PUBLISHED DAILY (Except Sunday)
AT THE SUN IRON BUILDING,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND SOUTH STS.
BY A. S. ABELL & CO. Ist Y

The Sun is served by the carriers to their subscribers in the City and Districts, and in surrounding Cities, Villages and Towns, for SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly only to the carriers by whom served.

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ARMY SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Philadelphia, May 20th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the third day of June next, for furnishing by contract the following Army Supplies and Materials, deliverable at the United States Clothing and Equipage Depot, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) in quantities as required, viz:—

10,000 yards Cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) for caps, 54 inches wide, to weigh about 14 ounces per yard.
100,000 yards Cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) twilled, 44 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
120,000 yards Kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
175,000 yards Kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool-dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yrd.
50,000 army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.
200,000 yards Flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yrd.
100,000 yards Flannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6½ ounces per yrd.
400,000 yards Flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
[illegible] yards Canton Flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
200,000 yards Cotton Drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
100,000 yards Cotton Drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
200,000 pairs of half Stockings, gray, 3 sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.
50,000 yards Russia Sheeting, 42 inches wide, best quality.
10,000 yards Brown Holland, 36 inches wide, best quality.
80,000 yards Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.
50,000 yards Black Silesia, best quality, 36 inches wide.
4,000 yards Huckram, best quality, 40 inches wide.
8,000 sheets Wadding, cotton.
20,000 pieces Tape, (5-yards,) white, ½ and ¾ inch wide.
——Silk—red, white, yellow, green and blue, for flags, per yard.
——Silk Twist and Sewing Silk, best quality, per lb.
5,000 Linen Thread, W. B., No. 35 and 40, per lb.
8,000 do. do. blue, No. 30, 35 and 40, per lb.
1,000 do. do. assorted colors, No. 35 and 40 per lb.
1,000 dozen spools Cotton.
1,000 pieces Webbing, (18 yards,) 1 and 1½ inch.
40,000 yards Cotton Duck, 30 inches wide, to weigh 20½ ounces per yard.
15,000 yards Cotton Duck, 30 inches wide, to weigh 15½ ounces per yard.
200,000 yards Cotton Duck, 29½ inches wide, to weigh 15 ounces per yard.
150,000 yds. Cotton Duck, 29½ inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
40,000 yards Cotton Duck, 24 inches wide, to weigh 12½ ounces per yard.
8,000 yards Cotton Duck, 33 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
30,000 yards Cotton Duck, 22 inches wide, to weigh 9 ounces per yard.
40,000 yards Canvas Padding.
60,000 yards Buntting, red, white and blue.
600 Cords and Tassels, for trumpets and bugles, assorted colors.
——yards ½ inch Silk Lace, assorted colors.
40,000 yards ⅝, ¾ and 1¼ inch Worsted Lace, do.
40,000 Hat Cords, worsted, assorted colors, 3/16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long.
40,000 Black Felt Hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russian hare.
40,000 Black Ostrich Feathers, 12 inches long.
40,000 Brass Eagles, 5,000 brass crested cannon.
30,000 do. Bugles, 5,000 do. do. sabres.
[illegible] do. Castles, 2,000 Trumpets.
[illegible],000 do. Knapsack trimming sets, brass.
200 do. Spears and Ferrules, for guidons and colors.
2,500 gross Buckles, iron roller, ⅝ and 1¼ inch, best quality.
800 gross Buckles, for neck stocks.
400 pairs N. C. Brass Scales and 100 pairs Bronze.
1,200 pairs Sergeant's brass, and 500 pair Bronzed Scales.
30,000 pair Corporals' and Privates' brass, and 800 pair Bronzed Scales.
6,000 gross Coat Buttons, best quality.
8,000 gross Vest Buttons, do.
8,000 gross Shirt Buttons, do.
6,000 gross Suspender Buttons, best quality.
400 Bugles, with extra mouth pieces.
200 Trumpets, do.
1,000 Fifes, B and C, each kind.
100 Drums, complete, artillery.
700 do. do. infantry.
8,000 do. heads, batter.
4,000 do. do. snare.
2,000 do. snare, sets.
6,000 do. Sticks, pairs.
4,000 do. Cords, of Italian Hemp 31 feet long.
1,000 do. Slings.
800 do. Stick Carriages.
800 Hospital tent poles.
3,000 Wall Tent poles, sets.
15,000 Common, do. do.
8,000 Hospital Tent Pins, small and large.
20,000 Wall do. large.
300,000 Common do.
300,000 Tent Buttons, (wood,) large and small.
80,000 Tent Slips, do. do.
500 Garrison Flag Halliards of Italian Hemp, 120 feet long.
1,000 Recruiting Flag Halliards of Italian Hemp, 47 feet long.
10,000 pounds Cotton Sewing Twine, 6 and 8 strands.
220,000 pounds Manilla Tent Cord, large, medium and small, best quality.
500 pounds Bolt Rope.
6,000 do. do. Halling Rope.
300 do. do. Fix Twine.
5,000 yards Cotton Webbing, 1 and 1¼ inch.
60,000 Tin Canteens with cork stoppers, 3 pints, to weigh 15½ ounces without the stopper.
500 Iron Pots with bails.
25,000 Mess Pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds.
10,000 Camp Kettles, sheet iron, 3 sizes in nests, 18¾ pounds.
5,000 Pickaxes, 2 sizes, to weigh 6½ and 7 pounds.
10,000 Felling Axes, cast steel, best quality, 4¼, 5 lbs. and 6½ pounds.
10,000 Camp Hatchets, cast steel, best quality, 18 ounces.
10,000 Pickaxe Handles, best quality.
20,000 Felling-axe do. do.
15,000 Camp Hatchet Handles, best quality.
5,000 Spades, two sizes, do. do.
1,000 Stoves for Sibley tents.
15,000 Chains for Sibley tents, sets.

All the above mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they can be examined, and any additional information in regard to them will be furnished. Sample patterns of the Woolen and Cotton Cloths will be sent by mail to bidders. It is desirable that all the articles be of domestic manufacture.

Proposals will be received for any one of these articles separately, and for any portion of each, not less than one-fourth of the number or quantity advertized for.

This privilege is reserved by the United States of decreasing the quantity one-fourth on the acceptance of the proposals, and of increasing it not to exceed double the quantity at any time prior to the completion of the contract, by giving the contractor thirty days notice of such desired increase; and of rejecting any proposal which may be considered extravagant.

The manufacturer's establishment or dealer's place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address and responsibility of the persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Bids from manufacturers will be preferred, or from regular dealers in the articles, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders who shall furnish the required securities for the faithful performance thereof.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-fourth of the quantity contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly proportions within two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder within three months thereafter in monthly or greater proportions.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent having been obtained, (except under a process of law,) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract, and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.

Payments will be made on each delivery should Congress have made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guaranty will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed—"Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials," and be addressed, CO. CHARLES THOMAS,
m22-3tawtJo3] Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army.

"THE PRINTING OFFICE,"
SUN IRON BUILDING,
BALTIMORE,
Supplied, without regard to cost, with the most improved Steam Presses and Machinery, together with a large assortment of
NEW TYPES, ORNAMENTS AND MATERIALS,
Comprising unequalled facilities. We have now in operation the
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WHICH PRESS, PRINTS, CUTS AND COUNTS
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Either in BLACK or COLORS, for Theatres, Circuses, Museums, Concerts, Exhibitions, &c., are not surpassed by any establishment in the United States.
Having one of the most extensive Offices south of Philadelphia, with the services of very competent employees, and all the facilities of the business at command, we cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
Confident of our ability to give satisfaction to all, both in price and quality of workmanship, and to make it to the interest of all to deal with us, business men will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine specimens at
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EXCHANGE NEWSPAPERS
FOR WRAPPING PURPOSES,
FOR SALE
AT OFFICE COUNTER, 116

THE SUN.

VOL. XLIX.—NO. 11. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1861. [PRICE ONE CENT.

CASH PRICES FOR ADVERTISING
IN THE BALTIMORE SUN.

1 Square 1 day	$0 50	1 Square 1 month	$4 00
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	14 00
1 do. 2 weeks	2 75	1 do. 1 year	20 00

Six lines or less make a square. Advertisements inserted peremptorily will be rated at five lines or less for the square, payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in only once or twice a week will be charged 50 cents for the first and 37½ cents for every subsequent insertion. Marriage and Funeral notices inserted for 25 cents; extra Obituary notices the regular rates of advertising.

Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour.

THE SUN

DETAILS OF WAR-NEWS.

The Marlboro' Gazette states that a company of federal troops entered Port Tobacco, Md., on Saturday or Sunday last, and intended encamping there. Some of the citizens of that county are suspected of having requested the government to send the troops there, on the plea that they were required for the protection of the Union men. [The company referred to by the Gazette probably consisted of men from the U. S. cruiser Freeborn, which arrived off Port Tobacco a few days ago.]

Nearly one hundred regiments have thus far been accepted for the war from the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. The contingents from the other States will bring it very near two hundred.

A general order has been issued from the War Department, granting to the volunteers now enlisted in the service of the United States the same money allowances for clothing as the regulars.

An elegant and substantial dress sword is to be presented by the members of the Kentucky Legislature to Col. Robert Anderson.

All vessels of the United States in the port of New Orleans were seized on Thursday last by the authorities.

A day or two ago the citizens of Elizabeth N. J., raised a large American flag over the residence of Gen. Scott, in that place.

La. Slemmer is in Washington, and reports Fort Pickens perfectly safe.

Col. T. T. Fauntleroy, late of the U. S. army, has been appointed Brigadier General in the army of Virginia.

The regiment of volunteers at St. Louis, commanded by Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., has been ordered to Fortress Monroe.

Col. Miles, U. S. A., recently stationed at Fort Leavenworth, left St. Louis on Monday for Pittsburg, where he is to be stationed. Lt. Ruggles accompanied him.

Eighty thousand troops will, it is said, rendezvous at Cairo for an immediate movement upon Memphis.

One of the rifle companies from Arkansas, now in Virginia, is commanded by Captain Crockett, a grandson of the famous Davy Crockett. The company carry a banner upon which appears the inscription: "Be sure you're right: then go ahead."

Three hundred German Turners, a few days since, left Mississippi and Louisiana to join the Federal troops at St. Louis.

LEAVING OLD POINT COMFORT.—The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, reached her wharf from Old Point yesterday morning. She reports all quiet in that vicinity. The steamer Georgia on Wednesday landed the 1st. New York regiment at Fortress Monroe. The regiment consisted of 1,000 rank and file.

Most of the troops have left the fortress, and on Wednesday afternoon were encamped between Hampton and Newport-Newspoint.—Among the passengers by the Georgiana, was Major Fay, one of Gen. Butler's staff. He was bearer of dispatches to Washington.

MARYLANDERS AT HARPER'S FERRY.—Among the troops at Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks are a regiment of Marylanders, principally Baltimoreans, which has been organized with George H. Steuart, Jr., as colonel; John Cushing, Jr., adjutant; John E. Howard, quartermaster, and Henry Sherrington, assistant quartermaster. It comprises nine companies, officered as follows:—Company A, Capt. Bradley T. Johnson; company B, Capt. Edelin, Lieuts. Jas. Mullen, Jr., and E. Costello; company C, Capt. F. S. Price, Lieuts. R. J. D. Lee and J. G. W. Marriott; company D, Capt. James R. Herbert, Lieut. —— Booth; company E, Capt. Henry McCoy, Lieuts. John Lutts and —— O'Brien, commissary, L. R. Clifton; company F, Capt. Holbrook, Lieuts. McAleas and Frank Tormey; company G, Capt. Nicholas, Lieuts Worthington, E. Louis Smith and James Rodgers; company H, Capt. Harry Wellmore, Lieuts. Mac Pittman and Walters; company I, Capt. Alexander Cross, Lieut. Deppish. The regiment numbers about 700 men, all of whom have been mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the war.

THE PRIZES AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—The prizes brought up to the navy-yard at Washington, on Wednesday, are valued at $32,472—the British schooner Tropic Wind, laden with tobacco, worth $22,472, and the schooners Gen. Knox and Virginia, laden with timber, each to the amount of $5,000. The former was captured down in Hampton Roads, and the two latter at the mouth of York river. They are now at the yard awaiting the order of the District Court of the United States.

A TENNESSEE VOLUNTEER EXECUTED.—The National Patriot learns from a private letter that Taylor, of the First Tennessee Regiment, who killed Lieutenant Davidson, of the same corps, at Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago, was tried by a court-martial at Richmond, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence, it is said, was promptly executed.

LEGION OF HONOR.—It has been determined by the government to give to every man (of whatever rank) serving in the army or navy of the United States in defense of the Union, a diploma, on parchment or fine parchment paper.

THE LETTING OF THE GREAT BEEF CONTRACT.—The opening of the bids for the great army contract at Washington yesterday, disclosed the fact that Hugh Maher, of Chicago, Ill., is the lowest bidder, offering to furnish the beef wanted for the army, delivered in Pennsylvania at $3 90 per hundred, and in Washington city at $4 48. The present contract costs the government $8 per hundred.

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

The Destruction of the Defenses on Ship Island—Texas Ports Blockaded.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 24th inst., has the following additional particulars of the destruction of the unfinished fortification on Ship Island:

"BILOXI, Miss., May 22.

"Our village is all excitement at the supposed destruction of Fort Ship Island. The fort is located from this place distant thirteen miles. The flames are bursting from the direction of the fort, and all come to the conclusion that the quarters in the fort are being destroyed. One of the citizens, with the aid of a fine telescope, says he discerns a large ship outside of the harbor, steering directly from land.

"There are one or two small vessels now in sight, steering for Biloxi, supposed to be the lighthouse boats."

An extra of the Handsboro' (Miss.) Democrat, dated May 22d, says:

"We have just received information from a number of eye witnesses that the unfinished fortification on Ship Island has been leveled to the ground and completely destroyed. The buildings, comprising a large dwelling and various houses, have been set on fire, the smoke of which can plainly be seen from the beach.

"This interesting specimen of vandalism is the work of parties landing from a ship (Yankee, of course) anchored in the harbor, who, having duly accomplished their villainous work, with their usual alacrity, sneaked off to parts unknown. There is no telling but they may return and destroy the towns on the coast."

A letter from Galveston, Texas, dated May 19, says:

"I learned yesterday that all our ports are blockaded. The government vessels fired into and stopped a couple of Southern vessels, and our ardent Southrons are as hot as fire about it. We have got two forts on the beach, built of sand bags and barrels, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is very dull here at present, and every one out of employment."

ARMY HOSPITAL PRACTICE.—In his work on military surgery, just published, Dr. Gross says:—"The number of sick that may be expected to be constantly on hand during any given campaign is estimated, on an average, at ten per cent.; but this proportion must necessarily be exceeded, especially in an invading army, with raw, undisciplined and unaccilmated troops. This was eminently true even in the Crimea, in a climate comparatively healthy, within a few miles of the sea. We may well imagine what would be the effects of the climate of the South upon the northern troops, if they were to pass far, during the hot season, beyond Mason and Dixon's line. Disease, in its worst form, would be sure to invade and thin their ranks at every step. Fever—typhoid, typhus, remittent, intermittent and yellow—dysentery, diarrhea, scurvy, pneumonia and inflammation of the liver would accomplish more, infinitely more, for the southern cause than all the weapons of war that could be placed in the hands of the southern people. Typhoid, typhus and yellow fever, dysentery, diarrhea and scurvy would, in all human probability, soon become epidemic, and occasion a mortality truly appalling. The southern soldier, on the contrary, thoroughly acclimated as he is, would suffer comparatively little."

THE JOHN BROWNS AND THE PRESENT CONTEST.—James Redpath asserts in a recent letter that "none of the John Brown men have taken part in any of the present military movements—nor will they. But if the government wishes to employ them in *Cuba*, I do not hesitate to say that it has only to authorize them to prepare, and they will soon be in readiness to sail."

THE NEW SQUADRON OF SPAIN.—The Correspondencia of Madrid, of May 9, has the following: Spain does not think of declaring war on any power, but she is doing all she can not to be disarmed or surprised in the event of a European conflict. This is the reason why she is causing vessels of war to be constructed both at home and abroad, and why she is making warlike preparations.

MOVEMENTS OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Trip from Wheeling to Mannington—Scenes En Route—Arrests of Citizens—One Killed—The Burned Bridges, &c.

We find in the Wheeling Intelligencer further accounts of the movements of the federal troops, under Col. Kelly, from that city to Grafton, Va. The Intelligencer is a strong republican paper, and its statements by no means free from party bias. It has a letter from a correspondent who describes in glowing style the reception of the troops at every stoppage. They are represented to have made a triumphal march, while the secessionists are said to have been scattered, hunted down and arrested everywhere. We make the following extracts from the letter:

SCENES ON THE ROUTE.

All the way out through Marshall the utmost enthusiasm was awakened by the appearance of the soldiers. Owing to the alarming reports of the night before, rumors that southern troops were approaching, we found crowds at every stopping place, who cheered the trains as they passed. At Glen Easton we found a company of 25 or 30 riflemen, and further on passed another company of them, numbering perhaps 40, all marching towards Cameron, which they heard was to be attacked and burnt by State troops. At Cameron we found a crowd assembled of some 300, perhaps, who insisted on standing out in a pelting rain and cheering the soldiers nearly all the time they were there. The report of the advance of southern troops had been received the night before, and a hundred riflemen had been under arms, guarding the town all night; and at this time men with rifles on their shoulders were coming in from all directions, word having been sent out the night before.

ARRIVAL AT MANNINGTON.

Our trains reached Mannington a little after noon, and the appearance of the troops there, as everywhere else, took the people completely by surprise. They had heard, however, that a train was coming from the West, and as this was unusual since the burning of the bridges, a considerable crowd was at the depot waiting. As the trains rolled in they displayed the American flag amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

ARREST OF SECESSIONISTS—ONE KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

Hardly had the soldiers been there five minutes till they had arrested and under guard us many secessionists, namely: a tavern-keeper named Wells; Mr. Knotts, a merchant; Chas. Matthews, superintendent on that section of the B. & O. R. R.; Dr. Grant, defeated secession candidate for the Legislature, and one Snodgrass, a constable. These men all seemed to expect nothing short of execution, right on the spot. They were arraigned before Colonel Kelly, who released Wells, Knotts and Grant, on their taking the oath of fidelity, but retained Matthews and Snodgrass.

The trains soon after moved on down to the first burned bridge, where the men disembarked and paraded in a meadow. Col. Kelley then detailed some companies and marched for Farmington, some three miles below, from which it was said the men who burnt the bridges had come, and where it was reported some 50 armed secession troops were stationed. Meanwhile the remainder of the troops stacked arms, after throwing out pickets and scouts on the neighboring hills, with orders to bring in any persons they might find. In less than ten minutes after their arrival they brought in six, some of whom, it was positively asserted by some Union men from the country around, were accessory to the destruction of the bridges. Squads of men continued to go out in different directions, and to bring in prisoners until they must have had, at least, a dozen under guard at once. Several of them were released after an examination by the officers, but at least six or eight were retained on the return of Col. Kelley. It was rather exciting to see the scouts, or "Snake Hunters," as they style themselves, on a trail. As certainly as they wou'd spy a man anywhere in sight a squad of them would seize their guns and start after him on a run, and before very long would bring him in; for they were sure of their game if they got eyes on it. The prisoners were all treated with the utmost courtesy, but nevertheless some of them looked terribly frightened.

In the evening the companies returned from Farmington, bringing with them several prisoners, and reporting that their scouts had killed one secessionist and wounded another. When they got to Farmington they found it almost entirely deserted, the secessionists having got wind of their approach. Finding the town deserted, Col. Kelley ordered his men to scour the woods surrounding it, and it was not long till they had unearthed several of the fugitives, most of whom they captured. The men who were shot were running from their pursuers, who called out to them to surrender. Not heeding this, they were told they would be shot unless they did. No attention was paid to the command, and several shots were fired, killing one instantly and wounding another.

I have not learned at this writing what was done with the prisoners. The impression in camp was that they would be tried by a court-martial. Against some of them there is very strong positive evidence that they set fire to the bridges.

THE BURNED BRIDGES.

The two bridges burned were over Buffalo creek, and were common open railroad pier bridges, all iron except the sills and the crossties of the track, both of which were consumed. The upper one is about four miles below Mannington, and the other some quarter of a mile below it. It is feared that others are destroyed between there and Grafton. The anxiety about the splendid iron bridge over the Monongahela is especially very great. It was said in Mannington that the Union men of Fairmont were guarding it. Sunday night several bridges, between Mannington and Glover's Gap, were guarded by the citizens of the former place.

RETURN TO MANNINGTON.

The Ohio Regiment reached Mannington on Monday evening just at dark, having felt their way over the road, examining all the bridges to see that they had not been injured. The whole town assembled to receive them. They paraded in the street in front of Hough's Hotel, while their band played the Star Spangled Banner, and other airs. At the conclusion the crowd gave three cheers for Ohio, which compliment was returned by the Ohio men, who gave three for the citizens of Mannington.—The citizens then proffered their houses for quarters for the soldiers. Some were put in the church, some in the Odd Fellow's Hall, others at the hotel, others in private houses, until they were all provided for.

FURTHER INCIDENTS.

During the night, owing to the breaking down of the wires at Glover's Gap, one hundred men were sent up to take possession of the place, and guard the road and telegraph. This morning the Ohio men will go down to the camp at the burnt bridge. It is expected that all hands will go to work rebuilding the bridges, so that the road will be enabled to go in a day or two. There are now more than 2,000 men at Mannington and the camp below. There is no doubt that they will push through to Grafton as soon as practicable. Col. Kelly was heard to say yesterday, that he was desirous of paying his respects to that place and to Fetterman at as early a day as possible. An experienced telegrapher accompanies the troops to repair the lines and keep up communication with Wheeling.

At Cameron, yesterday, they hauled up some secessionists and made them swear to support the constitution of the United States. To-day that place was full of men, armed. Squads of them were going out to bring in some more of the same stripe, intending to make them take the same oath also.

HOW THE SECESSIONISTS TOOK GRAFTON.

Mr. Fred Duval and Mr. Joseph Fulton, engineers on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arrived in Wheeling on Tuesday. They left that place shortly after the secessionists took possession of the town, and about the time the bridges were burned between Mannington and Farmington. When the secessionists marched in and commenced taking control of things, they ordered Mr. Duval to remove an engine which was in the way, and in order to do so, it was necessary to get up steam. This Duval proceeded to do, and after removing it to the place requested, got it upon the main track, with its head towards Newburg, eighteen miles distant, and before the secessionists knew what they were doing, Mr. Duval, Mr. Fulton and others mounted the iron horse, and started with the speed of a fast passenger locomotive towards Newburg. Leaving that place they went to Morgantown, from Morgantown to Uniontown, Pa., and thence to Pittsburg, and down the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad to Wheeling.

[Here, the Intelligencer says, the secessionists drove the people out of their houses on Sunday morning, and occupied them with their own troops. They had, it is alleged, only 1,200 men, with only one company of cavalry. On Monday, however, the secession troops evacuated the place, and the federal forces took quiet possession of it.]

EXCITEMENT AT CAMERON.

A report came to Cameron, in Marshall county, on Monday morning, that the secessionists were coming down from Farmington to burn the bridges. Messengers were sent in all directions to alarm the Union men, who continued to pour into the village all day, armed with all sorts of weapons, until they numbered six or seven hundred. The sudden appearance, however, of the troops from Wheeling reassured the citizens, and all sorts of demonstrations of joy were made when the Wheeling boys were followed by Col. Irvin's command.

In the evening a party went out to the residence of John Martin, a brother of the U. S. Marshal, and brought him into town; and made him take an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

DISTANCES—BRIDGES.

The distance from Wheeling to Grafton is 100 miles; From Wheeling to Mannington the distance is 60 miles. Farmington is 7 miles beyond and 45 miles from Grafton. Parkersburg is one hundred miles from Grafton, and Marietta is only twelve miles above Parkersburg. A gentleman from Parkersburg reports that a thousand Union troops left that place on Monday morning for Grafton, over the Northwestern Virginia road. It is said the bridges are also destroyed on this road, so that these troops, like those at Mannington, will be detained.

MORE TROOPS FOR GRAFTON.

A dispatch from Bellair, May 28, says four hundred more Ohio troops have just left here for Mannington, to join the troops of Col. Kelly's command. The 15th Ohio regiment, Col. Andrews, has just arrived on the other side, and will cross over and leave here at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Gen. McClellan, issued on crossing the Ohio, into Virginia, sets forth that the troops came as friends; that the homes, families and property of the Virginians were safe under their protection; that no interference would be made with their slaves; but, on the contrary, any attempt at insurrection would be crushed with an iron hand. The General's proclamation to his soldiers says, you are ordered to cross the frontier and enter upon the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence, to protect the majesty of the law, and rescue our brethren from the grasp of traitors. I place under the safeguard of your honor the persons and property of the Virginians. I know you will respect their feelings and all their rights, preserve the strictest discipline; remember that each one of you holds in his keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union. If you are called upon to overcome armed opposition, I know your courage is equal to the task; remember that your only foes are armed traitors, and show mercy even to them when in your power. For many of them are misguided. When, under your protection, the loyal men of Western Virginia have been enabled to organize and arm, they can protect themselves, and you can then return to your homes with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruction.

Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.)

TWELFTH DAY.

Final Action on the War Question—Adoption of the Minority Report.

The finance committee to examine the treasurer's account reported the account correct. Receipts for the Assembly for the last financial year, $23,133 50; balance on hand at date of previous report, $5,257 13; total, $28,263 00; expenditures, $24,279 56; balance on hand, $3,734 32.

The unfinished business was now taken up, being the question of adopting the report of the majority of the committee on the state of the country.

Rev. Dr. Yeomans took the floor, and argued in favor of the adoption of the report of the majority. He did not wish the Assembly to take any action in which the entire Church could not agree. He had been astonished to hear the majority report caricatured—to hear it spoken of with levity, and replaced by one which had been presented and prepared in his own presence, after a solemn appeal to God, and in which he had often united. He much regretted it. He would then move the previous question on the majority report, but not with a view to cut off any debate that might or might not be necessary.

Considerable opposition was made to the call, as many members from the South had not been heard.

Dr. Yeomans offered an amendment, that the vote be taken at twelve o'clock.—He subsequently accepted an amendment that a vote be taken on both reports at the same time.

Mr. Maginnis, of New Orleans, La., said that if the debate be closed at twelve o'clock, he would feel bound to enter his solemn protest against taking any further part in the deliberations of the Assembly. [Sensation.] He did so, because he knew that a large portion of the Southern Church had been misrepresented. He did not want the South to be misrepresented. He had come to attend the session of the Assembly at a heavy sacrifice, but if the South was to be gagged, and prevented from expressing her views, he would in conscience feel it to be his duty not to remain in the body any longer.

Dr. Thomas thought the South had had a good hearing, while the North and Northwest had been awarded but few opportunities for expression.

Dr. Musgrave said he advocated the report of the committee for the purpose of conciliation, and if it was voted down, he would vote for Dr. Spring's motion.

It was moved to lay the motion of Dr. Yeomans on the table. This was lost.

Mr. Henry, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment to the motion of Dr. Yeomans, altering the time when the debate must cease, until six o'clock this evening. Carried.

Judge Giles, of Md., gave notice that when an opportunity offered, he would offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient at this time for the General assembly to make any utterance in reference to the present unhappy condition of our beloved country."

Mr. McGinnis then took the floor for the Southern Church. He said the Assembly had made up its mind, and what he would say would not alter the decision. He said, nevertheless, made a statement defining the position and opinions of the Southern Church, and they were loyal to the Presbyterian Church. This he could say as a native and citizen of the South.

The Southern Church is loyal to the government which they have in the South, and they are as powerless to disregard that government as the Church at the North was powerless to resist the government at the North. They are bound to obey that government. If Dr. Spring's resolutions are passed, they will place the Southern Church in rebellion to the government *de facto* at home, and would sever the Presbyterian Church. He read from the Discipline of the Church to show that he was speaking upon a constitutional basis. He was willing to be one to sign a petition to the government to cease hostilities and energy and charity's sake, and he thought it would have a vast effect upon the powers that be. He thought the Assembly was incompetent to act upon this matter.

The country was unprepared for any deliverance of this kind. He thought we ought to wait and see the salvation of God. A week or two hence we might be ashamed of what we do now. Let us avoid the discussion and action on this question. The church was not prepared for any action. He said by driving off the southern church we would shut out the South from all of the Presbyterian publications, and many other excellent influences.

Mr. Ogden, of Mississippi, took the floor for the southern church. He was born in the State of New Jersey, and educated at Princeton College. He had spent twenty-two years in the ministry of the southern Presbyterian Church. He wanted no action. He thought we should be committed to no party. The minority report committed the Old School Presbyterian Church to the administration of Lincoln, Seward, Chase and others. He would not do any thing to please such abolitionists or sectional men as Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Henry Ward Beecher. The speaker loved the Union; he had prayed for it, sang for it, lived for it.

Rev. Mr. Frazier, of Kentucky, was the next speaker. He alluded to his border State position, and said he could stand at home, with one foot (literally) on royal and the other foot on secession soil. He had voted for Crittenden and the party. Such was his position. The speaker went on to show that if Dr. Spring's resolutions were passed every loyal Presbyterian in the South would be a traitor to the *de facto* government and would be hung on the nearest tree. He was very severe on the conduct of the northwestern brethren, who wished to make the southern Presbyterians traitors, and earnestly maintained that the assembly had no right to fix and pronounce upon any man's political allegiance.

Several other speakers followed, and the following dispatch was read from Secretary Chase:

"WASHINGTON, May 27, 1861.

"Rev. John G. Mountfort:—Cannot properly advise, but perceive no valid objection to unequivocal expressions in favor of the constitution, Union and freedom.

"S. P. CHASE."

The reading of Mr. Chase's reply was received with applause, which was suppressed by the moderator, but there was an evident feeling of gladness at the tenor of the reply nearly all over the house.

Rev. Dr. Dickson, of Baltimore, read Judge Bates' letter deploring the fanatical disruption of the church. He then made a few remarks, asking that a few moments' devotion be had before this great and important act was accomplished.

Dr. Yeomans then asked the moderator to state the question before the house, as 6 o'clock had arrived.

Some debate ensued on points of order, in which T. C. Henry, Dr. Musgrave, Mr. Waller, Judge Ryerson, Dr. Edwards, Mr. Hoyle and others took part. The house was crowded in every part, and every one was on tip-toe for the decision of this important question.—Perfect order was observed, and the spectators hardly moved, so intense was their interest. A division being called for on an appeal, the moderator ordered every one to sit down, which caused some laughter among the spectators, who were so crowded that it was impossible for the half of them to sit down.

The house refused to consider the minority report (Spring's paper) in place of the majority report.

The question being on the majority report, Dr. Musgrave got the floor to offer an amendment. He wished to insert in the second resolution, after the words "United States," "and our constitutional rulers," and the word "its" he wished changed to "their."

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Waller moved an amendment to strike out of the second resolution all after the word resolved, and insert Dr. Spring's second resolution, slightly amended, so as to declare that the words "federal government" means no particular administration, but the central government constitutionally chosen.

The moderator decided Mr. Waller's amendment out of order.

The previous question was called for, and sustained. The yeas and nays were then called on the majority report. The result was—84 in favor and 125 against. The yeas and nays were then called on the minority report (Dr. Spring's resolutions) and the result was as follows: For 154, against 66. The following are the resolutions as adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, and to offer our thanks to the Father of light for His abundant and undeserved goodness toward us as a nation, to seek His guidance and blessing upon our rulers and their councils, as well as the assembled Congress of the United States, and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away His anger from us, and speedily restore us the blessings of a safe and honorable peace.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of the United States, and to strengthen, uphold and encourage the Federal Government in the just exercise of all its functions, under our noble constitution.

On motion, it was agreed that all persons who desired to enter a protest could do so this morning.

One of the two Virginia commissioners declined to vote. The other voted "No."

On the announcement of the vote the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Nashville, and others, asked leave to present protests. Leave was granted them.

The Assembly then adjourned until nine o'clock A. M.

Notwithstanding the momentous character of the proceedings, the conduct of members and the vast crowd of spectators was perfectly dignified, orderly and respectful. Congratulations were exchanged, and the congregation seemed loth to disperse.

We cannot but congratulate the Assembly, says the Inquirer, on the conduct, the patience, the courtesy and the impartiality of the Rev. Dr. Backus, the Moderator. Throughout this entire discussion he has preserved his equanimity, his firmness and his clear-headed appreciation of the rules with wonderful steadi

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—The people of this city heard with emotion some days since that Gen. Cadwallader had been authorized by the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in whatever cases he deemed it necessary. All knew that such a power left the liberty of the citizen at the *mercy* of the military officer to whom it was confided. And with this conviction in their hearts, men have endeavored to discover whether it was possible that our constitution and laws were so framed as to leave any doubt as to the illegal character of such a power.

We are faithful servants of the constitution and the laws of the United States, and our sense of subordination to their mandates leaves us at liberty to question any authority which is not derived from them. Therefore it is that we propose to consider the subject, exercising that "liberty of unlicensed printing" for which John Milton pleaded in days not unlike those upon which we have fallen.

The constitution of the United States (sec. 9, clause 2) provides that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."—The orders given by the President rest upon the hypothesis that he has the power to decide, in cases of rebellion and invasion, upon the exigencies of the public safety, and to suspend this writ. It is our simple duty to prove that there is no authority whatever for such a position.

We owe the writ of habeas corpus to the common law of England. The great charter, sealed by King John at Runnymede, on the 5th of June, 1215, did but declare a right which had been long before possessed by Englishmen, when it protected every individual in the nation in the free enjoyment of his liberty, unless he was deprived of it by a jury of his countrymen, or by the law of the land And it was always, even in the rudest days of early English society, in the power of the subject to have the cause of his imprisonment, even if he were detained by royal authority, investigated by the court of the king. Although in rude times this common law right was assailed, it was so seldom controverted that Parliament did not deem it necessary to enact a law declaring the ancient right of the subject until the arbitrary proceedings of Lord Clarendon made it necessary. Englishmen then began the struggle for the legislative recognition of this right, and for its regulation by law, and this struggle terminated in complete success in the short session of the year 1679, for it was then that the "habeas corpus" act was passed.

It is the law of the land in England. We pay a just tribute to the institutions of that country when we say that since the year 1688 it has been respected alike by the executive and judicial power of the realm. Neither king, magistrate, or soldier can, in that land, suspend the right which a subject has, when imprisoned, to the writ of "habeas corpus." When a crisis occurs of such danger to the state as to make it expedient that the "habeas corpus act" should be suspended, the *Parliament only*, in the exercise of its supreme legislative power and discretion, can effect such a result. The *King* is powerless to deprive the meanest subject of the right of this writ, until he receives by *express grant* such authority from Parliament. William the Third, a stranger to the nation, and with an army at his command, did not venture upon such a step without the authority of Parliament, although he was surrounded by enemies of his faith and household, and by conspirators who daily plotted against his life. Anne, a woman—environed by equal perils—looked to Parliament for the power necessary to defend her throne when she desired that this writ should be suspended. George the First, in the sharp perils of his reign, sought also the power that was needed from Parliament, and George the Third imitated his example. It is to these instances of subordination of his sovereigns to the law of the land that the English historian may point with just pride. We, unhappily, on the other hand, are left to lament that the English historian alone can claim such glory for the laws of his country.

Our fathers in 1787, having achieved their freedom from a rule which they deemed arbitrary, set themselves to consider the safeguards necessary to the citizen in the new government which they were forming. We have the record of their proceedings before us, and it is from this that we shall seek to know whether they left the people of this land in the enjoyment of a lesser liberty than they possessed while they were yet subjects of England.

No man can read the proceedings of the convention of 1787 without realizing that its members believed that they enjoyed under the constitution of their several States all those personal rights and liberties which the common law of England secured to the citizen. They were seemingly incredulous that any necessity existed for the reservation of those rights in the new Union which they were forming. One member only, Charles Pinckney, seems to have felt a prophetic sense of the necessity of securing to the citizen of the new government, by express declaration, that right to the writ of habeas corpus which all citizens enjoyed under the constitution of the several States. And for this foresight let us revere his memory, even while we record that we owe more of the form and substance of the present constitution of the United States to the exact and practical mind of that statesman than we do to the mind of any other member of the convention which formed it.

The convention met on the 14th May, 1787. The first allusion made to the subject in the convention was on Tuesday, May 29th. Chas. Pinckney then laid before the body "a draft of a federal government to be agreed upon between the free and independent States of America." In that draft occurs the following clause: "The *Legislature* of the United States shall pass no law upon the subject of religion; nor touching nor abridging the freedom of the press; nor shall the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ever be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion." There can be no doubt, surely, from the construction of this sentence, that it intended to confide the sole power of suspending the habeas corpus to the National Legislature.

In the debate of that body the particular proposition of Mr. Pinckney on the subject of the habeas corpus was not adverted to until the 27th of July, 1787, when the draft embodying it, with other resolutions already agreed upon, were referred to a "committee of detail." This committee reported on the 6th of August, 1787; but their report omitted all mention of this particular subject. On Monday, August 20th, 1787, Mr. Pinckney again presented his proposition to the convention in the following unmistakable form: "The privileges and benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this government in the most expeditious and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the *Legislature* except upon the most urgent and pressing occasion, and for a limited time, not exceeding —— months." This was referred to the committee of detail. They made no report upon it.

On Tuesday, the 28th of August, 1785, Mr. Pinckney again "urged the propriety of securing the habeas corpus in the most ample manner," and moved "that it should not be suspended but on the most urgent occasions, and then only for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months." Mr. Rutledge "was for declaring it *inviolate*." Mr. Governeur Morris moved "that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless where, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it" Mr. Wilson "*doubted whether in any case a suspension could be necessary, as the discretion now exists with judges in most important cases to keep in jail, or to bail.*"—The proposition of Mr. Pinckney, as amended by Mr. Morris, was, however, adopted, and to-day forms a part of the constitution. When we read this debate, with Mr. Pinckney's propositions before us, and with the knowledge that the men who framed that constitution knew what the law of England was upon this subject, it is impossible to believe that they intended to do more than to transfer to *Congress* the powers which the *Parliament* had before exercised. One change only they made in favor of the liberty of the citizen. The power of the Parliament was sufficient to suspend the remedy by habeas corpus, whenever it saw fit to exercise its plenary discretion.—But the convention deemed it right to limit the power of Congress to those occasions of insurrection or rebellion which were dangerous enough to imperil the public safety.

The position which this provision holds in the constitution, placed as it is among the powers conferred on *Congress*, and not among the powers conferred upon the *Executive*, is itself almost conclusive upon this question. Indeed it is not credible that the convention which on Monday, June 4th, 1787, had, by a unanimous vote, rejected the resolution "*that the national Executive have a power to suspend any legislative act*," could have meant on the 28th of August to make that Executive the uncontrolled master of the operation of a statute upon which, more than on any other, their liberties depended.

To hold the theory that the convention intended to grant such prerogative would be to suppose that it meant to invest the President with the power of using the process of the law with the same facility with which kings of France before the revolution of 1789 employed the too celebrated *lettres de cachet*. We do but interpret, we are sure, the feeling of every man in this community, when we say that the interpolation of this power of suspending the habeas corpus act among the powers conferred upon the *Executive*, is a feat which can only be performed by the *sword*.

If we pass from the history of the constitution to the exposition which it has received from the ablest lawyers, the case is not less plain. Rawle, Story, Curtis and Sedgwick, all decide that the power to suspend the habeas corpus act is in Congress only. Above all we have now the judgment of the wisest and best lawyer of this land upon the subject, who superadds to the sanction of his great name, his unquestioned authority as Chief Justice of the United States.

THE LAW SUPERSEDED.—One of the most extraordinary phenomena of the day is the easy assent which the people and press of the North give to any act of the government or its military agents, regardless of all law and the restraints of the constitution. We could, by no caprice of the imagination, have realized the depth of degradation to which the people of the free States have plunged in their infatuation. Talk of the humiliation of Maryland, forsooth! Why the humiliation of the free States at the footstool of power, and the service they offer for the exaltation of despotic authority over and above the heads of their own people, is fearful in the extreme, while it surpasses comprehension. And one thing is certain; either the civil power of this country, as it has heretofore existed with the people, is subjugated and subordinate to the military power forever, or those in authority, and all who have contributed to its humiliation, will some day have a terrible accountability brought home to them. The men who were willing to be the instruments of such power as they are required to exert for the subordination of the civil authority will hereafter stand before posterity as the representatives of a spirit and purpose alien to the liberties of the American people, whatever may be the issue of this contest.

Some extracts from the Northern press, which we make below, are of the most extraordinary character, yet they are put before the people as mere common-places, which no man is expected to dispute. For instance the New York Express, talking about "martial law" and habeas corpus, says:

"Who that is not blind to all history, could not read and re-read, the moment shell and shot opened upon Fort Sumter, constitutions of all the States, both North and South, were at once 'suspended.' Why croak, then! Republics exist not, when bayonet supersedes ballot."

This is appalling! It is monstrous! Admit that the whole North is imbued with such sentiments as these, and what should stay the administration in the fulfillment of any design it may contemplate? What is "liberty" but a mere farce with men who can think and write such stuff as this? We have no words to express our abhorrence of such sentiment. They insult the intelligence of every honest man; of every man who has one throb of true American spirit in his nature. The design seems to be to crush down the sense of right and independence, and to prepare an abject people for any tyrannical system of government which irresponsible power may devise.

The New York Times, from which we expect nothing better, says of the issue between the Chief Justice and Gen. Cadwallader in Mr. Merryman's case:

"Judge Taney presents the ungracious spectacle of a judicial and a military authority of the United States at variance, the soldier eager to punish, and the jurist to exculpate a traitor."

Here the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the fulfillment of a constitutional duty, is arraigned as the author of an "ungracious spectacle," and outraged with the imputation of an "eager" desire "to exculpate a traitor." Mr. Merryman is of course banded as a traitor without the least apparent concern as to the truth of the charge.

THE VENOM OF THE HOUR.—The slanderous character of the press was never more vilely and foully exhibited than at this day. Really, it is enough to make one shudder at its utter baseness, and almost to shame one from the profession. The Washington correspondents of the black republican press of New York write anything they choose, and it matters not how false and venomous it is, it is at once served up to the gross appetite of northern readers in print. All idea of responsibility is evidently cast out as unworthy of a moment's consideration, and the press seems to delight in bearing its front audaciously before the people as the licensed liar and slanderer of the nation. The following from a reckless correspondent of the N. Y. Times appears in that degraded journal:

The intention of Judge Taney, in issuing a writ of habeas corpus for the prisoner retained by Gen. Cadwallader, at Baltimore, is to bring on a collision between the judicial and the military departments of the government, and, if possible, to throw the weight of the judiciary against the United States and in favor of the rebels. He is at heart a rebel himself, for on Saturday, when it was supposed the rebels were attacking the United States forces at Arlington, Judge Taney expressed the wish that "the Virginians would wade to their waists in Northern blood." The animus of this exclamation will be apparent to any one; and the fact that Judge Taney, old and infirm as he is, volunteered to go to Baltimore to issue a writ in favor of a rebel, shows the alacrity with which he serves the cause of rebellion.

The New York Express notices this abominable slander, and remarks:

Judge Taney never, never, talks such stuff! The whole is, doubtless, manufactured for his lips. True, he is old—and so is Gen. Scott—but the intellects of both are as clear as crystal.

"Doubtless manufactured for his lips;" yes, and the man who could manufacture so foul a libel, and coolly send it out to the public, and the press guilty of aiding and abetting infamy so revolting to every honorable mind, are equally destitute of principle and decency.—The fact presents a painful example of the shameless degradation to which men have descended, in their bitter animosity to the South.

BLOCKADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New York agent of Lloyd's, Robert Mackie Esq., on Wednesday received a dispatch from the New Orleans agent, under the date of 28th inst., announcing the commencement of the blockade at that port, on the day mentioned, and requesting him to notify the principals at London. No further arrivals, it is supposed, will be permitted; but vessels in port will have fifteen days in which to finish loading and to clear—after which all commerce with the port will be "at the risk of the owners."

GEN. HOUSTON AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—Gen. Sam Houston addressed the people of Independence, Texas, on the 10th of May, at their request. The following is the closing sentence of the Governor's speech:

"I have ever been conservative, was conservative as long as the Union lasted—am a conservative citizen of the Southern Confederacy; and giving to the constituted authorities of the country, civil and military, and the government which a majority of the people have approved and acquiesced in, an honest obedience, I feel that I should do less than my duty did I not press upon others the importance of regarding this the first duty of a good citizen."

SAW MILL BURNT.—Mr. John Sheffer's saw mill, located two miles east of Shrewsbury, York county, Pa., was destroyed by fire about six o'clock on Wednesday morning last, whilst the workmen were at breakfast. It is supposed the fire was caused by accident from the steam boiler. Loss $1,200.

HEALTH OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—We mentioned a few days ago that the health of ex-President Buchanan was seriously impaired. We now, with regret, see it stated that dropsical symptoms have made their appearance, which are considered alarming at his advanced age.

THANKS.—We continue to be placed under obligations, daily, to Mr. Henry Taylor, the extensive periodical dealer, Sun Iron Building, for the very latest papers. Mr. Umbaugh, news dealer, also favors us daily with late journals. We are also indebted to Mr. Iglehart for late New Orleans papers.

THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON OF FRANCE.—The French government have determined to send out a squadron across the Atlantic for the protection of French commerce. It is to consist of the steam frigate (paddle) Descartes, the paddle corvettes Lavoisier and Prony, and the screw sloop Norval.

PARDONED.—Sylvester G. Langdon, convicted of forgery, and sentenced to the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, has been pardoned by Gov. Curtin.

By Telegraph for the Baltimore Sun.

Army and Navy Movements.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Lieut. De Nyse has been ordered to the steamer Philadelphia.—He was lately attached to the Baltimore. Lt. T. Scott Fillebrown, who for two years has been in command of the Anacostia, has been detached and ordered to the Roanoke, which is commanded by Capt. W. C. Nicholson, to be put in immediate commission.

The difficulty in connection with the New York Fourteenth Regiment, growing out of the State authorities and the Union Defense Committee, has been settled and the regiment will now remain.

Eleven steamers, gathered at the Washington navy-yard, are fitting out with ammunition, stores, etc., for some destination not publicly disclosed.

The Military Department of Kentucky, to the command of which Col. Robert Anderson has just been assigned, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio river. Headquarters for the present, Louisville.

The Garibaldi Guard marched to the President's house this afternoon, and were reviewed by the President, Gen. Scott and Secretary Seward; afterwards they drew up in line before the residence of the Sardinian Minister.

It is understood that the Garibaldi Guard and New York Ninth Regiment will very soon be ordered to an important advance movement into Virginia.

To-night two of the District volunteer companies were ordered to arms, with preparations for a long march.

The troops near Alexandria commenced, last night, throwing up entrenchments about a mile west of that city, to command the approaches from the Virginia side.

Between two and three hundred barrels of flour were seized at Arlington Mills, six miles from Alexandria, this morning. The flour was intended for the secession forces.

WHEELING, May 30.—The Ohio and Virginia federal troops have occupied Grafton. The secession troops retreated without firing a shot.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Col. Crittenden's Indiana regiment has arrived and marched to Camp Dennison. They are probably destined for Grafton.

Another Indiana regiment passed Dayton this afternoon.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Second Maine Regiment left here this evening by the cars for Washington.

The schooner Urbana has arrived from Indianola, Texas, via Havana, with two companies of the Second Infantry, under Capt. Jordan Greene.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Three regiments, the 20th, 21st and 24th of Pennsylvania, have left here within the last twenty-four hours for Chambersburg. The First City Troop are also under marching orders, probably for the same direction.

HARRISBURG, May 29.—There are now on the west bank of Paxton creek, at this city, some four hundred horses, and about seventy baggage wagons. It is understood that they will move in the direction of Chambersburg in a few days.

The Latest from Virginia—Arrest of Union Men as Hostages.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the neighborhood of Centreville, Va., about 23 miles from Alexandria, reports that he was informed that about 4,000 Southern troops were in that vicinity.

He also confirmed the report that prominent Union men continue to be seized and conveyed farther into Virginia, to be held as hostages for the safety of about forty secession soldiers now in Washington awaiting the orders of the government.

Virginia Troops Retired from Williamsport to Falling Waters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 28.—The Confederate Camp, opposite this place, has fallen back from the Potomac about four miles, to Falling Waters. The church at Falling Waters has been occupied as a hospital. On Monday about two hundred Virginia troops reached Little Georgetown, seven miles above Williamsport, and have encamped there, using the church as a barracks.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 30.—The Virginia troops opposite Williamsport have retired in the direction of Martinsburg. They number only 500, with two small swivel guns.

Four Pennsylvania regiments arrived this morning, also Major Keim. Four other regiments are expected to-day.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Secretary of State to-night is again dispensing his hospitalities to various military officers, including some from the 2d and 25th New York, 5th Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments, together with sundry officers of the District militia and marine corps. Among other guests at the brilliant entertainment were the Foreign Ministers and the Cabinet officers.

No proposals for the loan of nearly $14,000,000 under the act of June last were opened. There were offers for treasury notes, but as those for bonds were restricted to par and only 6 per centum was allowed, it is not known that there were any bidding. The 30 days notice required by law before the power to issue treasury notes could accrue, expired today, and the department will therefore avail itself of that means of meeting the wants of the treasury.

Although ex-Gov. Banks had signified his willingness to accept the office of Quartermaster General with rank of Brigadier General, it was thought best, for reason of State policy, to confer upon him that of Major General.

The revocation of the leave of absence of Carl Shurz was solely on account of the desire that the business of the American legation at Madrid should not be suspended, the former minister having left the Spanish capital.

Colonel Jonathan Amery has been appointed dispatch agent at Boston for the State Department.

The receipts into the treasury for the week ending on Monday last were $380,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

Return of Hon. George M. Dallas--Debate in the English House of Lords on the Blockade.

HALIFAX, May 30th.—The steamer America with dates to the 19th has arrived from Liverpool.

The America has over $1,000,000 in specie.

Hon. George M. Dallas, late U. S. minister to England, is a passenger.

The steamer City of Washington had arrived out.

The Hibernian had put back to Liverpool, with damaged machinery. The North Briton took her place, sailing on the 18th.

The Galway contract has been annulled, but the boat will continue to run.

Mr. Adams, the new Ambassador had been presented at court.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Ellenborough asked the government whether the term "lawful blockade," in the proclamation, was to be interpreted literally or with qualifications, as according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation in respect to articles contraband of war.

Earl Granville replied that a lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremly difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war, but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a prize court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaim a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one.

The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the proclamation, if it should be declared such, the penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said that privateering, according to international law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord Chelmsford denied the doctrine of Lord Brougham relative to privateers.

Lord Campbell said that the Earl of Granville had laid down the law correctly with respect to a blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another power holding letters of marque was not guilty of piracy.

Lord Kingsdown said that the northern States might consider the people of the southern States rebels and guilty of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Liverpool, May 18.—Breadstuffs.—Flour closed firm at 28s 6da30s 6d. Wheat—11s 6da14s for white. Corn quiet; mixed 34s 3da35; white 35a36s.

Provisions.—Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon easier. Lard heavy.

Produce.—Rosin dull at 7s; Carolina rice 24s; Baltimore bark 9s 6d.

The sales of cotton for the week at Liverpool amounted to 47,000 bales at a decline of ¼a¼d. Breadstuffs were also declining. Provisions were steady.

Consols 91¼a91¾.

Revolt in the Missouri Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A revolt broke out in the penitentiary at Jefferson city, on Monday night, during which four prisoners escaped.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, May 29.—The steamship America sailed at noon with fifty passengers, but no specie.

Seizure of a Boston Ship.

Boston, May 29.—The ship Abolini, Capt. Smith, recently arrived at New Orleans, from Boston, has been seized by the authorities.

Day of Fasting and Prayer.

MONTGOMERY, May 29.—All the Congressmen have left the city, with one or two exceptions. It is supposed that the removal of the departments will be commenced next week.

President Davis has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 13th of June, to be a day of fasting and prayer. The proclamation recognises the national dependence on the Almighty, and refers to the manifest evidences of Divine favor which have thus far attended the efforts of the people of the Confederacy to maintain, establish and perpetuate public liberty, individual independence, and which demand our devout and heartfelt gratitude.

The Border State Convention.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 29.—The Border State Convention reassembled this morning. Messrs. Gamble, Hall, Guthrie, Wickliffe, Bell, Dixon and Dunlap were chosen a committee to prepare a general address.

Messrs. Guthrie, Bell, Dixon, Williams and Richardson were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky.

In accordance with a resolution which was passed, the members of the convention were sworn to be faithful to the constitution of the United States while holding membership.

Senator Douglas Worse.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Up to last night it was thought that Senator Douglas was getting better. Since then, however, he has been gradually sinking, and fears are entertained by his friends and physicians that he will not live through the night.

The Kentucky Tobacco Fair.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—The tobacco fair held at Spratt's warehouse to-day was a decided success. Two hundred and fifty-three hhds. were opened for competition, which sold at prices exceeding the average of last year.

Elected to Congress.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Richard Harrison, the independent Union candidate, has been elected to Congress from the Seventh Ohio District, to fill Tom Corwin's vacancy. He defeats Harlan, the republican nominee.

Prohibition of Cotton Exportation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—An act passed the Southern Congress, previous to adjournment, prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of the said States.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—J. H. Crane's furniture establishment, on Third street, was burned last night. Loss about $16,000, which was covered by insurance.

NEW YORK MARKETS, May 30.—Cotton is dull, and sales unimportant at 13¾ cents; quotations nominal. Flour is dull; sales of 10,000 bbls; State is 5 cents lower; 4 20a$5; Ohio $ 45a$5 60; Southern $5 0a$6. Wheat has declined 1 cent; sales of 130,000 bushels—Chicago Spring 1 10a$1 15, Milwaukee Club 1 20a$1 18, red Western 1 30a$1 31, white $1 38, white Michigan $1 65. Corn is steady; sales of 96,000 bushels; mixed 46a47 cts.; yellow Southern 57c. Pork is steady—Mess 16 75a$17 12½. Whisky is dull at 18½a19½ cents. Rice is firm at 5¾a6¾ cents. Sugar is dull at 4a4½ cents. Coffee is steady; Rio 11a11¾ cents. Rosin is firm at $2 25. Freights dull.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—*Benefit of Mr. Clarke.*—That admirable comedian, Mr. John S. Clarke, who has been delighting the people throughout the week, takes his benefit this evening, and presents us with a bill which on any occasion might be expected to fill the house. Tom Taylor's famous drama of Our American Cousin leads off, with Clarke as Asa Trenchard, in which character he is, in our opinion, unequalled. Mrs. Henri will charmingly represent Florence. After the drama Clarke appears as Mawworm, in the farce of The Hypocrite. Miss Parker will dance the *Josephine* Medley between the farce and the closing piece, which is a new comic sketch called Toodles a Father, with Timothy Toodles by Mr. Clarke.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

This capital paper, the universal family journal, contains this week a most interesting variety. The charming and intensely interesting story of EAST LYNNE, introduces the reader to some peculiar illustrations of an election scene at West Lynne, and some progressive incidents of the general narrative. The developments of the next chapter are thrilling, and prepare the reader for the denouement.

The miscellaneous papers comprise Curiosities of Courtship—Thought she Might be Induced—Jefferson's Parentage—Healthy Women—Be Your Own Right-Hand Man, &c.

The news of the week, foreign and domestic, carefully collated; reviews of markets; agricultural papers; a chapter of humor, &c.

Terms, only One Dollar per annum.

Three cents per single copy, neatly enveloped for mailing, at the counter of The Sun office.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

Admission 25 and 15 cents.

A Monster Comic Entertainment!

CLARKE'S BENEFIT.

Clarke's Benefit.
Clarke's Benefit.
Clarke's Benefit.
Clarke's Benefit.

The first and only time of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard..... Mr. Clarke.
Florence Trenchard..... Mrs. Henri.

Afterwards the famous Comedy of

THE HYPOCRITE.

Mawworm..... Mr. Clarke.

With an Extemporaneous Sermon on the Times, by MR. CLARKE.

Concluding with an irresistibly funny Farce never produced here and written expressly for Mr. Clarke, entitled

TOODLES A FATHER.

Toodles, a Parient..... Mr. Clarke.

A Mammoth Bill for Saturday Night.

In preparation the famous Sea Play entitled "*The Lonely Man of the Ocean.*"

CASH SYSTEM!
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
The best quality COALS Low for cash.
For sale by J. HENRY GIESE & Co.;
Office No. 9 South st.,
Yard Spear's wharf.

HOLLIDAY STREET TO-NIGHT.
Mr. J. S. Clarke's Benefit.
Mr. J. S. Clarke as Toodles, in a new phase.
Mr. J. S. Clarke as Our American Cousin.
Mr. J. S. Clarke in a Lecture on the Times.
Mr. J. S. Clarke as Mawworm.
Only Night of this Combination!

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 can devise, may always be obtained 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.

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Jos. S. Collins, THOMAS NORRIS to Mrs. ELIZABETH A. MEGRAW, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 30th instant, Mr. JUDEA BUCKSBAUM, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 122 East Lombard st.

In the city of Davenport, Iowa, on Thursday, May 23d, P. CARR BUCHANAN, in the 23d year of his age, fourth son of the late W. B. Buchanan, of Marshall county, Virginia.

At Cedar Grove, Baltimore county, on the 17th May, in great peace, ELIZA BORAM, consort of the late Samuel Jacobs, aged 86 years, 7 months and 19 days. [Advocate please copy.]

On the 20th April, at his residence, Dunyegan, Tobago, W. I., Hon. EDWARD DYER SANDERSON, Chief Justice of the Island, in the 54th year of his age.

OBITUARY.—Another link which bound the American present to the glories of the past has been broken! Commodore ISAAC MAYO, one of the oldest and most gallant of American soldiers, has been taken from us!

Born September 19th, 1791, at his late residence, (Gresham,) his public life began at the age of 15, when, in November, 1809, he received his appointment as midshipman in the United States navy. Few of our officers have ever seen more active duty, or rendered their country more brilliant services.

In the stirring events of the war of 1812 he was an active participant. He was midshipman on board the "Hornet" in her desperate encounter with the English ship Peacock, February, 1813, and for his gallant conduct was, in the following year, promoted to a lieutenantcy. In 1816, under Capt. Biddle, commanding the Hornet, he engaged the English sloop of war Pelicag, and achieved one of the most brilliant victories of the war. In compliment to his "brave and skillful" conduct upon this occasion he was, in 1820, awarded the thanks of the United States, a silver medal, and in 1823 a sword by the Legislature of his native State.

After the war he continued to rise in his country's confidence, and became more and more identified with her fame. In 1843 he was captain of the Macedonia, flag ship of Commodore Perry, of the African squadron. In 1853 he returned to the Coast of Africa in command of the squadron, the Constitution being his flag ship. In the Mexican war he also took an important part, commanding the naval battery during the "siege and capture of the United States a silver medal, and in 1823 a sword by the Legislature of his native State.

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The last public act of his life was to him the saddest. Opposing, as he most heartily did, the "coercion policy" of the government—believing it responsible for the overthrow of the constitution and the civil war which threatens the country—he felt that he could not, with honor to himself, sanction with his name and fame its course of oppression. Accordingly, May 1st, 1861, he resigned his commission, and on the 18th of the same month he died.

In private life he was kind, courteous and affable, a thoughtful neighbor and considerate and attentive master, a devoted husband and father.

He leaves a widow (daughter of the late Chancellor Bland, of Md., to whom he was married September 23d, 1833,) and two children to mourn a loss that can never in this life be supplied.

His many friends sympathize deeply with them in their grief—they have cause for sorrow; they pray for peace to the afflicted, and that while acknowledging that God gave, and God hath taken away, they may, even in their bereavement, learn to bless the name of the Lord.

On Monday, May 20th, he was buried with the services of the Episcopal Church. His remains were placed in his family vault in Annapolis.

FREE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.—There will be a special meeting of the above Society held at Royston's Building, corner of Baltimore street and Tripolet's alley, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

N. B.—It is earnestly requested that all will be present, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

ON SUNDAY AND MONDAY LAST the examination of the pupils of the English, Hebrew and German SELECT SCHOOL attached to the Eden Street Synagogue took place. The examination gave the greatest satisfaction to all present, and gave high credit to the teachers in general, and particularly to the Principal, Mr. T. GOLDSMITH, who spares no pains and no expenses for the elevation of his school, which now numbers over 200 pupils. Mr. G. is aided in the English department by Mr. WM. ROSS and Mrs. ANNE GROSHER, and in the Hebrew and German branches by Messrs. WEICHSELBAUM and GOODMAN.

REV. DR. FULLER AND THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

The following editorial article which appeared in the Baltimore Clipper of Wednesday, May 29th, is handed to us for publication by a friend of Dr. FULLER:

We have frequently been asked, as the friends of the Rev. Dr. Fuller, what are his sentiments as to the position and duty of Maryland, of which State he is now a citizen. We have been in the habit of hearing him, but as he never allows politics to enter his pulpit, and never in any way concerns himself, we believe, with the political sentiments of the members of his church or congregation, we could gather nothing from his official ministrations.

On only one occasion lately he has spoken to his church on this subject, and this was about a month ago, when, at a meeting of the members, when some expressed an unwillingness to leave their families at such a season of peril; when it was thought the Legislature would take measures for secession—he uttered the language reported at the time in the American, saying—"I cannot believe that Maryland will attempt anything so suicidal as secession."

But we have some of Dr. Fuller's writings, and we claim him as one of the sincerest lovers of the Union, and one of its warmest defenders up to this time—and that now he deplores the calamity which has come upon the country, but regards the Union as hopelessly dissolved; and, regarding war as of all things most opposed to the Gospel, agreeing with the Society of Friends as to the wickedness of settling disputes by the sword, he adopts the views of J. Quincy Adams, that "if the bonds of love are destroyed, there had better be a peaceful separation."

The papers have lately quoted the Report of the Southern Baptist Convention. We did not, because that was the action of a religious body living in the seceded States. The body represented no political sentiment, and only expressed a religious sympathy and confidence and good will.

From several addresses of the Doctor's, we quote only the following, furnished by a friend who heard the addresses.

Not long before the death of Mr. Clay, he presided for the last time at a meeting of the Colonization Society in Washington. At this meeting, January 1851, Dr. Fuller delivered the annual address, and here is an extract from the conclusion:

"I love my country, I love this Union. May God spread over it the banner of his protection! But, sir, if something practical and effectual be not done, vainly shall we cry, 'peace, peace,' when there is no peace. As the Roman augurs explored the bowels of their victims for the signs of coming events, so, to predict the future destiny of a nation, we must not look at the surface of society; we must search into the heart of things; we must study the hidden principles and motives, and feelings of the people. And, looking to these, no one, it seems to me, can love this country much without fearing much.

"For my part, born at the South, educated at the North, intimately acquainted with the sentiments of the South and North, and residing where I am daily in contact with the feelings of North and South, I utter my most solemn convictions when I say, that the storm is ready to burst, the sky is rapidly darkening under our feet. Unless something be done the Union cannot, I fear, be saved from the agitation of the slavery question, and (which may Heaven avert) from civil conflict. Your days, sir, are almost numbered. *Your eyes will soon be closed in repose in the tomb, and the shock and turmoil of a fratricidal war will not disturb your long, last sleep. But some of us may be young enough to see that dismal hour.*"

In May, 1860, Dr. Fuller delivered the address before the American Tract Society in New York.—On that occasion, before a vast assembly, he thus expressed himself:

"He knows little of man who can make light of the religious sentiment implanted in our nature. It is the deepest and most uncontrollable element in society; and like those central fires which cause earthquakes and convulsions, it can subvert the foundations of any government. There is no danger to this land, there is no principle at work so threatening to the permanency of our civil institutions as a misguided zeal.

"I love and honor this Society, because it has stood nobly aloof from these unworthy bickerings and disputings; because it has shut out from its bosom those baneful strifes which have been so pernicious to the churches, and which threaten to be so disastrous to the nation. For my own part, when I draw within the circle of my contemplation all the blessings of our American Union, I want words in which to express my sense of the folly, infatuation and guilt of disunion. I should be at a loss for a term to designate the man who wantonly seeks to involve us and our children in such a ruin—the man who at this day, amidst universal prosperity and happiness, can wish for such a catastrophe; I should not know what to call him, whether idiot, or madman, or incendiary, or traitor, but that the crime which has produced such an enemy to our country has also furnished his name. He is a *politician*; a man who lives by intrigue; to whom patriotism is a mockery; who has faith only in one single virtue, unmitigated selfishness; and who, to gratify an inordinate ambition or cupidity, seeks to bandage the eyes of the multitude and lead them on to a precipice.

"Let any man who loves his country examine these pages of our annals, and he will acknowledge that, in the formation of our government, a victory was achieved almost as arduous and sublime as that which crowned the Revolutionary campaigns; and he will confess too, how hopeless must ever be the efforts to reunite these States if (which may Heaven forbid!) folly and wickedness shall succeed in dividing them."

These citations are in harmony with all the addresses of Dr. Fuller so long as he hoped for the Union. Last November we heard his earnest, imploring entreaties that the Border States would interpose as mediators, and we then reported his patriotic appeals.

We differ from the Doctor in despairing for a reconstruction of the Union. But believing as he does, and regarding war as ruining the country, and especially Maryland, we are not surprised that he is most earnest in seeking in every proper way to produce a peaceful solution of the present awful strifes and conflicts among those who ought to be brethren.

We may add that on the 19th of April, as soon as Dr. Fuller was informed of the tragedy going on, he hastened down and used all his influence to allay the deplorable spirit then raging, and it was for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of these fearful scenes that he consented to accompany the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to Washington. The Doctor, who was educated in Massachusetts, has attended the Massachusetts soldiers who were wounded and are at the Union Protestant Infirmary.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.
ANTI-COERCION AND EQUAL RIGHTS.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN H. ING,
Voters in favor of a peaceful settlement of our National troubles, and opposed to Black Republicanism, may have an opportunity to express their sentiments by supporting the above ticket on election day.

WANTS.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. A healthy, good-natured one can find a good home at 64 CONWAY ST., near Hanover. it*]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A WOMAN to go a short distance in the country to Cook, Wash and Iron for a small family (with our assistance.) None but a "number one" Cook need apply. Apply at the FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Light st., Room 139, between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock. it*]

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—CITY PROPERTY, that rents first-rate, for a FARM in good cultivation, with medium improvement, in a good and healthy neighborhood. With particulars and how the place can be seen, address R. B. VARDEN, 30 Second st. m30-3t*]

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first-rate saddle HORSE. Address Box 1264 Post-office, stating particulars and price. m31-3t*]

WANTED—For a capable young Colored MAN, (a slave,) a place as a Driver or Waiter. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 98 EAST BALTIMORE STREET. m30-3t.*

WANTED—OLD SILVER WARE AND WANTED—OLD SPANISH COIN. 9,000 OZ. OLD SILVER WANTED.—Highest cash price paid by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, m28-eo6t Jewelry Store.

WANTED—By an American Lady, a SITUATION as a family to Sew, (can cut and fit ladresses and boys' or girls' clothing,) or Instress to young children and Sew; would make herself useful in any way required. No objection to the city. For address inquire at the Sun m29-3t*]

FOR HIRE—A likely SLAVE GIRL, 14 years old, from the country, accustomed to Nursing and Waiting. Inquire at No. 23 MONUMENT SQUARE. m29-3t.*

WANTED—A Situation, by an experienced man, as ENGINEER; can bring best recommendations, and will give his whole attention to the interests of his employers. Apply at 78 Hamilton street, between Pratt and Lombard. m23-6t JOHN MAGRUDER.

WANTED—FIFTY LADIES to sell Stamped Work. Stamping reduced. Deepest Patterns only 3 cents. Small do. 1 cent. Pantalets ready stamped 2 cents. Bands and Sleeves 6 cents. Collars 1 cent. 8,000 Patterns. Largest assortment in town, at WM. PRINCE'S, 630 West Baltimore st., opposite Mr. Winans', next to the church. m18-1m*]

WANTED—UNITED STATES NAVAL RECRUITS.—SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN and BOYS will be shipped on board the United States receiving ship Alleghany, at Annapolis, to complete their service. m14-1m]

GERMAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 55 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, F. P. WELLER, 55 Thames street, who will gratuitously give all desired information. m8-2awtf]

WANTED TO SELL OUT.—A rare chance for any one that means to do business in GROCERIES—one of the best STANDS in Baltimore. Sold cheap for cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Inquire at the office of The Sun. m26-tf.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—First-Class GROUND-RENTS, good beyond any possible contingency, for a well-established GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, with Stock and Fixtures—not to exceed $5,000. This is a good opportunity to dispose of a business to advantage. Address EXCHANGE, at the Sun office. m29-3t*

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, *TWO THOUSAND ABLE-BODIED MEN*, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Term of service, three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay, twenty dollars ($20) per month. Apply at Recruiting Office No. 112 Baltimore street, over "Patriot" office.

Capt. J. C. McCONNELL, m11-tf Recruiting Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen from the foot of Sharp street, SIX COWS. One Black Cow, with a star in her face and a spot upon her shoulder. One Red Cow, with the tip of her horns cut off. Two Brindle Cows, one with a white face. Two spotted White and red Cows. The above reward will be given for any information in regard to them, by applying to EDWARD CAREY, foot of Sharp st. m31-3t.*

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, in going from No. 37 Ann street, near Pratt, to Trinity Church, Broadway, a GOLD PEN and PENCIL. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to No. 37 ANN STREET. m30-3t.*]

LOST OR STOLEN—On Tuesday morning, a BLACK POCKET-BOOK, containing a small amount of Money, and several Papers. $10 reward will be paid by the subscriber if returned to him at No. 92 LIGHT ST. WHARF, with the contents. No questions asked. J. A. STEPHENS. m29-3t.*

ESTRAY.—Came to the subscriber, toll-gate keeper on the Patapsco bridge, Washington turnpike, on the 25th day May, a white HORSE, about 15½ hands high, and about 9 years old; seems to have been worked in harness.—The owner will please to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JAS. MATHEWS, Toll-Gate Keeper. m29-3t.*

LOST—Yesterday, on the street or in a passenger car, a SMALL STONE (Opal) set in gold, from a breastpin. A reward of five dollars will be paid if left at the Sun office. m11-tf]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm and style of F. DITTRICH & BROTHER, is This Day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. F. DITTRICH, A. R. DITTRICH.

The business will be conducted hereafter by A. R. DITTRICH at the old stands.

All persons indebted to the firm will settle with A. R. DITTRICH.

Baltimore, May 29th, 1861. m30-3t*

J. S. OWENS, formerly Treasurer of Maryland, and late Deputy Collector of the Port of Baltimore, and J. MINS Lawrence, attorney at law, and late Entry Clerk at the Baltimore Custom-House, have formed a Copartnership to be known as OWENS & WATKINS, For the transaction of mit mannery CUSTOM-HOUSE AND MARINE BUSINESS, acting as accountants and General Agents. OFFICE No. 34 S. GAY STREET, directly opposite m27-2awtw*] U. S. Public Store.

MINERAL WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE CHEAP. Apply at the N. E. cor. BALTIMORE and HIGH STS. m29-3t.*

34 STYLES OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, At GEO. PREPEICH'S TEMPLE OF FANCY, 79 W. Balto. st., cor. Tripolett's alley. m29-3t.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ISAAC LOBE, 15 S. GAY St., having quitted the Pawnbrokerage business, persons having Goods on deposit will please redeem the same

FOR SALE—One large fire-proof SAFE, containing Hall's Powder and Thief-proof Lock. m7-1m.*

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—*JACOB SEEKER, 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 Spigots. my-1m*]

GOLD LEAF! GOLD LEAF! *OF THE BEST QUALITY!* Only Seven Dollars per Pack. For sale by WM. LEACH, Gold Beater, m2-1m* No. 127 Baltimore st., between Calvert and South, up stairs.

DRIED FRUIT. 200 bushels UNPEELED PEACHES, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by EBERT & WARFIELD, m27-eo3t.* 10 Spear's wharf.

MILL FEED. 5,000 bushels BROWN STUFF, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by EBERT & WARFIELD, m27-eo3t.* 10 Spear's wharf.

OLD WHISKY.—50 bbls. RYE WHISKY, for sale by JOS. CARSON & CO. my30-tf]

NAVAL STORES.—30 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE; 217 bbls. ROSIN. For sale by m29-tf] JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

CLARET WINES, ETC.—500 cases, embracing all grades; 300 cases Burgundy WINES, from medium to very superior qualities; 50 casks Cette Sauternes and Clarets, with a general assortment of Rhine Wine. For sale by B. CHARRON & CO., m20-tf] cor. Hanover and Lombard sts.

NAVAL STORES. 54 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. 217 bbls. No. 1 Rosin. For sale by JOS. CARSON & CO. tf?r

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., m11-tf. 53 Light street.

BUCKEYE AND McCORMICK'S *REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.* For sale by SPEAR BROS., m7-tf. 41 S. Charles street, Baltimore.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS CURES LIVER COMPLAINT. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS CURES PAIN IN THE SIDE. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS REMOVES SALLOW COMPLEXION. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS CURES SICK HEADACHE. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS CLEANS FURRED TONGUE. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS CURES ALL BILIOUS DISORDERS. Get a Box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS And you will never use any other kind. Price 25 cents per box. DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of *SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.* The only person that has cured *Pulmonary Consumption* in its advanced stages, will be in Baltimore, professionally, at the Drug Store of SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore street, ON THURSDAY OF EACH WEEK. SETH S. HANCE has fitted up rooms over his Drug store for the accommodation of his patients. All persons laboring under disease of the Lungs, Liver and Digestive Organs, are invited to call upon the Doctor, who will, without charge, give all necessary advice. He will give those who desire it a thorough examination with his Respirometer for $2 each. Price for the Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Price of the Seaweed Tonic, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Price of the Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street. For sale in Washington, D. C., by S. B. WAITE, corner of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street.

MESSINA FRUIT. 1,500 boxes Oranges and Lemons; 100 bags Walnuts and Filberts; 50 barrels Canary Seed. Balance of cargo per schr. American, landing at foot of Smith's wharf, and for sale by SCHWARTZ, SLX & CO., 119 Lombard st. p12-tf]

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING on the corner of Dolphin and Garden streets. Apply on the premises. m31-3t*]

FOR RENT—DWELLING No. 359 North Eutaw street, first house south of Eutaw place, with large yard attached. Apply on the premises. m 31-3t*

FOR RENT—A desirable RESIDENCE in the country, near the Relay on the Northern Central Railroad.

FOR SALE or exchange for city property, a HOUSE and eight acres of land in good order, about 2½ miles from the Western Md. Railroad and 13 miles from Baltimore. Apply to JOHN P. CLARK, near the Relay on the N. C. R. R. m31-3t*]

FOR RENT—Desirable DWELLINGS in the most eligible and central situations, at $350, $250, $200 and $120, all in excellent order. Apply at 64 COURTLAND ST. m31-eo2t*ir

FOR RENT—GROVE COTTAGE, situated on the Frederick road, near Paradise Hotel, beautifully located, with a view of the bay and surrounding country. Rent moderate for the year or six months. Apply at PARADISE HOTEL, or at No. 24 S. CHARLES ST., Baltimore. m30-3t*]

FOR RENT—The three-story DWELLING, with double back building, No. 64 North Exeter street, west side. Rent low to a good tenant. The key and terms left next door south. The owner can be seen at 8 A. M. on the premises, for two days. m30-3t*]

BLYTHE HALL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Containing 339 Acres of Land, located in Patapsco Neck, about 11 miles from the city. Good brick Dwelling, 4 Barn, Stabling, etc. It has upon it a good DUCKING POINT. Baltimore and Ohio Stock at $50 will be received in payment. JOSEPH ROBERTS, No. 1 Greenmount avenue. m28-1m*]

FOR RENT—A new and desirable COTTAGE, 6 miles from the city, between Reisterstown and Pimlico roads, opposite the residence of A. C. Schaefer. It will be rented with 3 to 50 acres of land attached. Apply at No. 59 SOUTH ST., up stairs. m24-10t]

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

A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, IN MOUNT VERNON PLACE, FOR RENT.—A Family about visiting Europe will rent or lease, for two or three years, to a proper and responsible tenant, an elegant and luxuriously furnished Residence, situated as above. There is a large and convenient Stable on the premises. J. R. F. BOULDEN, 81 Second st. m21-tf]

FOR RENT—A large double Brick DWELLING, with nearly an ACRE OF GROUND attached, on Mulberry street, near Gilmor, formerly Sumner's Country Seat, and well adapted for a private family or Boarding House. To a good tenant at a low rent, and put in good repair.—Inquire of JACOB TRUST, No. 295 West Baltimore street. m15-eo6t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 324 West Lombard street, opposite Scott street. It will be sold on liberal credit, or satisfactory securities bearing interest, will be taken in payment. Apply to WILLIAM BULLEN, No. 181 South Paca street. m17-eo6t*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Situated in Baltimore county, seven and a half miles by York Pike and half mile from Texas, a stopping place on Northern Central Railroad; house large, with a large yard and garden; cellent water. Address S. M. M., Box 52 Baltimore Post-office. m4-eo12t*]

FOR RENT OR LEASE—The property known as ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL, Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike; suitable for a Public Institution. To persons engaged in the work of Education, this offers a favorable opportunity to extend their sphere of duty, and the terms will be made easy to any gentleman who will continue the School as an institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For particulars address m22-eo6t REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two new DWELLINGS, situated on the Western Maryland Railroad, near the Relay House. One of the Houses contains eight rooms, and has five acres of land attached; the other contains eighteen rooms, with sufficient land attached. This property is easy of access by the Northern Central Railway and by the Frederick turnpike—being distant from the city by turnpike six miles, and by railroad eight miles. Inquire of S. A. LEAKIN, No. 11 Law Buildings. m23-eotf

FOR RENT—A First-class HOTEL, S. W. corner of Hanover and Pratt sts., replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; also, desirable STORE ROOMS, on Barre and Republican sts.; also, STORES and Pratt st. 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, a8-eotf] No. 15 St. Paul street.

FOR LEASE—For a term of years, a vacant LOT on Eutaw street, between North and Madison streets, fronting 80 feet on the former and 150 on the latter, and running back to Davis street. Inquire at the Sun office. tf r]

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. m30-tf]

FOR SALE.—Great bargains in well-secured GROUND RENTS and DWELLING HOUSES. Also some very desirable FARMS. A handsome Building Site of 4½ acres, within 4 miles of city limits. Houses to rent, &c. WM. WARFIELD, Conveyancer, 13 St. Paul st. m18-tf]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid grazing FARM of 800 Acres, near Bellair; land in a high state of cultivation. Improvements first-class—has a commanding view of the Bay—location healthy and easy of access for good Stock. 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, 242 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 45 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. a24-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. a18-eotf

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 Alesapith, (very cheap;) a House on Watson street, and five small ones in the rear, with many others in various locations. Apply to GLOCKER & NORRIS, 63 Fayette st. f13-tf]

DWELLING FOR SALE AND LOT FOR SALE OR LEASE.—FOR SALE—On the most favorable terms, the large Three-story DWELLING, No. 328 Madison avenue west of Dolphin street. The house has all the modern improvements and is finished in the best style.

THE LOT adjoins that of the Dwelling on the east, and fronts on Madison avenue 31 feet, and runs back 150 feet to Morris st. Apply to THEO. B. POPPWITZ, 23 Lexington st., opposite the Court-House. m23-eo1m*]

VALUABLE COTTON PLANTATIONS. FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE COTTON PLANTATIONS in the Parish of Concordia, State of Louisiana, adjoining each other, eligibly situated on a navigable river, and secure from overflow. On one about 600 acres are in cultivation, and there are upon it fine quarters—Stables, Cribs and superior Steam Cotton Gin and Saw Mill; about 400 acres are cleared on the other, and there is a Cotton Gin and seven other buildings upon it.

For particulars, address RICHARD NUGENT & CO., New Orleans, or Hon. HENRY. MAY, Baltimore, Md. ap16-eo3m]

SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—William Younger's Edinburg Strong Ale; Tennent's X Strong Ale; Rob't Younger's Sparkling Ale; Hibbert's London Brown Stout; Guinness' Dublin Extra Stout; Massey & Co.'s Philadelphia Cream Ale, Porter, &c., all at lowest cash prices.

W. I. VAN NESS, a3-tf] 214 West Lombard street.

A CARD. A. C. MATTHEWS, GENERAL AUCTION *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.

COAL—COAL—COAL—Comprising the following varieties:—Lehigh Lump, selected for cupolas and furnaces; Baltimore Company, Black Diamond, Sunbury, White Ash and Peach Orchard, Pinegrove and Lykens Valley Red Ash, Cumberland COAL, adapted for manufacturing and domestic purposes—wholesale and retail. EDWARD A. ROBINS, (CHARLES WEST, Sales Agent.) a17-eotf] No. 7 Sun Iron Building. Yard—Cor. Lombard and Eden sts]

DR. J. S. ROSE'S *GOLDEN PILLS,* FOR FALLING OF THE WOMB, FEMALE WEAKNESS, DEBILITY AND RELAXATION. This Disease, heretofore treated by bandages trusses and external supports, which can only prove palliatives, yields completely to the use of these to nic strengthening Golden Pills. They have a peculiar affinity for the debilitated muscles of the female, and in no instance have they failed in radically curing those distressing complaints females are so often subject to; they brace the whole system, giving strength and vivacity to the frame at large. Twenty-seven years' experience in the use of these Pills in my practice has been the means of dispensing with more bandages, abdominal supporters, pessaries and golden balls, than any individuals now manufacture. Females of the present age are as perfectly formed as Mother Eve, or those mothers of antiquity, and require no external support.—The muscles of the body kept in due tone by remedies of this character are a sufficient support, and all that nature ever intended. For Weakness of the Back, Spine, Loins, &c., these Pills have no equal, as thousands who have used them can testify. Price 50 cents. These Pills do not act on the bowels. For full directions see DR. J. S. ROSE'S Medical Advice Book. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street. m11-tf]

DR. J. R. MARCHISI'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON, FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF SUFFERING FEMALES. It stands pre-eminent for its curative powers in all the diseases for which it is recommended, usually called FEMALE COMPLAINTS. This medicine has never been introduced by empty puffs and misrepresentations, nor is it intended that its present popularity shall be sustained by any medium but its merits and approbation of the public. Pamphlets containing certificates and information can be had on application to the Agent. Price $3 per bottle, or six bottles $16. For sale by Ap2-3m SETH S. HANCE.

DR. MARY ROSE, late of Philadelphia, treats all diseases common to both sexes, where propriety will allow. Particular attention given to Obstetrical cases, and all Uterine Diseases. Ladies from a distance desiring board and personal attention can be accommodated. Office No. 14 LLOYD ST., Baltimore. m22-eo1m.*

50 BBLS. OLD RYE WHISKY. For sale by m29-tf] JOSEPH CARSON & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, (where no other boarders are taken,) for a Gentleman and Wife, who will furnish their room. Location central or northwestern part of the city. Address T. B., Sun office. m 31-3t.*

MRS. KELLY, No. 81 EUTAW ST., is prepared to accommodate Families and several Single Gentlemen with good BOARD in a fine, large, airy house, with all the modern improvements—hot and cold baths, &c., on most reasonable terms. Table Boarders taken. m31-6t.*]

BOARDING.—*166 W. LOMBARD STREET.*—Several large rooms vacant; also several single rooms. Transient Boarders accommodated; also Table Boarders. Hot and cold Baths at all times for the use of boarders. Terms to suit the times. m25 eo4t*]

FOR RENT—Two large communicating ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with water and gas, baths, &c., at 72 LEXINGTON ST., between Charles and Liberty. m14-ru&reW

CARD.—TO SOUTHERNERS VISITING NEW YORK.—The writer, a Southerner, now boarding at the large, commodious, fashionable and elegantly furnished HOME BOARDING HOUSE, No. 17 LAFAYETTE PLACE, near Fourth street and Broadway—Mrs. Wilson, proprietress, formerly of 59 Murray street, well-known to a host of Southern friends)—would strongly recommend Southerners to patronise this House. The location is delightful and central—Table sumptuous—best attention—the hostess polite and accommodating, with strong Southern proclivities. Prices very moderate. A BALTIMOREAN. my29-9t*]

PRIVATE BOARD.—One or two ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in the northern part of the city, on a railroad street, will be rented to a small family. The accommodations are superior, and references will be required. Address Box 76, through the Postoffice. m25-6t*]

PERSONS DESIROUS OF A COMFORTABLE HOME and good BOARD, can be accommodated at No. 69 NORTH ST., near Saratoga, at $2 50 per week, by early application. my15-1m*]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One pair of Match Iron Gray HORSES, warranted in every respect. Apply at once at No. 77 NORTH CALVERT STREET. m30-3t*:

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A very gentle HORSE, of Kentucky (Messenger) stock; works kindly in harness, and very suitable for an invalid or ladies' use. Price $60. He may be seen every morning, from 10 to 2 o'clk., at DUNLEVY'S Stables, N. Frederick street, near Baltimore. m29-3t]

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]

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 prompt in their attendance at the time.

Persons desiring information in regard to the College are referred to Col. S. SANDS MILLS, 129 Baltimore st. WM. T. MARKLAND, m21-tf President.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARSHALL'S FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Costumes of every description, suitable for Masquerade, Theatrical or Tableau purposes, made to order upon the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country attended to. R. MARSHALL, 3 Low street. fs27-1y?*]

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, 19 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, May 23th, 1861.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at this Office on TUESDAY NEXT, 4th day of June, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. WM. CUMMINGS, Secretary. m29-eo3t [Daily papers copy.] President

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY, BALTIMORE, May 10th, 1861. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that their annual meeting (required by their charter and by-laws) will be held on THURSDAY MORNING, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the Company in the City of Baltimore, for the election of NINE DIRECTORS for the ensuing year. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 26th of May inst., and remain closed until after said election. JOHN S. PRESTON, PLEASANTS, President. WM. DEAN, Secretary. m10-2awsw]

THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GOVERNOR HICKS in relation to calling out the militia of this State has been countermanded by order of Captain J. C. McConnell. Therefore no recruiting will be allowed in this State, except by the U. S. army. By order of LEWIS RUTLEDGE, Lt. Col. Commanding 1st Regiment of m16-tf] Maryland Volunteers.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL STS., NEW YORK, May 1st, 1861.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of May to the 3d day of June, both inclusive. By order. H. ROUSSEL, m13-2aw6t*] Secretary.

STATE OF MARYLAND: EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, May 2d, 1861. PROCLAMATION. Whereas the President of the United States, by his proclamation, dated the fifteenth day of April, 1861, has summoned Congress to meet in special session in the city of Washington on the fourth day July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; And whereas by section 76, of article 35, of the Code of Public General Laws, the Governor is empowered and directed to order, by proclamation, a special election for members of Congress for this State, to fill vacancies now existing: Now, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, direct that a special election be held on THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1861, for the election of Representatives from the State, to serve in the Congress of the United States. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this second day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. THOMAS H. HICKS. By the Governor, GRATSON EICHELBERGER, m6-tf] Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.—Captains and masters of vessels are hereby notified that the quarantine regulations of Baltimore are now in force, and that all vessels entering the port from beyond the Capes will be boarded by the Marine Hospital Physician, and for that purpose they are required to come to anchor outside of a line drawn from Fort McHenry to the Hospital grounds. Any neglect or refusal to comply with this regulation will subject the master of such vessel to a fine of five hundred dollars. JOHN KERR, m15-3aw3w] Marine Hospital Physician.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSEPH DONOVAN, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chesapeake Bank, on or before the 8th day of November, 1861; otherwise they may be, by law, excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1861. m6-1aw4t*] CAROLINE DONOVAN, Ex'x.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE WILLIAM BUNGENER, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of November next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1861. ANNA MAGDALENA BUNGENER, m9-1aw4t*] Executrix. ALEX. WOLFF, Attorney for Executrix.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN W. DISNEY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 25th day of November next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 23d day of May, 1861. HANNAH ANN DISNEY, WILLIAM A. DISNEY. m24-1aw4t*] Executors.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN B. FROMMHERZ, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of October next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1861. a30-1aw4t*] GLEDSTANES A. MOORE, Ex'r.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF BALTIMORE CITY, IN EQUITY.—FRANCIS H. B. BOYD, Trustee, vs. JOHN E. HARVEY, JAMES W. GEDDES, EDMUND JONES.—Ordered by the Court this 1st day of May, 1861, that the Trustee give notice to the Creditors of JOHN E. HARVEY, JAMES W. GEDDES and EDMUND JONES to file their claims, properly authenticated, with Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, on or before the 15th day of July next, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some daily newspaper in the city of Baltimore once a week for three successive weeks. R. N. MARTIN. True copy—Test: GEO. E. SANGSTON, Clerk. m13-1aw3w]

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE Nos. 29 AND 31 GOLD ST.—Manufactory on Broome, 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. Superior warranted Square Ground Cast Steel Mill, Pit, Cross-Cut, Circular and other Saws on sand, for sale at their warerooms and by the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States. a27-3m]

BALTIMORE GLASS WORKS, FOR THE SALE OF FRENCH WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

Alum	Roll Brimstone,	Blue Vitriol,
Copperas,	Castile Soap,	Borax,
Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,	Cut Logwood,
Bi Carb Soda,	Linseed Oil,	Glue, all kinds,
Sal Soda,	White Lead,	Varnish, do.
Saleratus,	French Zinc,	Whiting Putty,
Saltpetre,	Paints & Colors,	Sand Paper, etc

BAKER BROTHERS & CO., 32 and 34 S. Charles st. m14-tf

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN twenty-three years of age, of good personal appearance and moderate means, desires to form the acquaintance of some young lady, of congenial temperament, with an ultimate view to matrimony. Address, in all sincerity, T. G. B., Baltimore postoffice. it*:

INFORMATION WANTED—Of a BOY who left Washington on the 9th of May, and is supposed to be in Baltimore. He is 14 years of age; his dress when he left home was a white straw hat, gray jacket, black pants; very light hair, fair complexion, dark brown eyes. Any information left at WOODS' Printing Office, 202 Baltimore street, will be thankfully received by his distressed mother. it*]

PERIODIC ELIXIR at the "SHURE CURE" DEPOT, 100 MULBERRY STREET, near Eutaw. Ladies Enceinte beware! for (though harmless to them) all obstructions vanish. Address C. S. SEA, M.D., in confidence. 1Je26*]

MRS. TITCOMB FEMALE PHYSICIAN, will inform those persons under her treatment that she has removed to Baltimore, where she treats Female Diseases, and all Diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach and Nerves, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Womb, Hemorrhages, &c. Office 179 N. HIGH STREET. m 17-1m*

DR. SAMUEL FUNTERBAUGH, the most wonderful *Astrologist and Phrenologist* in the world, can now be found at his residence, No. 7 FOUNTAIN ST., between Alexander and Fleet sts. He uses all kinds of Witchcraft and Conjuring; cures all diseases and spells; does anything wished for by the Ladies and Gentlemen; and anything that is stolen or lost returned by witchcraft or conjuring, or describe the person that does anything, and give any person love that wants it. Fell's Point. m24-6t*

NO HUMBUG.—Those who wish 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. a29-3m*

$25 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on or about Friday last, a MULATTO BOY, named GEORGE FORD, 20 years old, and about 5 feet 8 inches in height. He is stoutly built, with a bushy head, sunken brow, flat nose and very thick lips, and stammers slightly and walks with a swaggering, lazy gait. He wore Osnaburg pants with another pair of cloth as overalls. He is probably harbored somewhere in the neighborhood. I will give the above reward if found anywhere, and secured so that I get him again. REZIN HAMMOND, near Light Street Bridge, m29-eo6t*) Gardens attached to the place, from which all the Vegetables are taken fresh for the table, which, too, will be supplied from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, as well as from the rich agricultural country around. Careful and attentive Servants.

Having been connected with the establishment for some years with the late proprietor, the undersigned assures the old patrons of the place, as well as the public generally, that it will be conducted in every department in its former popular way.

Visitors to the Springs will take the cars to Lancaster; then ce thirteen miles staging over pleasant roads, and through a beautiful country.

☞ Should any families wish to visit the Springs earlier than the above date, they can be accommodated at any time by writing a day in advance.

For further particulars and circulars address S. C. SLAYMAKER, Ephrata Postoffice, m20-2m] Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

A NEW TESTIMONIAL IN FAVOR OF DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP. *All who doubt that Consumption can be Cured, Read the following:*

DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—It affords me the heartfelt satisfaction to lay before the public the success of your Pulmonic Syrup in curing me of a lingering and firmly rooted consumption, and I truly believe that no other medicine but yours would have succeeded in curing me.

About four years ago I was attacked with a pain in the breast, and a troublesome cough, and a very sore throat, which my physicians told me, throughout, it would get better, but whenever I took the least cold I would get worse again, and for several successive weeks would be very miserable.—My husband died with Consumption, and after his decease I was taken with the same symptoms he had before he died, namely a hard, tight, hacking cough, severe pain in my side and at the pit of my stomach; my throat was in a dreadful condition, being so very sore that at times it was with great difficulty I could speak. I had every day a high fever, very bad headache, creeping chills and profuse sweats at night.

My bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone and my stomach was so very weak, that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything he gave me, in the shape of food or medicine, was immediately rejected. I remained for some time in this wretched condition, and despaired of ever getting better. A gentleman who resided in the house with me, had a violent attack of influenza, and was recommended to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. He did so, and it soon broke his cough, and made him perfectly well. This gave my some confidence in your Syrup, and I reluctantly determined to try it. The first bottle appeared to take hold of my disease and relieve me: it was the first that I found that could remain on my stomach and it soon began to strengthen me, which continued until I was perfectly restored. My cough, which had all along been tight and dry, now became very loose, and the expectoration copious, and in a short time it ceased entirely. Your Syrup appeared to penetrate every part of my frame; my limbs, which had previously been cold, soon became warm and natural; my blood was purified,

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1861.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Preparations for a Forward Movement—Discipline and Subsistence of the Troops—Re-Government Banks Commissioned as Major General—The Garibaldi Guard—Return of the Seventy-First New York Regiment from Alexandria, &c.

Evidences of preparation for a forward movement are not at all wanting at this point. Immense quantities of bread for field service is in depot. Gun carriages for heavy artillery are arriving, as also ambulances for the wounded. Horses for flying or other batteries are in demand at some $175 each, and cavalry horses at a shade less. Some squadrons of dragoons have already disappeared from their barracks, and have gone over the river or elsewhere. Movements of troops usually take place at night, but it was not until quite late yesterday that a large portion of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment got off for Alexandria. This was on account of want of proper subordination and discipline.

I hear that the 9th regiment of New York is going into camp upon the ground which has been occupied by the 7th. The corps is made up of American born, while Col. Blenker's regiment and the Garibaldi Guard are mostly Germans. The officers and many of the men of both these regiments have seen service abroad, and hence the discipline is admirable. It is only among such corps as have incompetent officers that insubordination and inefficiency are observed. The officers of the 11th Brooklyn regiment have tents of the same size as those of the men and eat of the same sort of food. The example is excellent. Besides, those soldiers who stick to hotel fare must sooner or later come down to beef and bread.

Gov. Banks is appointed major general for *fighting* purposes, and not with a view, as stated, of being connected with the commissariat. The latter department has need of men long experienced in precisely that sort of duty, and the abilities of Gov. Banks do not probably lie specially in that direction. As to a commissariat, Gen. Scott said recently that if the Virginians had as much trouble without much of a commissariat as he had with one, then he would believe reports as to their intention of marching upon this city.

The Garibaldi Guard more nearly resemble regulars in dress and motion than any corps that has yet reached here. None but strong and healthy men are received in the regular army, and the fact is evinced whenever they are called upon for action.

Strange enough, the Seventy-first New York Regiment returned from Alexandria last evening. The probable object of their going down was to have a hand in case of an attack upon the town. AGA.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Serenade to the President—His Visit to the Encampments—Commissioner of Public Buildings—Postoffice Established at Fort Pickens—Hints to the Baltimore Postoffice—Encampment of the New Hampshire Regiment and Other Military Items.

The New York Seventh Regiment last night serenaded President Lincoln and lady. The Chief Magistrate expressed his appreciation of the compliment. [illegible]

President Lincoln, accompanied by the Secretary of State, yesterday afternoon visited several encampments, and witnessed some of the operations of constructing entrenchments on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They were soon recognized and welcomed by officers and men. Numbers of our citizens daily avail themselves of opportunities now afforded for taking relaxation in a similar manner.

Wm. P. Wood, Esq., of New York, having been appointed by the President Commissioner of Public Buildings, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Blake, will enter upon his duties on the first day of June.

A new postoffice is to-day established at Fort Pickens, Santa Rosa county, Florida. Letters for persons connected with the U. S. army and navy should be addressed to the care of the quartermaster's office, New York, or they will be sent from thence by the way of Havana.

I am requested by the city postoffice here to say to the gentlemen of the Baltimore postoffice that they should return to the former usage of sending mail matter for Leonardtown and neighboring offices in a *pouch direct*. This leaves here daily, immediately on the arrival of the Baltimore mail.

Port Tobacco and neighboring offices should be placed in another pouch. This leaves here on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, as soon as the cars arrive. All other Maryland offices depending on the Washington city office for supply, should be sent in the Washington City letter pouch, instead of the pouch for distribution—there being no time here to assort the large mass of matter before the departure of the mails.

The General Postoffice Volunteer Guard last evening completed their organization as follows:—Judge Robert Leech was elected 2d lieutenant; Samuel L. King, orderly sergeant, vice F. L. Grammar; O. F. McDonald, second sergeant; Edward Zitschki, third sergeant.—Sergeant Buckley, of the U. S. marine corps, who, for some time, has instructed the new company in drill exercises, was elected an honorary member.

The New Hampshire regiment is now encamped at "Kalorama," formerly the country residence of Colonel Bonford. It was on this place that Washington pitched his army, encamped, immediately previous to fighting the closing battle of the revolutionary war.

It is known that some weeks since the Washington Infirmary was converted into a general hospital for the volunteers under the auspices of the resident physician, Dr. Butler. The accommodations were greatly increased by the removal of all the seats and other furniture from the lecture room, and the arrangement of wards with ample, clean, new bedding, and additional facilities of every kind. The experience and perseverance of the Sisters of Mercy were also retained, and have proved very valuable. It is now filled with the sick and wounded, without a single serious case on hand this afternoon. Others now arriving will be sent to the hospital at old Union Hotel, Georgetown, which is under the care of Surgeon Cooper, of the U. S. army.

In our hospital there are some changes today, which place Dr. White officer in charge, Dr. Gouley, of New York, U. S. A., and Dr. Butler, resident physicians. Dr. Tarn, assistant surgeon, is ordered to report at Newport Barracks, and Dr. Goddard, also assistant surgeon, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. MERCURY.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

TOWSONTOWN, May 30.

Court—Arrests by the Military—Hardships at the Relay Camp—The Crops, &c.

The ejectment case of Ann Nesbit et al. vs. John O. Price, which has occupied the attention of the County Court for the last seven days, is still on trial and progressing. The case excites a great deal of attention, particularly among the large number of friends on either side, as the verdict decides the validity of a will conveying a large and valuable estate from the late Churrillo O. D. Owings to her nephew, the defendant, while the deceased's sisters, who are the plaintiffs, allege that the will is a forgery. The case, however, will, in all probability, be brought to a close on Saturday.

Quite an excitement prevailed here this morning, upon learning that yesterday orders were issued by Maj. Hay, of the Pennsylvania regiment, part of which are stationed at Cockeysville, for the arrest of Alfred Matthews, Harrison Scott, Geo. Worthington and Zachariah and Charles Cole, all residing in the 8th district of this county, and charged with destroying the telegraph wires on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, some weeks since. The three former were arrested last night, and taken to Cockeysville, from whence they were sent to York, Pa., in the 9 o'clock train this morning. The Messrs. Cole have not yet been arrested.

Yesterday Capt. Cooper, stationed at the Relay House, on the Northern Central road, visited this place, and called on several of the citizens, from whom his predecessor at the Relay camp had seized arms belonging to the government. The captain disapproved of the manner in which the arms were demanded and taken at the hour of midnight, &c.

His command consists of some seventy men from Washington county, Pa., who are guarding the bridge over that portion of the railroad which spans Lake Roland. The only bedding they have is an overcoat and blanket. Some twenty occupy the tank-house, while the remainder are compelled to sleep on the bare earth. During the recent heavy rains they were fully enabled to realize the hardships of a soldier's life.

Capt. Cooper was courteously received and hospitably entertained by the citizens whom he called upon, and when he took his leave he gave many pressing invitations to be visited at his camp.

The growing crops probably never looked more promising in this county, at this season of the year, but the recent wet and cold weather has brought about the cut worm in great numbers, and the corn crop in some sections is being almost totally destroyed.

Families are beginning to come out from the city to spend their summer months at the several hotels and boarding houses.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

ANNAPOLIS, May 30.

County Convention.

A county convention of those opposed to coercion and in favor of a peaceful settlement of our national troubles, assembled in this city on Saturday last, and was organized by calling Dr. T. W. Hammond to the chair, and appointing Grafton Duvall, Esq., secretary.

The following delegates were chosen to represent the county in the Congressional District Convention that meets at Upper Marlboro' on the 26th inst., to nominate a candidate to represent the 6th Congressional District in Congress:—Hon. Thomas G. Pratt, Col. Thomas J. Hall, Dr. Thomas W. Hammond, and A. R. Harman, Esq.

A conservative feeling prevailed in the meeting—some advocated the minority report of the Union State Convention, but no resolutions were passed save one, approving the course of Col. Hughes in Congress.

—TROUBLESOME HOUSE INSECTS.—As warm weather approaches, in numerable insects wake from their winter nap, and emerge from the larva state, to enjoy their life at the expense of our comfort. The bane of the fly will be answered by the horn of the mosquito, the flea will skip nimbly over the floor and the moth and chinch will stealthily hide in the carpet or bedstead. Scrupulous cleanliness will thwart most of them. Flies are nature's scavenger, ever ready to convert putrefying matter into innoxious substances. Keep the yard free from decaying vegetables, refuse from the kitchen, and the grain of the sink, and sweeten the outbuilding with lime, and they will mostly emigrate to more promising quarters. The few stragglers which remain, can be nearly excluded by frames covered with millinet placed in the windows when open. These will also keep out the vexatious mosquitoes. Myriads of these latter insects are bred in swampy spots adjoining the dwelling. Proper draining will rout them at headquarters. The rain-water cisterns is also prolific in mosquitoes; place a few lively minnows or other brook fish there, and they will feed on the larvæ of the tormenting insect—then the biter will be bitten.

The flea delights in the dust and litter of the wood-house, and the wagon shed. Remove all this; sprinkle fresh lime in its place, and whitewash the beams and boards, and the fleas will soon vanish.

Take up all the carpets, beat them thoroughly with a slender rod, and scatter a little black pepper around the sides of the room where the edges of the carpet are to be laid. Then, once a fortnight, whip the outside breadths upon the floor with a light switch, and the remaining moths will be eaten out.

The chinch or bed-bug can be routed, by first washing all the parts of the bedstead with cold water, and then, with a brush applying corrosive sublimate dissolved in spirits, or an amalgam of lard and quicksilver rubbed together. Or ask your druggist for sixpence worth of unguentum, mix it with lamp oil, and apply it with a brush to all joints and crevices, and the bugs will sleep and allow you to do the same.

FUN AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—A letter from Washington says:—I am living luxuriously, at present, on the top of a very respectable fence, and fare sumptuously on three granite biscuits a day, and a glass of water, weakened with brandy. A high private in the twenty-second regiment has promised to let me have one of his square pocket-handkerchiefs for a sheet the first rainy night, and I never go to bed on my comfortable window brush without thinking how many poor creatures there are in this world who have to sleep on hair mattresses all their lives. Before the great rush of Fire Zouaves and the rest of the menagerie commenced, I boarded exclusively on a front stoop on Pennsylvania avenue, and used to slumber, regardless of expense, in a well-conducted sash box; but the military monopolize all such accommodations now, and I give way for the sake of my country.

I tell you, my boy, we're having high old times here just now, and if they get any higher I shan't be able to afford to stay. The city is "in danger" every other hour, and, as a veteran in the Fire Zouaves remarked, the secret to be enough danger lying around loose on articles of freight to make it look good, blood and thunder fiction, in numerous pages. If the vigilant and well-educated sentinels happen to see a nigger on the upper side of the Potomac, they sing out: "Here they come!" and the whole blessed army is snapping caps in less than a minute. Then all the reporters telegraph to their papers in New York and Philadelphia that "Jeff. Davis is within two minutes' walk of the capital, with a few millions of men," and all the free States send six more regiments apiece to crowd us a little more. I shan't stand much more crowding, for my fence is full now, and there were six applications yesterday to rent an improved knot-hole. My landlord says that if more than three chaps set up housekeeping on one post, he'll be obliged to raise the rent.

DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS AT HAVANA.—Letters from Havana by the steamer Bienville arrived at New York on Wednesday, with dates to the 25th, report utter stagnation in all descriptions of business there, in consequence of the war here. The Spanish houses, as well as the American, had pretty much stopped trade. With New Orleans there was no communication whatever. Money was very tight at 9@11 per cent. Some cases of fever had made their appearance, but the port generally was healthy. Sugars much active at 5¾@6¾ rials. Stock in port 250,000 boxes. Molasses quiet. Freights have advanced for foreign flags.

The American Consul General had commenced a vigorous war on the flag of the Confederate States, and the commander of the Niagara had gone so far as to send armed parties on board of those vessels which displayed it in the port of Havana. Two cargoes of coolies, amounting to over seven hundred, had been landed.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York says:

The city trade report continues of the same discouraging character that has marked them for weeks past. Manufacturers of boots and shoes are engaged almost exclusively upon army contracts. Of other styles of goods very few are being produced. The dry goods dealers are kept moderately busy with military orders. Domestic cottons of every description are held with increased firmness, owing to the high price of the raw material, and the curtailment of supplies.

GEN. BUTLER TO BE MADE THE SUBJECT OF PRAYER.—At the morning prayer meeting in the Central Church on Wednesday, it was suggested that prayers be offered for those of the army who are not praying men—for Gen. Butler and all the young men. Dr. Kirk said that when some of the men, while at the depôt, preparatory to leaving for the war, were singing Hallelujahs, Gen. Butler remarked, with an oath, that he pitied the men who expected to whip the men thus engaged. He was sorry for the profanity of Gen. Butler, and hoped he would be prayed for.—*Boston Trav.*

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On the 22d instant Mrs. Eli Sprecher, her sister and another lady were returning from a funeral in a carriage, and as they descended the steep hill leading from the Tunker meeting house to the Williamsport and Greencastle turnpike, about 4 miles northwest of this town, the horse became frightened and ran away. At the bottom of the hill the carriage was upset, and the ladies were thrown out, Mrs. Sprecher sustaining a severe fracture of the ankle. The other ladies were not seriously hurt, although the carriage was smashed to pieces.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Her.*

FEW PEOPLE are able in conversation to give the proper sound to the combined consonants *sts*. They can say *twist* easily enough, but they fail to enunciate *twists*. They drop the s between the *ts* and say *twist'a*. The following lines are a good exercise to remedy this defect; they should be repeated slowly at first, then more rapidly, as the tongue learns to give the *t* always with perfect distinctness:

"Amid the mists, with stoutest boasts, he thrusts his fists against the posts, and still insists he sees the ghosts."

DAMAGES AWARDED.—Mrs. Joseph W. Phillips, a passenger on board the steamer Acorn, on a trip from Provincetown, Mass., to Boston, last August, fell through a hatchway and was very severely injured. Her husband entered suit against the company for damages, and the matter was left to referees, who awarded $2,600 damages, and their award has since been confirmed by the Superior Court.

FLOUR BROUGHT TO HAGERSTOWN.—During the past week considerable quantities of flour have been hauled from the vicinity of the canal, navigation upon that work having been interrupted by the Confederate troops quartered along its line, to this town, and thence transported to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, via Franklin railroad.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—John Schleigh postmaster at Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., vice Samuel Ridenour, removed. Thos. Bailey postmaster at Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., vice Daniel H. Bowie, removed. George Fulmer postmaster at Richmond, Northampton county, Pa., vice John Evans, removed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit on the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, Pa., has made its appearance. The bill has no centre vignette—oval male portrait, in above or right end—two Indians, one kneeling, 10 above on left end—female bathing between signatures—name of bank in a semi-circle at the top of the note.

THE NORTHERN BAPTISTS AND THE WAR.—The American Baptist Union, now in session in New York, have adopted strong resolutions to uphold the government in prosecuting the civil war.

"JULIUS, did you attend de last meeting ob de debating society?" "Yes, sir." "Well, what was de fust thing dat cum up afore de house?—why—it was a charcoal cart!"

"I SHALL no longer give you my countenance, sir." "I'm sure I don't want it, madam, for I've seldom seen a plainer one."

☞ The New York Board of Brokers have presented a silver-mounted pistol to F. E. Brownell, for "avenging" the death of Colonel Ellsworth.

☞ One of the biggest of the columbiads at Fort Monroe is bearing directly upon the house of ex-President Tyler.

☞ Wm. Angus, a printer, of the N. Y. second regiment, accidentally shot and killed himself, near Washington, on Monday.

☞ Mr. Charles J. Faulkner, our minister at Paris, had his final audience of the Emperor on the 13th.

☞ Accomac county, Va., gave 600 majority in favor of secession; Northampton county was unanimous.

☞ The New School Presbyterian General Assembly at Syracuse, N. Y., has adjourned *sine die*.

☞ W. P. Wood, of N. Y., has been appointed commissioner of public buildings at Washington, vice J. B. Blake, resigned.

☞ Rev. Mr. Webber, of Worcester, Mass., has enlisted as a common soldier.

☞ Robert T. Lincoln, the President's son, has arrived in Washington.

☞ J. J. Cisco has been re-appointed U. S. sub-treasurer at New York.

An Anti-Bilious Turkey.

Cuff was a gentleman's gentleman down in old Virginia, and a darkey of most undoubted honesty and truth; but he would sometimes tell tough stories. He died "Kunnel Johnsing's nigs," as he called him, the other day, and after dussing and discussing various matters appertaining to the masters, they fell into the following conversation:

Sam—Well, Cuff, how you was!

Cuff—Oh! I isn't no wuss.

Sam—How is all de folks down at the house?

Cuff—Oh, dey is able to be round, 'cept de ole man's darter; she hab de doctor de oder day. He came in, looked at her, an' say she was bilious, and guv her a box of engine vegetable pills. When de doctor go, she up an' trew de pills out de winder. She wouldn't take no pills, no sah! Wal, de ole turkey cock kum, an' greedy cuss, he gobbled down de pills, box an' all, wid de whole direcahuns in four diff'rent langwiges.

Next day we had company, an' had to kill dat turkey cock, yer see. Brought him on de table biled wid oyster sass; massah flourish his knife, an' try to cut him up—couldn't git de knife into him.

Cuff, says he, how long did yer bile this turkey?

Bile him an hour, sah.

Take him aways and bile him an oder hour.

So I took him away an' biled him anoder hour.

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Oh, yes, de company waited. Wal, I brought de turkey in, and massa flourish his big knife agin an' try to cut him; but he could'nt do it, no sah!

Take him away an' bile him anoder hour!

So I take him down into de kitchen agin.

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Of course dey waited. I brought in de turkey agin, an' massa try to cut. But it was no go; massa git mad.

Take him away an' *bile him a week.*

Sam—Did de company wait?

Cuff—Oh, yes, de company waited! Dey were bound to see de fun out, yer know. Wal, in a week I brought in dat turkey. Massa thought he got him dis time, sure. But he could'nt cut a hole in him; de ole cock would'nt to cut. Massa send for doctor to hab de turkey examined. De doctor come, look at de turkey—look all over him. Says he:

It's no use; you can't bile dis turkey, for he has taken a box of dese engine vegetable pills, *an' dere isn't any bile in him!*

A Clear Case.

Newspaper people are proverbially temperate as well as virtuous. We believe one of the craft did get "tightly slight" a few days ago, and the following is a sample of his paper the next day:

"Yesterday morning at four o'clock, P. M., a small man, named Jones, or Brown or Smith, with a heel in the hole of his trowsers, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The verdict of the inquest returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life."

Vermin on Cattle.

As the period is at hand when colts and cattle are subjected to the attacks of vermin, it may be serviceable to some to print a handy and speedy remedy, which is simply greasing the parts affected, and rubbing it in thoroughly. Grease (say linseed oil, lard, &c.) penetrates the enemy, and destroy it in short order. Unless the skin of the animal be well rubbed and manipulated, the work will be only half done; tobacco water is an injurious application, and should never be used as a wash upon cattle.

Boiled Indian Pudding.

Take 6 cups sour milk, two egg, 1 teaspoon heaping full saleratus, 5 tablespoonfuls flour, 6 cups Indian meal, 5 tablespoonfuls molasses, one-half cup sour cream. Raisins, or dried fruit, improve it very much. It is good either boiled or steamed. If boiled, it requires 1 cup more meal, and 1 spoonful more flour than when steamed.

Orange Pudding.

Put 6 ounces of fresh butter and 8 ounces of lump sugar, pounded, in a mortar. Then grate in the rind of an orange; beat the whole well together, and, as you do this, gradually add 8 eggs, well beaten and strained. Scrape a hard apple, and mix it with the other ingredients. Put paste at the bottom of the dish, put in the mixture, and then pour over it cross bars of paste. Half an hour will be sufficient to bake it.

Good Corn Bread.

One quart of corn meal, 1 pint of wheat flour, two eggs, and a little salt, with sour buttermilk sufficient to make a very stiff batter. Mix thoroughly, and then add one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a very little hot water. Stir this in and pour into well-greased pans, sufficient to be one and a half or two inches thick when cooked. Place in a hot oven, and bake until done, say half an hour, and carry to the table hot.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The Mechanics' Bank, of Baltimore, has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months, clear of State and city taxes, payable on and after the 17th of June.

The steamship New York, from Bremen, brought 30,000 francs from Havre, £13,500 from Southampton, and $87,700 from Bremen. The steamship America, arrived at Halifax yesterday, brings over $1,000,000 in specie.

There were no sales at the Baltimore stock board yesterday, but prices generally were firm. The following were the

CLOSING RATES:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Md. 6's '90, insc.	87	00	NCR bds 1885.	39	40½
Virginia 6s cou	70	80	B&OR shares.	35	41
Missouri 6s	46½	00	NCR Rshares.	12½	14½
City 6s new	79½	00	Canton Co.	0	30
City 6s 1885.	80	83	Cambridge M.	0.00	0.20
City 6s 1890, old	82	00	Consolidated M	0.00	0.15
City 6s 1890, new	82	00	Gardner M.	0.00	1.20
B&O bds 1862	38	42	Guilford M.	0.00	0.40
B&O bds 1875.	70	75	North State M	0.00	0.25
B&O bds 1885.	60	00			

STOCK PRICES AT NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

[By Magnetic Telegraph.]

	1ST BOARD.	2D BOARD.
Virginia 6s	45¾	00
Missouri 6s	40½	40¼
Tennessee bonds	41¾	00
North Carolina bonds	55	00
Canton Company	8	0
Erie Railroad	22½	22¼
New York Central R	73½	72¾
Reading Railroad	31½	31¼
Cleveland and Toledo R.	22¾	00
Michigan Southern R	14¼	00
Galena and Chicago R	00	57¾
Harlem Railroad	00	10¾
Mich Sou R guaranteed	26	00
Rock Island Railroad	33¾	00
	Steady.	Firm.

STOCK PRICES AT PHILADELPHIA MAY 29.

The stock market was more active to-day than for some time past, and the prices of most of the leading securities at least maintained. Pennsylvania State 5s sold at 77; City 6s, now, at 98; Reading R 6s '86 at 69; Penna R 2d mort at 83; Morris Canal 6s at 87; Lehigh 6s at 99¾. Of shares, Reading R brought 15¾; Cam and Am R 107¾; Harrisburg R 52; Minehill R 56; Beaver Meadow R 55¾.

In Government stocks at New York, on Wednesday, the transactions were light and prices ⅛ lower. Treasury notes are steady at 102 for the 12 per cents. There were large sales of Missouri 6s at 42, ½ beyond the highest prices of previous day, but the market fell to 40¼ at the close. Virginia 6s sold at the opening at 47½ regular, ⅜ cheaper than previous evening, and closed 45¾ seller three. Tennessee 6s were without change, and North Carolina ⅛ lower. A small lot of California 7s was taken at 76. In railroad bonds the principal transactions were in Harlem 1st mort at 97. Erie do. brought 101¾.

At the second board Federal stocks were lower. United States 6s of 1861, coupon, declined ⅛ per ct, North Carolina 6s ⅛, Missouri 6s ⅛, Tennessee 6s 1, Pacific Mail ⅛, Illinois Central R ¼, Erie R ¼, Cleve and Toledo R ¼, Harlem 1¼, do. pref ¾, Illinois Central R ¼. Louisiana 6s advanced ⅜, Hudson Riv ¼, Mich Sou guaranteed ¼, and Panama R ¼. The following sales of Government and State stocks were made:—$21,000 U. S. 6s 1861, coupon, at 84¾; $1,000 North Carolina 6s at 55; $1,000 Louisiana 6s at 62¾; $26,000 Virginia 6s at 46@45¾; $4000 Tennessee 6s at 62; and $5,000 Missouri 6s at 40½@40.

The following were the closing prices at 3¾ o'clock: U. S. 6s 1861, registered, at 84@86¾; do. coupon 84¾@85¾; Tennessee 6s 41½@43; Virginia 6s 45¾@46; Missouri 6s 41@41¼; California 7s 76@77; Del and Hudson Canal 82@83¾; Penna Coal 76@78; Reading R 31¾@31¾; Pacific Mail 63¾@64; Central R 71¾@72; Erie R 22@22¼; Hudson River 34@34¾; Harlem 10¾@11; do. pref 26; Reading 31¾@31¾; Mich Cent 41@41¼; Mich Sou 11¼@11¾; do. guar 26@26½; Panama 103½@104; Ill Central 70@70¾; Gale and Chic 57¾@57¾; Cleve and Tol 22¾; Chic and Rock Isld 33¾@33¾; Chicago Burl and Quincy 64@66.

The N. Y. Commercial Wednesday evening says:

"We hear of little movement in money matters. There are large payments making again to-day on account of the government, at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, and the takers do not appear to be disposed to avail themselves of the privilege to make payments. About a million and a quarter dollars in sovereigns was taken into the Assay office yesterday to be melted for conversion into American coin, and some parcels are going in to-day.

"The business in foreign exchange for the Boston steamer of to-day was light. The range for bank and bankers' on London was 106½@100, with little done at over 106¾; commercial signatures 104¼@106¾. On Paris 5f.40@5f.35. Hamburg 34½@35¾; Amsterdam 39¾@39¾; Bremen 75¾@76¾."

The last weekly statement of the Boston Banks is as follows:—Capital stock, $38,231,700; loans and discounts, $60,125,000; specie, $6,402,700; deposits, $18,295,600; and circulation, $6,280,800.

The State Treasurer of New Jersey has issued an invitation for proposals for $500,000 of the two million war loan authorized by the Legislature of that State. The State of Vermont has also advertised for proposals for a loan of $500,000 for military purposes.

The ninth annual report of the Hanover (Penn'a) Branch Railroad Company shows that the gross earnings for the year ending March 31st, 1861, were $47,843 96—working Gettysburg and Littlestown Roads $13,216 96; total earnings, $61,060 92. The expenditures were $17,530 34, leaving a balance of $43,527 41, which has been applied to the renewal of iron and bridges, to ballasting the track, the payment of interest on the bonds, and to the purchase of a locomotive, passenger car and materials now on hand.

The farm mortgages in aid of the Wisconsin railroads amount to a large aggregate, and the stocks which the farmers took in exchange have turned out worthless. Resistance to the payment of the mortgages has become almost general; and the State has interposed stay laws to delay the foreclosures.

The earnings of the New York Central Railroad are reported to indicate a total for the month of about $755,000, an increase of $40,000 on May, 1860.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Review of the Baltimore Markets,

For the Week Ending May 30.

[Prices given below refer to wholesale operations only, unless otherwise expressed.]

ALCOHOL.—In very limited demand, in jobbing lots, at 46@48 cents per gallon, for 95 per ct. proof.

CANDLES.—Continue very dull at our last quotations, viz:—Anamantine at 12@17¼ cents; Solar Sperm at 24@27 cents; Sperm at 34@37 cents; Paraffine at 35@40 cents; Patent Wax at 20 cents; Baltimore Mould 10@11½ cents, and Western do 10 cents per lb.

COAL.—There is no Cumberland arriving, owing to the entire suspension of regular business on the B. & O. R. R., and in the absence of transactions quotations are almost as nominal and we therefore omit them.

COFFEE.—The demand continues very limited at our previous quotations, and we have heard of no transactions whatever since our last weekly report. Stock of Rio now offering 20,000 bags. We continue to quote prime Rio at 13¾@14 cents; fair to good do. at 13@13½ cents; and ordinary grades at 12@12½ cents per lb. Laguayra 14@14¾ cents per lb; and Java at 16@17 cents per lb.

FRUIT.—For Foreign the demand is slow at our last range of quotations, viz:—Raisins, $1 90 for bunch and $2 22 for layers; Almonds—Princess, $.3.; 22@25; Languedoc 14@18; Prentonne 11 cents; Alicante, S. S., 12@14 cents; Ivica 12 cents; Sicily 7¾ cents, and hard shell 5 cents per lb; Filberts 6 cents; Pecan Nuts 8 cents; Palm Nuts 6 cents; Pea Nuts $1 60 per bush; Cocoa Nuts $40 per M; Zante Currants 5¾ cents—Turkey do. 5¾ cents per lb; Turkey Figs 5@6 cents; Prunes 12½@17 cts per lb; Sicily Lemons 2 25@3 50, and Oranges, in boxes 3 50@3 75 per box.

FISH.—Are dull, and Southern have further declined. We now quote as follows for jobbing lots, viz:—No 1 Mackerel 18@19 per bbl; Pickerel and Susquehanna Herrings 3 25@3 75 per barrel; do. No. 1 Shad 10 50@11; do. No. 2 $10; and extra do. $9 per barrel; No. 1 Mackerel $15@18 per bbl; No. 1 do $17; No. 3 do., large, 6 50@7; No. 3 do., medium, 5@5 75; No. 3 do., small, 4 75@5; Halibut and Eastport Herrings 3 50@3 75; Labrador do. $4 75 for extra; do. do. 4@4 50 for common; Codfish, 3@3 50; Hake 1 87½@2 12 per 100 lbs.; large and medium sized scaled Herrings 35 cents; No. 1 Herrings, in boxes, 25 cents.

FLAXSEED.—Continues very dull at 30@38 cents for common to good mixed, and 40@45 cents for fair to prime live geese.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market has again ruled extremely dull at the closing prices of last week, and sales of Super being confined to Howard Street. The quotations are nominally as follows:

Howard Street Super.—Not exceeding 500 bbls have been reported sold, all at $5 50 per bbl, including, to-day, 150 bbls at same price; the market closing very dull.

City Mills Super.—We have heard of no sales whatever; held at $5 50 per bbl.

City Mills Super.—There have been no sales—we quote standard at 5 37½@5 50 per bbl.

Family and Extra Flour.—Some 1,200 bbls Ohio Extra have been sold at 6 12½@6 50 per bbl, at which we quote at the close for both Howard street and Ohio Extra. For best grades Baltimore Family, for local consumption, the demand is fair at $6 50 per bbl, by the single dray load, as before quoted.

Corn Meal—Is dull at $2 87½ per bbl, without sales.

Rye Flour—The demand is limited at 3 75@3 81 per bbl for first quality, a decline.

GRAIN.—Not exceeding 15,000 bushels of Wheat have been offered on change during the week, and prices of white have ruled firm at our quotations of the day week, while red has advanced several cents; white has sold at 1 35@1 40 for inferior to good, and 1 60@1 65 for prime to choice, and red at 1 25@1 35 for ordinary to prime, and the latter price was refused for one lot of prime red to-day. Corn has also been in very moderate supply, and prices have advanced, ruling for the last several days at 61@63 cents for white and 60@62 cents for yellow, closing at these prices. About 20,000 bushels offered. Some 5,000 bushels Oats offered, and prices remain unchanged; Maryland selling at 28@31 cents and Pennsylvania at 30@31 cents per bushel. No Rye reported sold; we still quote at 70 cents for Pennsylvania and 65 cents for Maryland.

GUANO.—Continues quite dull at our last range of quotations, viz:—Peruvian, from agents, $60; AA Mexican, from dealers, $52 per long ton; white do. $50 do.; Nevassa $36 do.; California, No. 2, $38 do.; Baltimore Island $27 per short ton; Phosphates $45 per ton, and Bone Dust $26 per ton; Fish, $45 per short ton.

HAY AND STRAW.—Are dull at our last quotations, viz: Hay—Timothy, in bales, at 15@17; loose do. 13@14; Clover, baled, 11@13; Rye Straw 14@15; Oat do. 8@9; Wheat do. 7@8 per cwt.

IRON.—There is nothing whatever doing worthy of mention; quotations nominal as per our last range, viz: Baltimore Forge Pig $27 50; Charcoal, No. 1, $27; Anthracite do., $24; Scotch Pig, from yard, $31@32; Baltimore Refined do., 3@3½ cents; common, 55@60; and refined do. 65@70 per ton. Russia Sheets 17 cents; Swedes 7 cents, and English do. 3¾@4c. per lb.

LEATHER.—The market remains extremely dull at our last range of quotations, viz: Slaughtered Sole, 28@30 cents; Country do., 24@27 cents; Rough Skirting, 25@25 cents; Spanish Sole, 24@27 cents; City Harness, black, 32@33 cents; Country do., 25@28 cts; Upper, in rough, 2 50@3 4; Buenos Ayres per hide; Calf Skins, 60@75 cents, and finished do. 90 cts @$1 10 per lb.

MOLASSES.—Continues very quiet and nearly dull, the only sales within the week being 40 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 17 cents per gallon; quotations remain unchanged, viz:—Cuba Muscovado at 17@20 cents; do. clayed at 14@16 cents; Porto Rico at 21@23 cents; New Orleans at 30@35 cents, and English Island at 18@20 cents per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—We quote nominally, as before: Spirits Turpentine at 75@80 cents per gallon; Common Rosin at 2 10@2 20 per bbl.; Tar 2 75@3, and Pitch at $2 25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Have ruled excessively dull throughout the week, our trade with all parts of the South being now entirely cut off. Pork—we continue to quote, nominally, at $18 for Western Mess; $13 50 for Prime, and $13 for Rump. Bulk Meat—we quote, nominally, at 6¾@6¾ cents for rounds and Sides, and 8¾@8¾ cents for Hams. Bacon—sales confined exclusively to jobbing lots, for the local trade, at 7¾@7¾ cents, and 9@9¾ cts. for Shoulders and Sides, and 10¾@12½ cents for Hams. Lard—no sales except at retail; we quote as before. Western Packed, in tierces, at 9¾ cts.; do, in kegs, at 10¾@10½ cents; city rendered at 9¼@9½ cents, and refined at 12@12½ cents per lb.

☞ *Butter*—Continues dull, and we quote Western solid packed at 8¾@9½ cents; new Glades, 11 cents; Roll Butter 11 cents, and N. Y. State and Goshen 18@19 cts. per lb. Eggs are selling to-day at 11@13 cents per dozen for fresh selected.

Cheese—Is still very dull at 8@9 cents for Western Cutting; 8¾@10 cents for do. English Dairy; 10@10½ cents for Eastern Cutting, and 12¾@13 cents per lb. for do. English Dairy.

RICE—Continues dull at 5¾@6 cents per lb for fair to prime.

SUGAR.—We notice rather a better demand, for refining, at about our quotations of last week, the market closing steady with sales. Transactions reported comprise 316 boxes and 161 hhds Cuba, and 121 hhds Porto Rico, taken for refining, and 87 do. do. grocery grades, all on private terms; 35 do. at 6¾ cents, and 50 do. Cuba at 6¾@6¾ cents per lb. We quote as before, viz:—New Orleans, 4¾@6 cents; Porto Rico, 4¾@6¾ cents; Eng. Island, 4¾@5¾ cents; Cuba 4¾@5¾ cents, and Brazil, 5¾@6¾ cents per lb.

SALT.—We have heard of no sales worthy of mention; we quote Liverpool G. A. at 70@75 cents, and ordinary brands do. fine at 1 35@1 40 per sack, in jobbing lots from store.

TOBACCO.—For Maryland the demand has been very active; sales adding up some 1,200 hhds, at very full prices. Of Ohio, some 500 hhds have been sold, and of Kentucky some 400 do. We quote as before, market firm for all descriptions, viz:—Maryland, inferior to common, 2@3; good common, 3 50@4; middling, 5@6 50; good to fine brown, 7@9 50; fine brown and colory, 9 50@12; ground leaves, 4@12 for common and good. Ohio—inferior to common, 3@4; red and spangled to $6 50; good and fine red and spangled, 7@9; good and fine yellow 10@12. For Kentucky common Lugs, (factory and inferior planters,) $4; fair to good, 4 25@5; common leaf, 5 50@6; fair do., 6 50@7 50; good do., 7 75@8 50, and fine to choice, 9@12. Inspections this week 1,028 hhds Maryland, 342 Ohio, 83 Kentucky, and 11 Virginia—total 2,374 hogsheads.

WOOL.—There is nothing doing, and we are still unable to give reliable quotations.

WHISKY.—Has again ruled dull and prices have further declined, both the close holders were selling more; some 450 bbls have been sold at 16¾@17 cents for Ohio and City and 16 cents for Country. To-day Ohio and City held at 17 cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, May 30th.—Beef Cattle—The offerings at the Scales to-day amounted to 600 head; of which number 300 head were left over unsold, and the balance purchased by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from 4 00@5 25—and averaging $4 75 per 100 lbs gross. The above figures show a decline of 50 to 75 cts per 100 lbs on the rates of last week. The market closed dull and heavy.

Sheep—There is a large supply in market, and prices have a drooping tendency; sales have been made this week of good quality at 4@5 per 100 lbs