½ P. M., from Walnut Street Wharf.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., at 7.10 A. M., from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown and Bethlehem, at 7.10 A. M., from Kensington Depot, and 2½ P. M., from Walnut Street Wharf. (The 7.10 A. M. line connects with Train leaving Easton at 3.35 P. M.)

For Mount Holly at 6 and 8 A. M., and 2 and 4½ P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WAY LINES.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 A. M., 4½ and 6½ P. M., from Kensington, and at 2½ P. M., from Walnut Street Wharf.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverley, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12½, 1, 4½ and 5 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton for Bordentown and intermediate places, at 2½ P. M., from Walnut St. Wharf.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the Cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed to each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond one hundred dollars, except by special contract.

m30-3m; WM. H. GATZMER, Agent

POPULAR AND FAMILY MEDICINES,
SOLD BY SETH S. HANCE,
108 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
COMPRISING

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
BORTIMER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND.
WISTAR'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
HAYS' LINIMENT FOR THE PILES.
DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

Becker's Eye Balsam.	Orrick's Vermifuge.
J. Becker's Liver Pills.	" Golden Ointment.
Benj. Brandreth's Pills.	Harrison's Columbian.
Smith's S. Coated Pills.	Betton's British Oil.
Lane's Vegetable Pills.

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of N. J.—I consider the right of petition a sacred one, and accordingly present one from the citizens of Camden, N. J., in favor of awarding to certain parties who were engaged in the war of 1812 their pensions. Referred to the committee on pensions.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to elect a chaplain for the present session. Agreed to. On taking the ballot 35 votes were cast, of which Rev. Dr. Sunderland had 33, and was declared elected.

Mr. Clark offered the following resolution:

"Whereas a conspiracy has been formed in several States against the government of the United States, and that people in several States (naming the seceded States) attempted to withdraw them from the Union, and certain Senators engaged in the rebellion, or knowing of it, did not advise the government of its progress; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell, and others, from these States, be expelled from the Senate. Laid over."

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the army and navy.

Mr. Grimes moved an amendment to the bill; That whereas the bill allowed officers of the army to retire after forty years' service, a clause be inserted in which naval officers should enjoy the same immunity, and that any officer who should receive wounds, or be rendered otherwise incompetent to perform duty while in the service, his case should be examined before a committee of not less than five nor more than nine of his superiors, who should report the claims of the applicant to the Secretary of the Navy. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Anthony moved that three hundred copies each of the Army and Navy Register be printed for the use of the Senate. *Agreed to.*

Mr. Wilson reported back to the Senate the bill for establishing and perfecting the military forces of the United States, with amendments.

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a chaplain; which was agreed to, and resulted as follows:

Whole number of ballots, 35; necessary to a choice, 18. Byron Sunderland, 33; scattering, 2.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., gave notice of his intention to offer a bill for abolishing slavery in the States now declared to be in a state of insubordination to the government.

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, gave notice that on to-morrow, or some future day, he would introduce a resolution to expel all those members of the seceded States who had absented themselves from the present session of the Senate.

The Senate here proceeded to discuss joint resolution No. 1, acknowledging all the acts of President Lincoln relating to the present rebellion.

Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution in regard to the bill:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That all the acts of the President, as set forth in his proclamation and message, in suppressing rebellion, be and hereby are approved to be legal, as much so as if he had been authorized by a Congress assembled previous to the issuing of said proclamations.

Mr. Polk, of Missouri, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McDougal, of California, seconded Mr. Polk in his desire to postpone.

Mr. Fessenden was opposed to a further postponement.

A message here arrived from the House of Representatives, announcing the passage in that body of bill No. 115, entitled "an act to pay the volunteers and militia employed in the service of the United States since April, 1861."

Mr. Fessenden asked for a reading of the bill.

Mr. Wilson said the bill was simple, and as he did not wish to consume the time of the Senate in the reading, he would endeavor to explain anything the Senator from Maine wished to know. There were now half a dozen military bills to be considered, and he hoped the time of the Senate would not be uselessly engrossed. Reading dispensed with.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said there were many things connected with the bill now before the Senate which were unconstitutional and unjust, and which he intended to refer to at some future time.

Mr. Polk.—It is my earnest desire, with the agreement of the Senate, to have the bill postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Latham, of California.—During my absence the bill now before the Senate was brought up. I wish to raise my voice against the unconstitutionality of the fourth section of the bill, referring to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The President has committed, in this instance, an unjustifiable action. There was no necessity for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr Hale hoped there might be an increase both in the army and navy. There was, however, a great necessity for caution in making increases. Nothing would afford him greater satisfaction than to vote for the bill now in consideration, but he saw no necessity for a standing army. The volunteers from the North had gallantly rallied to the rescue of the Union.

Mr. Wilson:—A regiment was raised in Massachusetts and on their way to the capital in less time than an ordinary company of regulars could get out of barracks.

Mr. Hale.—There are a set of men in this city I would fight quicker than I would the secessionists. I mean those vultures who seize emergencies like the present to prey upon the public treasury. Public enemies are much less to be feared than false friends.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md.—I think, Mr. President, that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended by the President without necessity and without warrant. He has exercised a dangerous power which never belonged to him. It is useless to attempt to coerce the seceded States; force can never unite the Union. I ask that the 4th and 5th sections of the bill be allowed to lie over for the present.

Mr. Baker said that he would never sanction peace, would never be willing to lose a single acre of United States territory; the rebellion ought to be fought to the death; that he would never be willing that peace should be proclaimed until the United States army can march freely wherever it chooses, and whenever it may be necessary; that the death to be apportioned to all the leaders of the rebellion should be death by the halter. If the South was willing to abandon their present designs and lay down their arms, the matter would be there at an end. He was not in favor of compromises. The constitution was the only compromise which he would submit to.

Mr. Kennedy.—The honorable Senator has used bitter language in reply to my remarks. He (Mr. Kennedy) was opposed to any endeavor to obtain peace by force. That hundreds of thousands of men on either side could never force a peace. The measures of war now being debated, if carried out, could never reconstruct the Union. They might fight for twenty years, and the breach would be as wide as ever. The Union can never be reconstructed by the sword. The time was when honorable compromises could have been made, but that time is now past. There is little to hope for in any compromising proposition.

He for one would be willing to make any concessions that would place national affairs on the footing they were one year ago. He was not then prepared for any discussion, but he would ask the honorable Senator from Massachusetts what reason there was to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Wilson.—The action of the armed band of conspirators in Baltimore; the murderers who shot down the Massachusetts volunteers while on their way to protect the national capital; the existence of a band of traitors; this was why General Scott was authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. There is no blacker spot in the country than Baltimore, where there are traitors who are ready to commit murder or any other crime. There has been no worse place at any time than Baltimore during the last few weeks.

Mr. Kennedy.—I regret to say that there have been in Baltimore such secret societies, but all danger from them has been long since over—a fact attributable only to the excellent police force which formerly belonged to the city. They arrested those of the mob who were known to be concerned in the affray of the 19th of April, and they were duly punished. When the unauthorized mob sprang up, none were more zealous to put it down than the police authorities. The mob was not alone germane to Baltimore; such outbreaks of the populace were shown in every large city. No one had done more for the good of the city than a certain gentleman who is now imprisoned by the military authorities in a fort of the United States—Marshal Kane. No one had more freely exposed his life on the 19th of April to protect the soldiers than Marshal Kane. He was well aware of the sentiments of Marshal Kane, that his affiliations were with the South; but he was in duty bound to stand up and defend him from the aspersions that had been cast upon his character. The Board of Police, Mr. Kennedy remarked, were opposed to him politically; he had done all in his power to prevent their appointment, but he believed they had fully done their duty in every instance. He was willing to leave it to the Massachusetts volunteers whether Marshal Kane had not eminently risked his life in endeavoring to protect them.

A cross-debate now occurred between Messrs Wilson, Hale and Fessenden, on the question of amending the clause of the bill relating to the time the new regiments would be asked to serve. They were interrupted by one of the private secretaries of the President, (Mr. Nickolay,) who announced several messages in writing from the President.

Mr. Baker reiterated that he would not be in favor of peace till the proud American flag can go wherever it once floated, and until every man, woman and child should look upon it with the proper reverence. He was in favor of a sharp, bold, forward and decisive movement until the war shall cease. Bayonets are sharp arguments, and we must use them. He was not quite certain that they would be able to overrule the South; it contains a great and determined people, who are of the belief that they are right, and will fight to the last; but we may have to reduce her to the condition of the Territories, and have to place over them Governors from Massachusetts and Illinois to control them. We had better run the risk to erect a despotism than to lose the Union. Let us put this war throgh to the end and conquer a permanent peace.

It is useless to hold treaties with the Confederate States, if you do so, you will always have to maintain a standing army. When Toombs and Davis are in exile, despised, then you will want no army. I am in favor of granting the President almost unlimited power to prosecute the war, and at the same time hold him and his Cabinet accountable.

Mr. Fessenden.—The bill says that the army and navy shall be increased without limitation to time. I wish to know whether the army to be organized is to be permanent or limited, and suggest the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to permanently increase the army and navy beyond the force established by law.

Mr. Wilson said he was not in favor of a large standing army, but would willingly leave that to be settled by a future Congress.

Mr. King.—I merely wish to know whether the Senate is in favor of a permanent standing army or not.

An unimportant technical debate ensued on the proposition of Mr. Fessenden, which was finally withdrawn by that gentleman.

At two o'clock a message was received from the House of Representatives presenting a bill for the collection of revenue upon imports; and an engrossed bill for the signature of Senators.

Mr. Latham moved that in the bill under consideration the 4th section, referring to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* be stricken out—negatived.

The bill was read three times and put upon its passage, when Mr. Polk (Mo.) called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Polk said—Mr. President, in casting my vote against the bill now pending, I wish to give my reasons for so doing. I consider the present war a sectional, civil and irreconcilable war. There are now more men under arms in this country than has ever before been known in its history, and their equipment and maintenance corresponds in enormity to their numbers. A war is upon us, but who has brought it upon us? All this has transpired since the adjournment of the last Congress. The last Congress declared no war, neither has this Congress declared war. As many States were already out of the Union before Congress adjourned as have since gone out, and yet no warlike action was taken towards the seceded States.

The constitution declares that Congress alone shall declare war, yet we are in the midst of one as monstrous in proportion as in character; and all this has transpired since the 4th of March last. The last Congress refused to pass coercive measures, and yet we find ourselves in the midst of the horrible civil war. The constitution was the grand achievement of the revolution. Had it not resulted in consolidating the country it would have failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was constructed. Having the affection of the people, who everywhere obeyed it, it has produced only continued prosperity without a parallel in history.

Under such circumstances how should we examine anything but what is sanctioned by that constitution? I cannot vote for anything which is an infringement on the constitution. The constitution was made for war as well as peace; it was intended for any emergency that might occur in the future history of the country. As early as 1795, Congress passed an act, which I will read:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. * * * on application of the executive thereof (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

The President, under this law, called forth, on the 15th April, 75,000 men. In what month or year thereafter did those men needed, or when was the President asked for their assistance? The President has not attempted to enforce the laws. The law applies to individuals in States, and does not say that one State or seven States shall refuse the operation of certain laws in certain exigencies. I am free to say that I believe that the President is now attempting to carry on this war—as he has organized it—under false pretenses.

The President in his proclamation determines himself the legality of his action in calling out the militia. But, Mr. President, the President of the United States is not to be the judge of the legality of his own actions. The President on the 27th of April, blockaded the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. The constitution says: "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." Yet the President assumes that power, which alone belongs to Congress, and attempts to regulate commerce.

On the 3d of May he issued a proclamation calling for 65,000 men for the army and 18,000 for the navy, an aggregate of 83,000 men. Yet he is not justified in so doing, and he admits this fact when he says he submits the matter to Congress.

The President has no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, yet he has dared to delegate that power to a military commandant. The King of England, monarch though he be, could not do such an action without the consent of Parliament. The President has indulged in an argument with necessity as an excuse, seeking to legalize his acts, but, Mr. President, we alone are the judges of the correctness of his official acts.

There is now confined in Fort McHenry a Mr. Merryman; the liberties of that man, guaranteed him by his State and the constitution, are basely trampled upon. There has been a great outcry against Chief Justice Taney, but I honor him for the courageous action he has taken in the case of Mr. Merryman, surrounded as he was by soldiers' bayonets.—While I honor him for his sage wisdom, I beg also to drop a tribute to his sublime courage. Necessity is the tyrant's plea, and has always been used for the downfall of civil liberty.

The President has gone even further. He has dared to declare martial law—something undefinable, not known in the Constitution. The nearest we can get to a definition is, the will of the military commander. An old and esteemed English jurist once said that martial law not only destroyed municipal law, but also the right of private property. In 1793 the Lord Chancellor of England said that martial law had not been known for a century, nor has it been known since. Yet the President dares proclaim this law.

The constitution was passed without a bill of rights, because of insufficient authority; but so jealous were they on this point, that amendments of this nature were added to the constitution, and I now call attention to the fourth amendment to the constitution:

"The right of the people to be secured in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."

In the case of Merryman and others, in Fort McHenry, and persons in my State—and I have heard that even in the case of my former colleague, (Mr. Greene,) the President has caused this amendment to be violated. Telegraphic dispatches, the private property of the offices, have been seized, as I know by relations which have been made in relation to Mr. Harvey, the U. S. minister to Portugal.

Nor has the President a right to regulate commerce; yet since the 15th of April he has closed the ports of those States claimed to have seceded, and yet insists on their still forming a part of the Union.

Mr. Wilson then moved that the bill lie over until to-morrow, to allow Mr. Polk to continue his remarks. Agreed to.

The Senate then took up the House bill, entitled "an act to collect the revenue on imports," &c. (This is the force bill, which had just been rushed through the House.)

In debating the bill, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said that there were but few secessionists in his State, but the people were in favor of peace measures. His instructions were of that purport, and he moved that 200,000 be inserted instead of 500,000 men. This number, he said, was sufficient to protect the capital and all the loyal States from invasion, and if more than this number was required they could easily be obtained.

The amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was amended by increasing the number of the army to 500,000 men, and by authorizing a loan to the amount of $500,000,000, instead of $100,000,000. After some other minor amendments the bill was passed.

At fifteen minutes past five o'clock, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the bill refunding and remitting the duties on arms imported by the States since the first of May last or until January next.

Mr. Stevens asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, wished to be indulged in a few remarks, to which no objection was made.

He said: I am, perhaps, one of the few members of this House who think that not only the commencement but the prosecution of the present war might have been or might now be avoided by proper efforts on the part of the national administration. Entertaining this opinion, I am one of those indisposed to resort to the force of cannon, bayonet and sword, under any circumstances, believing that under the theory of our government, the Union can never be held together in that way. Hence it is my purpose, representing a congressional district of Kentucky, to oppose, both by voice and vote, every movement that looks to the prosecution of the war against the Southern States which have seceded.

These being my views and sentiments, I cannot and will not, under any circumstances, give my vote for measures which look to the involvement of our common country in a bloody struggle, as the results to both sections will be the destruction of their material and best interests, and the prostration of republican government on this continent.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky.—I have risen simply to protest, in the name of Kentucky and her Union representatives on this floor, against the remarks made by my colleague, (Mr. Burnett,), Kentucky, by a large and overwhelming majority, will support and maintain the government and the constitution of the United States. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Speaker quickly reminded gentleman that applause is in violation of the decorum of the House, and he would insist on the enforcement of the rules. He hoped the House would sustain him. He had no desire to clear the galleries, but if the disorder therein be repeated, he would feel it his duty to do so. He trusted that all spectators would observe the propriety of time and occasion, and remember that this was not a theatre. [Voices, "That's right" and "That's true."]

Mr. Mallory, resuming, said:—I do not desire to make a lengthy speech. I insist that what I have stated is the opinion of Kentucky on this unfortunate state of affairs. We in Kentucky believe the perils which endanger the destruction and ruin of so many material interests have been brought about by these very seceding States of the South, which seem to excite the sympathy of my colleague. This being my opinion, and that of Kentucky, I am authorized, I think, in saying to this House and country, that the people of Kentucky, through her Union representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the government of the United States by every constitutional means to which it may be thought proper to resort for the maintenance of the government and the constitution. [Applause.]

The Speaker said he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any gentleman who should repeat demonstrations of applause.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1862, and for settling the arrearages of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1861. Referred to the committee of the whole. Also a bill making additional appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1862, and for settling the arrearages of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861. Referred as above.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, reported from the committee on commerce a bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, and asked unanimous consent to put it upon its passage.

[The bill provides that whenever in the judgment of the President, by reason of combinations of persons in opposition to the laws, it shall become impracticable to collect the duties in the ordinary way, he is authorized to cause the duties to be collected at any port of delivery in the same district; it authorizes the establishment of the custom-houses in certain exigencies on shipboard, and empowers the President to close the ports of entry in the seceded States until the cessation of all obstructions; it also renders unlawful all commercial intercourse between citizens of the seceded and loyal States, and confiscates all vessels owned entirely or in part by citizens of disloyal States which shall be seized at sea fifteen days after the issuing by the President of his proclamation declaring such States to be in a state of insurrection.]

Mr. Vallandigham inquired of the gentleman from Illinois whether the first section of the bill was not substantially the same as that introduced by Mr. Bingham at the last session?

Mr. Washburne said he was not sufficiently conversant with the provisions of the Bingham bill to answer the interrogatory.

Mr. Vallandigham responded that he thought it was, and having voted against that bill on the ground of its unconstitutionality, he should vote also against the one now pending.

Mr. Washburne explained that the present bill had been most carefully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that it had received the sanction of the entire committee on commerce. He sent to the clerk's desk to be read a letter from Mr. Chase in explanation of the character of the bill.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, remarked that if he understood the bill, it authorized the President to suspend the ports of entry in the seceded States, still recognizing them, however, as ports of entry after the difficulties shall have been settled. He thought that the treaty rights existing between our government and those of Europe rendered these ports of entry without restriction, and that those relations could not be changed. He desired to know whether the objections to the bill had been taken into consideration.

In reply to the interrogatory, Mr. Washburne read an extract from the letter of Secretary Chase, in which it was stated that the right to prescribe at what point duties shall be collected, and commerce be carried on, was unquestioned. He called the previous question, and the yeas and nays having been demanded upon the final passage of the bill, appeared as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Allen, Ancona, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baily, of Mass., Bailey, of Pa., Baker, Baldwin, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Mo., Blair of Pa., Blake, Browne, Buffinton, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark of N. York, Cobb, Colfax, P. A. Conkling, R. Conkling, Conway, Cooper, Covode, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delaplaine, Diven, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, English, Fenton, Fessenden, Fouke, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Holman, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, Lansing, Law, Lazear, Leary, Lehman, Loomis, McClernand, McKean, McKnight, Mallory, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vermont, Morris, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Nugen, Odell, Olin, Patton, Perry, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of N. H., Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Smith, Spaulding, Steele of N. Y., Steele of N. Jersey, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Mass., Thomas of Md., Thayer, Train, Trimble, Tweed, Upton, Vandever, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck, Verree, Vibbard, Wall, Wallace, Walton of Me., Walton of Vt., Ward, Washburne, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Ind., White of Ohio, Windom, Woodruff, Worcester, Wright—138.

Nays—Messrs. Burnett, Harding, Norton, Pendleton of Ohio, Reid, Robinson, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wood—10.

Not voting or absent—Messrs. Appleton, Biddle of Pa., Brown of Va., Calvert, Carlile, Clark of Mo., Corning, Curtis, Delano, Ely, Fisher, Hanchett, Jackson, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Killinger, Logan, Lovejoy, McPherson, Marston, May, Menzies, Pendleton of Va., Phelps, Rice of Mass., Richardson, Rollins, Wickliffe, Dunlap—30.

The morning hour having expired, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Colfax in the chair,) and took under consideration the special order, a bill authorizing a national loan, and for other purposes.

On motion of Thaddeus Stevens, the entire debate upon the bill was restricted to one hour.

Mr. Vallandigham then addressed the House substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM, OF OHIO.

Mr. Vallandigham said that in the constitution which we have sworn to support, and under which we are assembled here to-day, it is written that Congress, to which all legislative power is granted, shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, and that no Representative or Senator shall be questioned for any speech made in Congress. Holding up this shield of the constitution, and standing in the place and manhood of a representative of the people, he proposed to discuss the direct questions of this war, though with more decency of discussion, he trusted, than has sometimes been exhibited here.

The present war he knew to be a foregone conclusion; but there are questions connected with it about which he felt impelled to speak. The President, in his recent message, demands the enormous loan of $400,000,000; an amount nearly ten times greater than the entire public debt, State and federal, at the close of the revolution in 1783, and four times as much as the total indebtedness during the three years' war with Great Britain in 1812.

The constitution—to which he gave his whole heart and utmost loyalty—gave to Congress alone the power to call for money and to fix the purposes for which it shall be applied, and it expressly limits appropriations to the term of two years. Each Senator and member, therefore, must judge for himself upon his conscience and oath, and before God and the country, of the wisdom and justice and policy of the President's demand. Whenever this House shall become a mere machine wherewith to register the decrees of the Executive, it will be high time to abolish it.

He believes he has the right to say that so far as the gentlemen upon this side of the House are concerned, that however they might suffer in other things, they are firm and united in the determination that their own rights as the representatives of the people shall be preserved in the spirit and the letter, and some are here present who are resolved to assert and exercise these rights with becoming decency and moderation, but at the same time fully and regardless of consequences.

It is a wise and ancient practice of the English Commons to precede all votes of supplies by an inquiry into the abuses and grievances, and especially of any infraction of the law by the Executive. Let us follow this wise precedent. Availing himself of his right and duty, he would proceed to consider the state of the Union, and to supply some few omissions from the President's message.

The President had undertaken to give us his opinion of the state of the nation, and it was his duty as an honorable Executive to make that information full, impartial and complete, instead of spreading before us a labored vindication of his own course of policy, which has precipitated us into a bloody and terrible revolution. He admits the fact. He admits now we are in the midst of a general civil war; not a mere petty insurrection, to be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation, the *posse comitatus* and three months' militia.

It has been the misfortune of the President from the beginning that he partially and wholly underestimated the magnitude and character of this revolution, for surely he never would have ventured the hazardous experiment of plunging thirty millions of people into war without the authority of Congress. But at last, when he found himself hemmed in by a revolution, which threatened the capital, he woke up—as his proclamation shows him to have done. Why did he not forthwith assemble Congress and throw himself upon the wisdom of the representatives of the people, instead of assuming the powers which the constitution expressly conferred upon Congress—powers which Congress repeatedly at the last session refused to exercise or permit him to exercise?

The President in his message has undertaken to give a summary of the causes which led to this revolution; but he has unfortunately utterly ignored the stronger causes contributed by the abolitionists and disunionists of the North. How could he have forgotten that the South, with one single exception, choose first to come here and demand its solemn constitutional guarantees for their protection against the abuses of the tremendous powers of the federal government before resorting to secession? Did he not know that at the last session of Congress every substantial proposition for compromise, except the one offered by Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois—and all know how that was received—came from the South?

The committee of thirty-three was moved for by a gentleman from Virginia, and received the vote of every Southern representative, except one from South Carolina, who declined to vote. In the Senate this committee of thirty-three was moved for by the Senator from Kentucky, and received the silent acquiescence of every Southern Senator present.

The Crittenden proposition, too, was moved by another Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) a man venerable for his years, loved for his virtues, and revered for his patriotism, which for forty-four years of public life he has devoted to the Union, and who, though he himself proved his courage fifty years ago upon the field of battle against a foreign foe, is still, thank God, for compromise.

The border States proposition were projected by a gentleman from Maryland, and presented by a member from Tennessee, and, with Mr. Crittenden's propositions, were repeatedly and severally rejected in this House by the almost unanimous vote of the republicans.

Mr. Crittenden's compromise, which received the vote of every Southern member upon this floor, excepting one from Arkansas, never on any one occasion received one solitary vote from the republicans in the Senate or House.

The so-called Adams amendment, moderate as that was, was carried through this chamber by the bare majority of one, after a severe struggle. Sixty-five republicans voted to the last against it.

Up to twelve o'clock on the 4th of March peace seemed to be the policy of all parties, when Mr. Lincoln delivered his inaugural, and which left thirty millions of people in doubt whether it meant peace or war. Under this confidence, in the restoration of peace, the prosperity of the country revived, secession in the past languished, and secession in the future was arrested by the course of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, all of which declared for the old Union.

The national heart beat high with hope—the elections in Rhode Island, in New York and in the Western States gave abundant evidence that the people desired to see the last ample, satisfactory, constitutional guarantees as the price of the restoration of the Union—then it was that a long and agonized howl came up from defeated and disappointed politicians. The newspaper press teemed with appeals and threats to the President; the mails groaned under the weight of letters demanding a change of policy, while a secret conclave of the Governors of the States of Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other States convened in this city and promised men and money to carry on the irrepressible conflict, and thus it was that a party in the pangs of dissolution, in the very hour and article of death, demanded vigorous measures which could restore it life, but at the expense of civil war, and nothing else.

But there was yet another cause—the passage of the ill-digested and unstatesmanlike tariff bill, (Morrill's.) About the same time the Confederate Congress adopted our tariff act of 1857—the result was inevitable. The trade and commerce of the West began to look to the South, from which it had been directed years ago by the canals and railroads of Pennsylvania and New York at a heavy cost to the West. They threatened to assume their ancient and accustomed channels—the water courses of the Ohio and Mississippi, and political association and union, it is well known, must soon follow the direction of trade.

The city of New York began then to clamor loudly for the repeal of the tariff act; threatened this with the loss of both political power and wealth. New England and Pennsylvania—that land of peace—began now, too, to demand coercion and civil war as the price of the preservation of their wealth: began to demand the subjugation of the South—aye, the subjugation of the South. He spoke not to children, and not a man in sound of his voice but knew that the South could not be restored to obedience to the constitution except through subjugation.

The subjugation of the South and the closing up of her ports, first by force and then by law, was resolved upon, and when this policy was once established the self-same motive of waning commerce and of threatened trade impelled the city of New York to place herself first in the ranks of the uprising which swept over the North and West.

He would not now assert, what subsequent acts of the administration may make apparent, that its frequent infractions of the constitution—its high-handed usurpations of power, formed part of a conspiracy to overrun republican institutions and establish a strong consolidated government, but rather that in the beginning they rushed needlessly into acts which were designed to revive the fallen fortunes of a party, and the woeful consequences of which were not then foreseen.

Whatever may have been the purpose, he now asserted that every principal act of the administration has been a glaring usurpation of power and a palpable and dangerous violation of the constitution, and every one of which acts might well have been postponed until the assembling of Congress.

The whole responsibility of the war has been boldly assumed by the Executive, and all the power deemed necessary for his purposes are boldly usurped, either from the States, the people, or Congress; while the judiciary, that last refuge of hope and liberty, was turned away from with contempt. Now he comes and asks Congress to support the army he has raised in plain violation of the constitution, and to ratify his usurpation by a law *ex post facto*, and thus to make ourselves parties to our own degradation, and to his infractions of the supreme law of the land.

Beginning with these wide breaches of the constitution—these enormous usurpations of the most dangerous of all powers—the power of the sword, the sanctity of the telegraph was invaded, though it turns out significantly enough that the only traitor discovered so far is one of the appointees and special pets of the administration. One step more will bring upon us search and seizure of the public mails, and finally, as in the days of the Russells and Sydneys, of English memory, the drawers and secretaries of the private citizen. Though even these tyrants had the grace to look to the forms of the law, and the execution was then judicial murder, not military slaughter.

Rights of property having been wantonly violated, it needed but little stretch of usurpation to violate the sanctity of the person, and a victim was not wanting. A private citizen of Maryland, not subject to the rules and articles of war, not in a case arising in the land and naval forces, is seized in his own house—not by process of law, but by the arbitrary grasp of military power—and torn from the side of his family, is borne to Fort McHenry, over which it had been invoked by Key that the flag of the free forever should wave.

The aid of the highest privileges which freedom has yet conferred upon the citizen of a free country was sought to vindicate the rights of Mr. Merryman, and the Chief Justice of the United States, the pure-hearted and high-minded Roger B. Taney, issued the writ of *habeas corpus* requiring the prisoner to be brought before him. The result of his interference has already become historical. The officer of the law found the portals of the fortress barred against him. He was denied admission, and it was told that the officer in command *had suspended* the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Vallandigham then entered into a history of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been extorted after six hundred years of toil and suffering, from venal judges and tyrant kings; granted to a wronged but spirited people at Runnymede, it was again conceded by Charles Second. It was a right which neither English minister, nor judge, nor English King or Queen would dare to disregard, and yet that inestimable right, that dear bulwark of the citizen's rights, had been subverted and trampled under foot by an——American President, and only in the seventy-third year of American independence; yet it was such acts of usurpation which Congress was called upon to sanction. He earnestly asserted that the cause which demanded such sacrifices could not be a just one.

He recited the usurpations already practiced by the administration. The quartering of troops in private houses without the consent of their owners—the censorship of the telegraph—the subversion of the rights of citizens of certain States to keep or to bear arms, and said the next step—and it was but a narrow one—would be the violation of the freedom of the press, and of prayer; the sacred right of petition was even now tottering under the assaults upon it.

Mr. Vallandigham said he spoke freely and fearlessly as an American representative, and an American citizen; one firmly resolved not to lose his own constitutional liberties, in the vain effort to impose these rights upon ten millions of unwilling people. He drew a fine comparison between the meeting of Congress in December last, when it was composed of thirty-four independent States, and the present Congress, from which the representatives of eleven States are absent.

Their places are supplied by 75,000 soldiers, and the armed men crowding the walks and lawns of this beleagured capital, and the sound of the drum, give frequent evidence that in times of war laws are silent. He hoped that some years—some months hence—the present generation will demand to know the cause of all this, and some ages hence the grand and impartial tribunal of history will make solemn and diligent inquest of the authors of this terrible revolution.

The hour having expired, Mr. Washburne called the "previous question," and the bill was adopted by the following decisive vote: ayes 149, nays 5.

The nays were Messrs. Burnett, of Kentucky, Norton, of Missouri, Reid, of Missouri, Wood, of New York, and Vallandigham.

All the Maryland delegation voted in the affirmative except Mr. May, absent.

A number of bills were reported for reference, after which the House adjourned.

JOSEPH the Second of Austria was fond of traveling incognito, and one day he reached a little inn on his route before his retinue came up. Entering a retiring room he began shaving himself. The inquisitorial landlord was anxious to know what post his guest held about the person of the Emperor. "I shave him sometimes," was his majesty's reply.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The Letter of Mr. Davis to Mr. Lincoln—Meeting of the Southern Congress—Probability of a Protracted Civil War—The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus—Views of Senators Latham and Kennedy.

As the letter sent under a flag of truce by Jefferson Davis to Mr. Lincoln was not noticed by the latter, it is not probable that it will be submitted to Congress. Some say that it refers merely to something in relation to Western Virginia. Whatever it may be, as it is a communication from the Richmond government to the United States government, it was probably intended as an overture towards a correspondence on matters relative to the war. In ten days the Congress of the seceded States will assemble at Richmond, and if that body should be as sternly opposed to conciliation as the Federal Congress is, nothing short of a protracted and internecine war can be expected.

But the Confederate government no doubt entertain the belief with which Mr. Yancey, their chief commissioner in Europe, professes to be impressed—that next November the British government will not only recognize their independence and break up the blockade of their coasts and ports, but further, that the United States armies, whatever demonstration they may make, do not really intend to fight. Under this belief, they will not be disposed to offer any reasonable terms of pacification. All hope of a peace prior to the next regular session of Congress may, therefore, as well be abandoned; and by that time the war will have assumed such proportions and have caused so much irritation, on both sides, that its immediate causes will be lost sight of, and peace, upon any terms, be rendered impossible.

The House have, by resolution, limited the business of the session to army, navy, and financial measures before it, and general matters of a judicial character. But debate cannot well be limited, in the Senate especially. Some disposition was manifested in the Senate today to discuss at least some of the principles involved in the bills before the Senate.

Mr. Latham objected to the acts of the President in increasing the regular army, and in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* on the route between Baltimore and Philadelphia. For these measures he had seen no necessity, though willing to support the authority of the government. It was also objected to the bill before the Senate, that it provided for a permanent increase of the regular army and navy.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, also remarked, upon the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Maryland, and declared that it was without necessity and without authority of law. He declared that he was disposed to give a liberal support to the Federal administration, but he could not sustain the violent and unconstitutional measure that had been resorted to for the enforcement of the laws. He took occasion also to say that the State of Maryland, as was proved by the recent election of representatives to Congress, was in favor of the preservation of the Union, and of the public peace, by a large majority. Iox.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Activity at the Navy-Yard—Confederates Relax their Guard on the Lower Potomac—Concentrating at Manassas Junction—Federal Troops at Fairfax—Movements of Troops—Removal of Clerks—Government Expenses, &c.

There is at present unparalleled activity at the navy-yard, there being eleven hundred and fifty employees. More than the usual number of vessels are going up and down the river, none of which, however, report sight or sound of men or batteries at Matthias' Point, though it is regarded as the key of the strength of Virginians upon the banks of the Potomac. It is supposed that whatever detachments of Virginia troops were at the Point, or at other places a few days since, are called in towards the Manassas Junction, where Gen. Beauregard is in strength. It is intimated in high quarters, that the federal troops occupied Fairfax Court House yesterday without opposition, and it is not at all unlikely, if the Confederates mean to have the advantage of their field works at the Junction, in the battle that may be given them.

So great is the effort at forwarding troops and munitions of war that it looks as if an early day is fixed for the movement of all the federal columns towards Richmond. That day is probably suggested by Gen. McClellan as the one when he will cross the mountains into the valley of Virginia.

The DeKalb Regiment, of New York, has just arrived. They performed some very intricate evolutions near the depot, and in their march along the avenue recalled thought of the steadiness and regularity of the famous 7th. Though a thousand strong, the entire column of soldiers was contained in the compass of a single square. If all troops could march in a compact body, some fifteen thousand men could march on the avenue, between the Capitol grounds and those of the President, at one and the same time.

I hear that Secretary Smith intends to drop some forty clerks in the census office. In the land office I am informed the following clerks have been removed: John Edwards, S. G. Hyde, E. H. Fuller, Mr. Blake, Mr. Powell, W. W. Jacobs, Mr. Bowie and W. T. Brooke.

The additional estimates submitted to Congress for the fiscal year amount in the aggregate to $227,888,547 53. To this add $55,168,-151 86 appropriated at the last session of Congress, and $283,056,699 39 is the estimated expense of the government until the 30th of June, 1863. But as it is not probable that this sum, with the present immense daily expenditures, will be sufficient, Congress at its next session will have to make another appropriation of about the same amount, if the war continues into 1861. Of the above sum the War Department alone requires $201,335,-042 60, and the Navy Department $43,400,-196 40. AGA.

[Corres pondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The President's Reception—Military Movements—District Volunteers Mustered Out of Service—Flour Inspections, &c.

Notwithstanding the rain and wet streets of last evening, the reception at the President's House was very largely attended. The Chief Magistrate and his lady extended to all a cordial welcome.

Our streets are to-day enlivened with military; several of our volunteer companies having served their three months enlistment, are now mustered out of service. The New York Twelfth regiment, under Col. Wainwright, this afternoon left their encampment, about a mile east of the capitol, and proceeded through Georgetown, probably to relieve that portion of the volunteers stationed at or near the chain bridge.

The fine 33d regiment of New York, under Col. Taylor, arrived yesterday, and this afternoon are marching towards Georgetown, where they will encamp. This body of men are from Ontario, Yates and Seneca counties—two companies from Seneca Falls.

Joseph Lyon, Esq., our flour inspector, inspected during the last year ending 30th June last, as follows: Quarter ending 30th September, 1860, 3,690