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THE SUN.

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CASH PRICES FOR ADVERTISING IN THE BALTIMORE SUN.

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Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour.

STIRRING WAR NEWS.

A Severe Engagement at Aquia Creek.

U. S. Steamers Compelled to Retire.

Official Report of Com. Ward.

FIGHT AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

Several Killed on Both Sides.

SKIRMISH AT ARLINGTON MILLS.

MOVEMENTS IN ALEXANDRIA, &c.

On a Saturday morning we gave a brief account of the commencement of an attack made by government vessels on the southern battery erected at Aquia Creek. This announcement was followed throughout the whole day of Saturday with dispatches received in rapid succession, recording the progress not only of the engagement at Aquia Creek, but also giving accounts of a severe engagement and loss of life at Fairfax Court House. The several accounts are exceedingly conflicting, and some of them doubtless greatly exaggerated, if not improbable. We give them all, however, as they have reached us, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the real result of the two engagements, if such they may be styled:

THE BATTLE AT AQUIA CREEK---SEVERE FIGHT---STEAMERS FREEBORN AND ANACOSTIA RETIRE TO AWAIT REINFORCEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—The steamer Gipsey, from Fort Washington at 10 o'clock this morning, brings information, received there, that the engagement at Aquia Creek between the United States chartered steamers Freeborn and Anacostia was a severe fight, in which a number had been killed on both sides. The steamers, after a short contest, retired to await the arrival of the steamer Pawnee.

The captain of the Gipsey says the Pawnee stopped at Fort Washington, and awaited the arrival there of the steamer Baltimore with troops, which are supposed to have been the New York 71st Regiment, when they proceeded in company to the scene of action.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at Alexandria to-day.

A carman brought three wounded soldiers in here this forenoon from the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House.

[From the Washington Sunday Chronicle.]

AQUIA CREEK—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Resolute, we are put in possession of further details of the attack upon the rebel battery at Aquia Creek, by the U. S. steamers Freeborn and Anacostia. The Freeborn approached the shore as near as her draught of water would permit, opening her fire in 9 feet water, 2,200 yards distant from the water battery. Keeping bow-on, with a view not to expose her broadside to the enemy's fire, the forward gun (32-pounder) of the Freeborn was briskly served till the battery was silenced, when, coming broadside to, both guns were opened with effect. She fired in all eighty rounds, of which forty-four were with shell. The Anacostia delivered fourteen rounds, four with shell, at effective distance. The battery was thoroughly damaged, while the end of the railway station-house, adjoining the battery, was quite knocked away.

The enemy's shot had slight or no effect on the vessels. On board the Freeborn one of the men was struck in the wrist by a ball which ricocheted from the water and passed through the bulwarks. The man was not hurt. The ball falling on the deck, was retained as a trophy. Lt. Pendergast, U. S. N., not attached to the vessel, but casually on board, had his hat knocked off by a ball, whose whistle was lively to the ear, but whose contact was fortunately not felt.

The Freeborn, together with the Reliance, have proceeded below, blockading the mouth of the Rappahannock.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

Com. Ward, of the U. S. steamer Freeborn, has made the following official report to the Secretary of the Navy of the engagement at Aquia creek:

U. S. STEAMER THOS. FREBORN,
Off Aquia Creek, May 31, 1861.

Sir:—My immediate commanding officer, Flag Officer Stringham, not being present to receive it, I communicate directly to the department the report of a serious cannonade made by this vessel, supported by the Anacostia and Resolute steamers, upon the batteries at Aquia creek this morning.

After an incessant charge, kept up for two hours by both our 32-pounders, and the expenditure of all the ammunition suitable for instant firing, and silencing completely the three batteries at the railroad terminus, the firing from shore having been rapidly kept up by them until so silenced, and having been recommenced from the new batteries on the heights back, which reached us in volleys, dropping the shot on board and about us like hail for nearly an hour, but fortunately wounding but one man, I hauled the vessel off, as the heights proved wholly above the reach of our elevation.

Judging from the explosion of our ten-second shell in the sand batteries, two of which were taken from the Anacostia, it is hardly possible the enemy can have escaped considerable loss. Several others of the Anacostia's shells dropped in the vicinity of the battery.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men, whose coolness and activity under great exposure are beyond praise. As the former are all civilians, having volunteered from civil life, none but myself being of the regular navy, I beg leave to ask for them a favorable consideration by the government.

The long 32-pounder in use is of the old pattern, cast in 1819, and cannot be excelled in precision. Both the guns were on carriages of new construction, devised by myself, and answered admirably, working with such ease that the crews came out of action wholly unfatigued. To the extreme sweep of 140 degrees which these carriages have, together with the ease and rapidity of movement, enabling the vessel to constantly change position, yet keep up accurate fire, which imparted the enemy's range and direction, he firing always with rifled cannon, is to be materially attributed our escape without loss of life or damage to the vessel or machinery. The men say they are as free from fatigue as when they entered action.

We cannonaded for an hour before the same batteries the day before yesterday; but the tide being out neither party reached with any considerable certainty. I dout if it is possible to reduce the batteries now established on the heights from ships, nor is it at all important, considering that they are remote from the ship channel of the river, and command only the railroad terminus.

Yesterday I landed in person, with Acting Master Budd, Master's Mate Lee, and a small party of seamen, and made a most minute exploration over the whole of Matthews' Point.—I am, therefore, able to speak with occular certainty, and to say that not a sign of a movement, the cutting of a sapling, driving a stake, or casting a shovel full of earth towards the erection of a battery exists. The jungle is very thick, but we penetrated a belt of 300 yards wide from the shore and three miles in length, assuring ourselves of the facts as stated in this report.

I have especially to ask for the steamers Reliance and Resolute, of this flotilla, each a small rifled cannon, in addition to the smooth bored gun with which they are provided. For the want of a rifled gun in them, I was obliged to forbid their coming closely under a fire to which they could not reply with even an approximate effect.

Lieut. Com. N. Collins, of the Anacostia, will make his own report.

I have the honor to be, sir, your ob't,
J. H. WARD, Com. U. S. N.

Skirmish at Fairfax Court-House—United States and Confederate Troops Killed—Prisoners Captured.

On Saturday we received several versions of a skirmish and loss of life at Fairfax Court-house, Va., between Federal and Confederate troops. We copy the following from the Washington Sunday Chronicle:

On Saturday morning, about three o'clock, a skirmish took place at Fairfax Court-house, in which Lieut. Tompkins, U. S. cavalry, had his horse twice shot from under him. Two of his men were killed. Twenty-seven of the enemy were killed and five taken prisoners, who have been brought to this city.

The particulars are these:—Company B, second U. S. cavalry, forty-seven privates, Lieut. Tompkins commanding, with Second Lieut. Gordon and Quartermaster Farring, Assistant Quartermaster Cary and Adjutant Frank, of the New York fifth, were reconnoitering near Fairfax Court-house, when they were fired upon by two pickets, one of whom they captured. The cavalry company then charged into the village from the north side, and were fired on from the Union hotel, (formerly kept by James Jackson, who killed Ellsworth.)

The man firing on them was instantly shot down. The cavalry then charged down through the village's principal street, and were fired on from many houses, and from platoons behind fences. Having passed thus to the end of the village, they wheeled about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two considerable detachments with a field piece. Turning, they cut through a third detachment in the rear, and left the village, bringing with them five prisoners, and killing throughout the engagement twenty-seven men.

Two of the U. S. cavalry are killed, two are missing, and Assistant Quartermaster Cary, (of the New York fifth,) was wounded in the foot.

Lieut. Tompkins had two horses shot under him, the last one falling on his leg, injuring it slightly. The wounded are under the care of Drs. Haase and Roosa, of the New York fifth.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the federal troops drove the pickets on the Georgetown road towards Fairfax Court-House, where they gave the alarm to a company of Virginia troops, who immediately fled on the road to Manassas. Fifteen minutes had hardly elapsed before the federal troops had arrived at Fairfax Court-House. After galloping through the town, they halted at a hill near the court-house, where they awaited the Virginia troops. In the meantime the Virginia cavalry took a circuitous route from the Manassas road toward the court-house, and came out in the rear of the federal cavalry. Immediately they charged upon the troops, and after three volleys our cavalry retired a short distance along the Manassas road, followed by the Virginia troops. They returned immediately upon the Virginians, and cut their way through their ranks, capturing five of them, whom they brought to the city.

Further Particulars of the Affair at Fairfax—Only One Confederate Killed.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—A loyal citizen of Washington, named Williams, who has been imprisoned for four days at Richmond recently as a spy, chanced to be at Fairfax Court-House last night. From his statement it appears that the only one killed in the Confederate camp was Capt. John Q. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the federal troops coming up, and ordered them to halt. They replied that they were Capt. Powell's cavalry company. The captain ordered his men to arms, when the dragoons fired a volley and killed the captain instantly.

The Confederates rushed out in madness and *disorder and fired on the cavalry at random.* The cavalry charged and having fired three volleys retreated. The Confederates pursued them some distance and subsequently returned to camp with two dragoons as prisoners, with their horses. Williams says he is certain the reports of killed published in the Washington papers is great exaggerated.

At roll-call this morning fifteen of the Confederates did not answer to their names, but their absence was accounted for by there being a number on picket duty. During the skirmish, messengers where sent to Centreville where there are two thousand South Carolina trooops, it being supposed that the Dragoons were but the advanced guard of the grand army. Extra Billy Smith figured in the fight. The Colonel in command of the Confederates was wounded.

A heavy rain commenced falling here this evening. There are no anticipations of any attack in this quarter to-night—the campaign for the present being confined to guerilla warfare.

A Skirmish at Arlington Mills—A Zouave Killed.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1, 9 P. M.—The following are the particulars in regard to last night's doings on this side the Potomac.

Shortly before midnight a skirmish took place at Arlington Mills, between a company of Zouaves and Capt. Roth's company E, of the Michigan regiment, and a scouting party of nine Virginians. The Zouaves had just arrived to relieve the Michiganders, and posted their sentinels, when the Virginians attacked them. The federal troops drove them away, but in the conflict one Zouave was killed and one wounded.

It was supposed that one of the Confederates was killed or wounded, but he was carried off by his comrades in their retreat. The Confederates retired to the woods during the night, and in the morning took themselves off in a hand-car. The federalists endeavored to pursue them, but without success.

An employee of the mills, named Mortimer, was shot early in the evening by the same scouting party.

Movements in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—Michiganers and Zouaves are busily engaged in throwing up earthwork. They will soon have a very strong fortification finished, which, in case of an advance movement by federal troops, will serve as an important protection in case of a retreat.

An advance from this point at present does not seem feasible, as the occupation of more interior points would only serve to weaken the position of the federal forces.

The strengthening of this post as a protection to any movement that may be made via Harper's Ferry, seems more probably to be the purpose of the government.

There is but one telegraph instrument in this city, which is mostly occupied in government business.

The earnest hope entertained by many in the North that secession would dwindle away before the United States forces, and loyalty raise its head, is not reassured by interviews with some of the prominent citizens, who express their grievances in the strongest language.

The officers in command of the United States troops here exert themselves to the utmost to create a better feeling, and with partial success. The experience gained from this occupation will doubtless lead to great discrimination in the future selection of troops for this purpose. Col. Stone while in command here gained great favor among the citizens for his efforts to subdue some unruly spirits among the military, whose conduct had a very injurious effect on the successful dissemination of Union principles.

There are many unsatisfactory rumors afloat with reference to the movements of Gen. Lee.

The present unprotected situation of Alexander assures many, as it is not believed the movements of the Virginia forces will be so conducted as to unnecessarily hazard the lives of Southern women and children and the property of Southern citizens.

Defensive Measures at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1, 10 P. M.—The Michigan and Zouave Regiments are busily employed in throwing up earthworks, and will soon have finished very strong fortifications, which will in case of an advance movement of federal troops, serve as an important protection in a retreat. An advance from this point at present does not seem feasible, as the occupation of more interior points would only serve to weaken the position of the federal forces.

The strengthening of this post as a protection to any movements that may be made via Harper's Ferry, seems more the purpose of the government.

The numerous skirmishes that occur are each magnified into battles, and an examination into their truthfulness seems to be the most generous course for a reporter to the public to pursue in the present agitation.—There is but one telegraphic instrument in this city, which is mostly occupied in the transmission of government business.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Wheeling Intelligencer confirms the previous statement that the United States forces have taken possession of Grafton and the telegraph offices there, and adds that they also have control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that place. At Sisterville, Va., the federal forces captured two rifled cannon, and a number of muskets.

The two burned bridges near Farmington had been so far repaired as to allow of the passage of the cars.

Captain Trimble had sent three prisoners to Camp Carlile, near Wheeling. Their names are Charles H. Matthews, Amos H. Straight and Lewis W. Stephens. The former was an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Farmington.

Three or four more regiments of federal troops from Indiana, Ohio and Virginia, were on the march to reinforce Grafton.

MARYLANDERS IN VIRGINIA.

We find the following in the Richmond Examiner:

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Convention Hall Thursday night to aid those brave Marylanders who had left their homes to aid in fighting our battles, and who are now at Harper's Ferry, without the bare necessities of the soldier's camp.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Captain B. Johnson, of Maryland, and daughter of Judge Sanders, of this city, was present, having encountered the dangers and fatigues of travel from Harper's Ferry, where she left her husband and his brave comrades, for her native State, to solicit aid. Eloquent speeches were made on the occasion by Governor Reid, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Hon. J. W. Osborne and Mr. Woodfin. At the conclusion of Mr. Woodfin's speech, he proposed that a committee of five be appointed to wait on those present and solicit their subscriptions. Adopted. The committee collected some five hundred dollars, *together with many names for large donations.* Mrs. Johnson will leave in the morning, having succeeded entirely in her noble mission, besides five hundred rifles, which the Governor has tendered to the husband of Mrs. Johnson and the men under his command.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

When a people who recognize their dependence upon God, feel themselves surrounded by peril and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government, to acknowledge His goodness in times past, and supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessing hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of this gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the earth, and to invoke the continuance of His favor. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy, to unite our efforts for the defense of our dearest rights; to strengthen our weakness; crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our government and country.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BRITISH SHIPS AND THE BLOCKADE.

The acting British Consul at Mobile has received the following:

U. S. Ship Powhatan, May 28.

Sir—In answer to your communication of May 27th, I beg leave to inform you that British ships will be permitted to use tow-boats or any other means to get to sea, and that the tow-boats will not be molested in towing British ships. I beg leave to add that the 28th is, I believe, the day fixed for rigid blockade, but, as I am only here temporarily, and without special instructions, I will give the most liberal construction to the order. It would be better, if it can be done without injury to British interests, to get the ships to sea as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding.

PLANS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is stated that Gen. Scott intends to make a vigorous onward movement as soon as his plans are completed, with a view to occupy Richmond before the 4th of July. Thirty-five thousand men will be pushed on into the interior of Virginia towards Blue Ridge; 20,000, under Gen. Patterson, will invade Virginia from Eastern Pennsylvania; 20,000, under Gen. McClelland, from Ohio, will cut their way to Winchester and Strasburg, by the turnpike road, from Grafton, avoiding the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and 15,000 men, under General Butler, aided by a naval force, will make their way up the James river. A strong force will be collected in Western Virginia, in addition to Colonel Sherman's *corps d'armee*, for the protection of the Unionists there.

ARRIVAL OF U. S. TROOPS.

The ship Mystic, Capt. Godfrey, arrived at New York on Saturday from Indianola, Texas, via Key West, bringing 245 U. S. troops, companies A, F and I, U. S. infantry, in charge of Major Sibley. She also brings 30 women and children attached to the command. All well. The U. S. frigate Niagara went into Havana May 18. The Crusader left Key West May 21, for Havana.

President Davis in Richmond.

Account of his Journey and Reception—Scenes En Route—Enthusiasm of the People—Speech of Mr. Davis at Richmond, &c.

We have received Richmond papers of Thursday last, and copy from the Enquirer the following:

JOURNEY OF PRESIDENT DAVIS TO RICHMOND.

President Davis, accompanied by his aid, Col. Wigfall, and lady, and by Hon. Robert Toombs, of Ga., left Montgomery by cars on Sunday evening last. They made no special stoppage on the route, and owing to previous service and position of the *President*, it was desirable that his trip to Richmond should be as private as practicable.

At each station his friends endeavored to convey this information to the citizens, but it was really to no purpose. No matter where the cars stopped, even though it was only for wood or for water, throngs of men, women and children would gather around the cars, asking, in loud shouts, "Where is President Davis?" "Jeff. Davis, the old hero!" and he was forced to make his appearance and frequently to address them. Then we could see handkerchiefs waving and gay flags and bouquets.

When the flute-like voice of Davis arose upon the air, hushed to stillness by the profound respect of his auditors, it was not long before there was an outburst of feeling which gave vent in a torrado of voices; these would break forth in constant succession to the end of his address. Every sentiment he uttered seemed to swell up from his heart, and was received with the *wildest enthusiasm*. When he concluded, three hearty cheers went up from the multitude.

The crowd then shouted for Wigfall, and no excuse was tolerated. In vain he would seek some remote part of the cars; the crowd hunted him up, and the welkin rang with rejoicings as he addressed them in his emphatic and fervent style of oratory. Next would be heard a cry for "Toombs!" He, too, sought to avoid the call, but the echo would ring with the name of "Toombs!" "Toombs!" and the sturdy Georgian statesman had to respond. His frank and open manner came home to the hearts of all. Whether in his own State, in South Carolina, in Alabama, or North Carolina, "Bob Toombs," as they familiarly called him in Georgia, was always welcome when he addressed the people.

In Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Goldsborough, the crowds assembled were very large, and the enthusiasm unbounded. At Goldsborough, while partaking of his supper in the hall of the hotel, the table was thronged with beautiful girls, and many were bedecking him with garlands of flowers. The military had formed into squares to receive him from the cars; guns were fired, and the band struck up inspirited martial airs during the interval of supper.

The whole country is a camp. On every hand we see soldiers—and every day the cars were crowded with them. From appearances they are the flower of the South. The journey of President Davis from Montgomery to the capital was one continuous ovation. The whole soul of the South is in this war, and the confidence manifested in our President, in the many scenes which transpired on this trip, shows that the mantel of Washington falls gracefully upon his shoulders.

Never were a people more enraptured with their chief magistrate than ours are with President Davis, and the trip from Montgomery to Richmond will ever be remembered with delight by all who witnessed it. The eagerness of young and old and of all classes to catch a *glimpse of him, or take him by the hand*, is beyond description. This trip has infused a martial feeling in our people that knows no bounds.

While, however, there is a rush to the battlefield in our older States, which threatens to fill up all the ranks in our army, we must have a thought for the far distant West, and give our young sister States an opportunity to unite their names in the history of our war on the borders of Virginia.

The President and suite were welcomed to Virginia by a deputation of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Richmond. These gentlemen reached the party at Petersburg, and accompanied them to the city.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

At about half-past five o'clock, President Davis, accompanied by a cortege on horseback, left his quarters at the Spotswood House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. Here a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival, greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle, the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians whom he indulged to a hand-shaking performance until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the balcony of the Executive Department, where, in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

"My Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our constitutional government to be preserved.—Upon your strong right arms depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birthright to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

"It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of southern sons, a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of "never!" and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own." [Tremendous cheers.]

President Davis then retired from the balcony. Ex-Senator Wigfall, Gov. Letcher and Mayor Mayo followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade ground where a review of the troops took place.

Since the above was in type, we have received Richmond papers of Friday. President Davis held a levee on Thursday at the Governor's mansion, where several thousand ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to him. During the day he visited the military camp, and made a very impressive address to the volunteers. Among those who accompanied Mr. Davis to Richmond is Mr. S. R. Todd, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Lincoln.

THE MERRYMAN CASE.

Opinion of Chief Justice Taney.

The following is the opinion in the *habeas corpus* case of John Merryman, filed by Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in "the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for Maryland district:"

Ex parte John Merryman. } *Before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Chambers.*

The application in this case for a writ of *habeas corpus* is made to me under the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1789, which renders effectual for the citizen the constitutional privilege of the *habeas corpus*. That act gives to the courts of the United States, as well as to each Justice of the Supreme Court, and to every District Judge, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of an inquiry into the cause of commitment. The petition was presented to me at Washington, under the impression that I would order the prisoner to be brought before me there, but as he was confined in Fort McHenry, at the city of Baltimore, which is in my circuit, I resolved to hear it in the latter city, as obedience to the writ, under such circumstances, would not withdraw Gen. Cadwallader, who had him in charge, from the limits of his military command.

The petition presents the following case:—The petitioner resides in Maryland, in Baltimore county. *While peacably in his own house*, with his family, he was, at two o'clock on the morning of the 25th of May, 1861, entered *by an armed force, professing to act under* military orders. He was then compelled to rise from his bed, taken into custody and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is imprisoned by the commanding officer, without warrant from any lawful authority.

The commander of the fort, General George Cadwallader, by whom he is detained in confinement, in his return to the writ, does not deny any of the facts alleged in the petition. He states that the prisoner was arrested by order of Gen. Keim, of Pennsylvania, and conducted as a prisoner to Fort McHenry by his order, and placed in his (Gen. Cadwallader's) custody to be there detained by him as a prisoner.

A copy of the warrant, or order, under which the prisoner was arrested, was demanded by his counsel, and refused. And it is not alleged in the return that any specific act, constituting an offense against the laws of the United States, has been charged against him upon oath; but he appears to have been arrested upon general charges of treason and rebellion, without proof, and without giving the names of the witnesses, or specifying the acts, which, in the judgment of the military officer, constituted these crimes. And having the prisoner thus in custody upon these vague and unsupported accusations, he refuses to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, upon the ground that he is duly authorized by the President to suspend it.

The case, then, is simply this. A military officer, residing in Pennsylvania, issues an order to arrest a citizen of Maryland, upon vague and indefinite charges, without any proof, so far as appears. Under this order his house is entered in the night; he is seized as a prisoner, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, and there kept in close confinement. And when a *habeas corpus* is served on the commanding officer, requiring him to produce the prisoner before a Justice of the Supreme Court, in order that he may examine into the legality of the imprisonment, the answer of the officer is, that he is authorized by the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, and, in the exercise of that discretion, suspends it in this case, and on that ground refuses obedience to the writ.

As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* himself, at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave it to him to determine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him.

No official notice has been given to the Courts of Justice, or to the public, by proclamation, or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and had exercised it in the manner stated in the return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended, *except by act of Congress.*

When the conspiracy of which Aaron Burr was the head became so formidable, and was so extensively ramified, as to justify, in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, the suspension of the writ, he claimed, on his part, no power to suspend it—but communicated his opinion to Congress, with all the proofs in his possession, in order that Congress might exercise its discretion upon the subject, and determine whether the public safety required it. And in the debate which took place upon the subject, no one suggested that Mr. Jefferson might exercise the power himself, if, in his opinion, the public safety required it.

Having therefore regarded the question as too plain and too well settled to be open to dispute, if the commanding officer had stated that upon his own responsibility, and in the exercise of his own discretion he refused obedience to the writ, I should have contented *myself with referring to the clause in the constitution*, and to the construction it received from every jurist and statesman of that day, when the case of Burr was before them. But being thus officially notified that the privilege of the writ has been suspended under the orders, and by the authority of the President, and believing, as I do, that the President has exercised a power which he does not possess under the constitution, a proper respect for the high office he fills requires me to state plainly and fully the grounds of my opinion, in order to show that I have not ventured to question the legality of this act without a careful and deliberate examination of the whole subject.

The clause in the constitution which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is in the 9th section of the first article.

This article is devoted to the legislative department of the United States, and has not the slightest reference to the Executive department. *It begins by providing "that all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in* a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And after prescribing the manner in which these two branches of the legislative department shall be chosen, it proceeds to enumerate specifically the legislative powers which it thereby grants, the legislative powers which it expressly prohibits, and, at the conclusion of this specification, a clause is inserted, giving Congress "the power to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or office thereof."

The power of legislation granted by this latter clause is by its words carefully confined to the specific objects before enumerated. But as this limitation was unavoidably somewhat indefinite, it was deemed necessary to guard more effectually certain great cardinal principles essential to the liberty of the citizen, and to the rights and equality of the States, by denying to Congress, in express terms, any power of legislating over them. It was apprehended, it seems, that such legislation might be attempted under the pretext that it was necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers granted; and it was determined that there should be no room for doubt, where rights of such vital importance were concerned, and accordingly this clause is immediately followed by an enumeration of certain subjects, to which the powers of legislation shall not extend; and the great importance which the framers of the Constitution attached to the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to protect the liberty of the citizen, is proved by the fact that its suspension, except in cases of invasion and rebellion, is first in the list of prohibited powers—and even in these cases the power is denied, and its exercise prohibited, unless the public safety shall require it. It is true that in the cases mentioned, Congress is of necessity the judge of whether the public *safety does or does not require it*; and their judgment is conclusive. But the introduction of these words is a standing admonition to the legislative body of the danger of suspending it, and of the extreme caution they should exercise before they give the Government of the United States such power over the liberty of a citizen.

It is the 2d article of the constitution that provides for the organization of the Executive Department, and enumerates the powers conferred on it and prescribes its duties. And if the high power over the liberty of the citizens now claimed was intended to be conferred on the President, it would undoubtedly be found in plain words in this article. But there is not a word in it that can furnish the slightest ground to justify the exercise of the power.

The article begins by declaring that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America, to hold his office during the term of four years—and then proceeds *to prescribe the mode of election and to* specify in precise and plain words the powers delegated to him and the duties imposed upon him. And the short term for which he is elected, and the narrow limits to which his power is confined, show the jealousy and apprehensions of future danger which the framers of the constitution felt in relation to that department of the government—and how carefully they withheld from it many of the powers belonging to the Executive branch of the English government which were considered as dangerous to the liberty of the subject—and conferred (and that in clear and specific terms) those powers only which were deemed essential to secure the successful operation of the government.

He is elected, as I have already said, for the brief term of four years, and is made personally responsible, by impeachment, for malfeasance in office. He is from necessity and the nature of his duties the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia, when called into actual service. But no appropriation for the support of the army can be made by Congress for a longer term than two years, so that it is in the power of the succeeding House of Representatives to withhold the appropriation for its support, and thus disband it, if in their judgment, the President used, or designed to use, it for improper purposes.—And although the militia, when in actual service, are under his command, yet the appointment of the officers is reserved to the States, as a security against the use of the military power for purposes dangerous to the liberties of the people or the rights of the States.

So too, his power in relation to the civil duties, and authority necessarily conferred on him are carefully restricted as well as those belonging to his military character. He cannot appoint the ordinary officers of government, nor make a treaty with a foreign nation, or Indian tribe without the advice and consent of the Senate, and cannot appoint even inferior officers, unless he is authorized by an act of Congress so to do. He is not empowered to arrest any one charged with an offence against the United States, and whom he may from the evidence before him, believe to be *guilty, nor can he authorize any officer, civil or military, to exercise this power, for the 5th* article of the amendments to the constitution expressly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law"—that is judicial process. And the benefit of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was substituted by act of Congress, and a party not subject to the rules and articles of war was afterwards arrested and imprisoned by regular judicial process—he could not be detained in prison or brought to trial before a military tribunal, for the article in the amendments to the constitution, immediately following the one above referred to—that is, the 6th article, provides that—"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

And the only power, therefore, which the President possesses where the "life, liberty, or property" of a private citizen is concerned, is the power and duty prescribed in the third section of the second article, which requires "that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He is not authorized to execute them himself, or through agents or officers, civil or military, appointed by himself, but he is to take care that they be faithfully carried into execution, as they are expounded and adjudged by the co-ordinate branch of the government, to which that duty is assigned by the constitution. It is thus made his duty to come in aid of the judicial authority if it shall be resisted by a force too strong to be overcome without the assistance of the executive arm. *But in exercising this power*, he acts in subordination to judicial authority, assisting it to execute its process and enforce its judgments.

With such provisions in the constitution, expressed in language too clear to be misunderstood by any one, I can see no ground whatever for supposing that the President, in any emergency, or in any state of things, can authorize the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or arrest a citizen, except in aid of the judicial power. He certainly does not faithfully execute the laws, if he takes upon himself legislative power by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*—and the judicial power also, by arresting and imprisoning a person without due process of law. Nor can any argument be drawn from the nature of sovereignty, or the necessities of government for self-defense in times of tumult and danger. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers. It derives its existence and authority altogether from the constitution, and neither of its branches, Executive, Legislative, or Judicial, can exercise any of the powers of government beyond those specified and granted. For the 10th article of the amendment to the constitution, in express terms, provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Indeed, the security against imprisonment by executive authority, provided for in the fifth article of the Amendments of the Constitution, which I have before quoted, is nothing more than a copy of a like provision in the English Constitution, which had been firmly established before the Declaration of Independence.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries, (1st vol.: 137,) states it in the following words:

"To make imprisonment lawful, it must be either by process from the Courts of Judicature or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison." And the people of the United Colonies, who had themselves lived under its protection while they were British subjects, were well aware of the necessity of this safeguard of their personal liberty. And no one can believe that in framing a government intended to guard still more efficiently the rights and the liberties of the citizens against executive encroachment and oppression, they would have conferred on the President a power which the history of England had proved to be dangerous and oppressive in the hands of the Crown, and which the people of England had compelled it to surrender after a long and obstinate struggle on the part of the English executive to usurp and retain it.

The right of the subject to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it must be recollected, was one of the great points of controversy during the long struggle in England between arbitrary government and free institutions, and must therefore have strongly attracted the attention of statesmen engaged in framing a new and, as they supposed, a freer government than the one which they had thrown off by the *revolution. For from the earliest history of* the Common Law, if a person was imprisoned—no matter by what authority—he had a right to the writ of *habeas corpus* to bring his case before the King's Bench; and if no specific offense was charged against him in the warrant of commitment, he was entitled to be forthwith discharged; and if an offense was charged whic was bailable in its character, the court was bound to set him at liberty on bail. And the most exciting contests between the Crown and the people of England, from the time of Magna Charta, were in relation to the privilege of this writ, and they continued until the passage of the statute of 31st Charles II., commonly known as the great habeas corpus act.

This statute put an end to the struggle, and finally and firmly secured the liberty of the subject from the usurpation and oppression of the executive branch of the government. It nevertheless conferred no new right upon the subject, but only secured a right already existing. For, although the right could not be justly denied, there was often no effectual remedy against its violation. *Until* the statute of the 13th of William 3d the Judges held their offices at the pleasure of the king, and the influence which he exercised over timid, time-serving, and partisan judges often induced them, upon some pretext or another, to refuse to discharge the party although he was entitled to it by law, or delayed their decisions from time to time, so as to prolong the imprisonment of persons who were obnoxious to the king for their political opinions, or had incurred his resentment in any other way.

The great and inestimable value of the *habeas corpus* act of the 31st Charles 2, is that it contains provisions which compel courts and judges, and all parties concerned, to perform their duties promptly, in the manner specified in the statute.

A passage in Blackstone's Commentaries, showing the ancient state of the law upon this subject, and the abuses which were practised through the power and influence of the Crown, and a short extract from Hallam's Constitutional *History, stating the circumstances* which gave rise to the passage of this statute, explain briefly, but fully, all that is material to this subject.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, (3d vol., 133-134,) says:

"To assert an absolute exemption from imprisonment in all cases, is inconsistent with every idea of law and political society, and in the end would destroy all civil liber

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

THE VERY TIME TO ADVERTISE.

Now is the very time to advertise, when everybody desires to know where they can make the best outlay of their means.

THE VERY TIME TO ECONOMISE.

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

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—We find the disposition to close over and apologise for actual infractions of the constitution by no means confined to the journalism of the North. The National Intelligencer of Thursday last contained an article upon the late suspension or resistance to the habeas corpus on the part of Gen. Cadwallader, by authority of the President, in which an elaborate illustration is drawn from the action of Gen. Wilkinson in the case of Bollman, arrested on suspicion of complicity with the treason of Burr. We shall not attempt a discussion of the action of Gen. Wilkinson in this case, or of President Jefferson in the attempt to obtain congressional sanction of Wilkinson's conduct. Mr. Jefferson's hearty hatred of Burr is a sufficient explanation of it all, and Gen. Wilkinson's dispatch to the President shows, clearly enough, that he presumed upon that personal animosity to secure the President's approval of anything he might do. It is unfortunately too apparent that men are acting now with regard to the events of the present day with a general reliance upon the sufficiency of the administration to sustain them in the future. It is true that the Senate to which Mr. Jefferson approvingly referred the conduct of Gen. Wilkinson, passed a bill suspending the writ of habeas corpus for three months. But the House, in its nearer relation to the people, refused its assent, and after an elaborate discussion, in which Gen Wilkinson's high-handed proceedings were very "differently appreciated," and indeed severely reviewed, the subject was got rid of by an indefinite postponement. Upon this the Intelligencer arrives at the following infirm conclusion:

"But the refusal of the House to take any measures (for such were proposed) to insure the enforcement of the writ of habeas corpus, the privilege which had been withheld by an officer, (Gen. Wilkinson,) was considered tantamount to a declaration that no additional legislation was needed in the premises."

This is a *non sequitur*. The refusal of the House to insure the enforcement of the writ of habeas corpus, when asked to suspend it, was a sharp and severe rebuke of the man who had done it without authority, and a safe precedent for all time; and the *refusal* to suspend it added to the force of the rebuke; while non-action towards insuring the enforcement of the writ was as frank and honest a declaration to the country that the constitution was its own sufficient defender, and could be violated only at the peril of those who presumed upon such an offense. The whole construction of the Intelligencer is on the side of irresponsible power, in favor of the infringement of popular rights, and directly against the liberties of the people.

The Intelligencer, after this lame and very impotent citation and opinion, proceeds to a graver outrage against the constitution, the law and popular rights, and says:

"If it be ruled that Congress alone is empowered to suspend the privilege of this writ, and if a 'rebellion' be flagrant while Congress is not in session, it might doubtless become the duty of the Executive, acting under an imperious public necessity, to take the responsibility of exercising this high prerogative. For such an assumption he would doubtless, in justice to himself, be prepared to render an account to the representatives of the people, and if, on a statement of the considerations in virtue of which he had acted, it should appear that he had imperative reasons for taking so extraordinary a step, he would doubtless be acquitted of any voluntary infringement of the constitution and laws."

Here we have the assertion that in a certain contingency it might *doubtless* become the duty of the Executive to set aside the constitution. «Doubtless?" Far from it. The act is one that would be full of doubt, or rather a flagrant usurpation of power. But the remarks of the Intelligencer upon the act itself are simply puerile; and its own weak sophistry is the best exposition of the fallacy it would venture to impose upon its readers.

There is, however, something which comes down with crushing effect upon the Intelligencer's shaky position. It talks of the Executive exercising this high prerogative, but how! The language of the constitution upon the subject is from the first article, which treats of the legislative powers vested in Congress. The second article treats of the functions and powers of the Executive, and in that there is not a word about suspending the writ of habeas corpus. The matter is vested with the legislative department, as follows:

Art. I, sec. IX, cl. 2.—The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Now, how is the writ to be "suspended?" Why, plainly by legislation, which would prohibit for a time, as the public safety might require, *the issue of the writ*. By act of Congress judges would be deprived of the authority to issue the writ, and thus there could be no *conflict between the civil and military power*.

But how is the President to suspend the writ? Let him issue his proclamation to that effect, and he would find that none but his own obsequious creatures upon the bench would regard it, and they at their own peril. His authority and power would be challenged and effectually denied, and his proclamation alone would be sufficient for his impeachment. How then is the President to effect such a purpose? By overwhelming the civil by the military power, and which is in itself the last resort, as it is the most daring act of despotism. It is such acts as these which appal us in looking to the future more than the gathering of armies and the threatening horrors of civil war; for we have too much reason to fear that the parties who have assumed the responsibility to do these things will find their only safety in the usurpation of military power, and the ultimate defiance of all constitutional and popular restraint.

The wide difference between the *suspension* of the writ of habeas corpus by Congress, and the *military resistance* to it, which is the only method by which the President can ignore it, is thus clearly apparent. By one it is an orderly and constitutional proceeding, from which no conflict of powers can arise. By the other it is a usurpation which invites conflict, and could not be maintained without it.

One word more upon the Intelligencer's very weak potation. It speaks of the President's "high prerogative." It should blush with shame to use such an expression. "Prerogative! What's that! the boast of tyrants:

A borrowed jewel, glittering in the crown
With specious lustre lent but to betray."

"Lent" to the crown "but to betray," and of "specious lustre" in itself, it cannot be safely borrowed, or ascribed to the President of the republic. There is no prerogative attached to the presidential office. None whatever.—The rights and powers of the President are as distinctly defined in the constitution of the United States as are those of the people. And to talk of the "high prerogative" of the President in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* is a palpable solecism. It is to affect the possibility of one equal privilege suspending another equal privilege, and the proposition includes an absolute usurpation of power; and that usurpation to be maintained against a coordinate branch of the government by military domination. To concede the *privilege* of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, is to concede the *privilege* of the citizen to suspend the President. Neither could be done, *illegally*, without the use of military power; and either must be done, *legally*, by due process of law under the authority of Congress.

——Since the above article was in type we have received the copy of the opinion of Chief Justice Taney, on the case of John Merryman, which appears in The Sun of this morning. The constitutional law in the case as it relates to the power of the President and the right of the citizen is elaborately reviewed by the Chief Justice, and will be read with profound interest. The able and lucid exposition of the great principles relative to the affair will be found very instructive, and easy of comprehension by all classes of the people.

SUSPENSION OF MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH.—We stated on Saturday last that on and after that day all mail communication with the seceded States (with the exception of Tennessee and certain counties in Western Virginia) would, in pursuance of an order from the Postmaster-General, be suspended.—This order was promptly carried into effect, and all letters directed to those States, deposited in the Baltimore postoffice since then, will, in a few days, be sent to the dead letter office at Washington, unless previously called for by the writers.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY.—We see by the papers that the headquarters of the 2d U. S. Infantry, with five companies of that regiment, has been ordered to Pittsburg. The colonel, his staff and band arrived from Fort Leavenworth on the 28th ult. The colonel of this regiment is D. H. Miles, of our State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM AQUIA CREEK.

Details of the Two Days' Cannonading—Destruction of the Railroad Depot—Number of Confederate Troops Killed and Wounded—Nobody Hurt on the Steamers.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—From a messenger direct this morning at ten o'clock from Aquia Creek, by the steamer Anacostia, the following facts are obtained relative to the contest yesterday at Aquia Creek:

The engagement commenced on Friday, as heretofore stated, and lasted two hours. Yesterday it was renewed, and continued twice that length of time. The lower, or beach battery, which had been so essentially damaged the day previous, had meantime been repaired by the Confederates, in force, it is supposed, two thousand strong. The Freeborn yesterday, approaching about two miles from shore, early in the afternoon, fired four or five shots, when the Pawnee entered into conflict, taking position nearer to land.

For the first two hours the fire from the shore batteries was very brisk, but was returned with more expedition by the Pawnee. During the engagement she fired one hundred and sixty shells, one of which was seen to explode immediately over the heads of the Confederates who were working the battery. The observer, through a telescope, saw a number of the bodies of them carried away in wagons. During that time the shore movements were exceedingly brisk, and the Freeborn lodged three shells in succession in the beach battery, perceptibly damaging the works, which had the effect of greatly diminishing the fire.

The Freeborn received two shots, one of which passed through the cabin, damaging some crockery but not the vessel, except making a passage through the bulwarks of slight consequence.

The Pawnee received eight or nine shots, but all too high to inflict much damage. One struck her mizzenmast yard, which was thereby unslung; another grazed the mizzenmast head, and one passed through the hammock netlings.

It is the opinion of the officers on board that had the Confederates been provided with good gunners the vessels might probably have been sunk. Some Confederate shots passed over the masthead to the Maryland shore. The Anacostia returned here this morning, the Pawnee and Freeborn hauling off beyond the range of the enemy's fire.

The Yankee, which went down on Friday with dispatches, fired a few shots only, not being prepared for a long contest. The railroad depot buildings on shore at Aquia creek are destroyed.

The damage to the beach battery is not considered permanent, as the Confederates can soon repair it. It is safe to say that at least ten or twelve were killed on the part of the Confederates. It is not known how many were wounded. All the officers engaged in the fight concur in the opinion that the Confederates have rifled cannon, perhaps several, and in all it is supposed about eight guns.

LATEST FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Sunday at Alexandria—Divine Service at Christ Church, where Washington Once Worshipped, Rumors, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2.—The only Episcopal services performed here to-day was at Christ Church, once frequented by Washington.—There was but a scant attendance in consequence of the absence of many families from the city. Several officers and privates of the Michigan Regiment were present, and two naval officers from the steamer Pocahontas.

Divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Walker, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Myers, chaplain of the Michigan regiment. The services were conducted throughout with exceeding delicacy, suggesting the idea that friends and foes had for the moment left their sandals on the outside, and uncovered themselves in the House of God to unite in religious devotion at the altar at which Washington, the father of his country, had bowed.

Rev. W. Walker preached a judicious sermon from the appeal of Job—"Wherefore contendest thou with me," in which he showed that the visitation of the Divine judgment on the sons of men was for their salvation. That war and all other calamities were the result of man's rebellious nature. He counseled all to practice self-examination, in order to rightly answer the interrogative of Job. On concluding the services the congregation seemed much affected by the simple announcement of the pastor, "that Divine service might possibly be performed at the same place next Sunday."

The steamer Pocahontas is guarding the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, in readiness to land field artillery at a moment's notice, to cooperate against the Confederates, in case of an attack. Steam is always kept up ready to sail at 10 minutes' notice. Almost an entire change has recently been made in her officers. At present they are as follows: Commander, Benj. M. Dove; executive officer, Lieut. J. W. A. Nicholson; lieutenants, Semmes and Harrison; acting paymaster, Theodore Kitchen; surgeon, John S. Kitchen.

Up to this hour (3 o'clock P. M.) we have been fortunately relieved from any startling rumors of skirmishes with the outer pickets.

One silly rumor was circulated yesterday, which is understood to have found its way into the secession camps, that Col. Wilcox, of Michigan, late commandant here, has joined the secession cause. Another unfounded rumor was started to-day that twenty Michigan soldiers had been taken prisoners.

A Zouave was shot last night at Cloud's Mills.

Lieutenant Horner, of Michigan, who commanded the Guards yesterday at Hunting Creek bridge, reports that there are in Young's Mills, beyond Hunting Creek, 300 barrels of flour, said to be the property of Col. Tuttle, of Richmond, lately ordered thence by him.

A battalion of cavalry (regulars) and a battery of artillery, proceeded toward Fairfax Court House last night.

Rescue of the U. S. Dragoons Captured by the Confederates at Fairfax Court-House.

A gentleman direct from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court-house states that during last night word came into the camp of the New York 28th Regiment that the two dragoons missing from company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court-house on Saturday morning, and who were captured by the Confederate forces were to be hung this morning. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting rode up to the Court-house, and having by some means ascertained the precise location of their imprisoned comrades made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp at daybreak.

Five Confederate prisoners taken by the dragoons from Fairfax Court-House, have been brought hither. One of them, a son of the late Major Washington, of the army, said he did not want to fight against the United States, and made amends by taking the oath of allegiance. The other four refused to subscribe to it and were detained.

Later.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2—Evening.—The report is incorrect about a Zouave being shot here during the past night. The Zouave killed at Cloud's Mills on Friday night was named Henry Connell, company "G." He was buried this morning at the camp with military honors.

The three hundred barrels of flour at Hunt & Young's Cameron Mills, at Hunting Creek, belonged to Col. Tuttle, of the Confederate army. It will be *taken care of* in the morning.

Your correspondent rode outside the Federal pickets on Hunting Creek road, a distance of three miles southward, this afternoon. Everything was quiet on the road.

Alarms are created every night by indiscriminate firing, and the federal troops are continually on the alert.

The fortifications on Sutler's Hill are progressing rapidly, and the position will soon be rendered impregnable, the batteries commanding the surrounding valley.

Nearly 4,000 federal troops are stationed in this vicinity, including four regiments of infantry, a light artillery battery, and Lieutenant Sweet's company of Regular Cavalry. The infantry regiments here are the Fire Zouaves, Michigan 1st, Massachusetts 5th and Pennsylvania 5th.

Miss Dix visited the hospital here yesterday, and promised to send three of her lady nurses to-morrow.

Nothing had been heard here from the Fairfax Court House expedition up to 9 o'clock this evening.

Reception of Minister Adams at the Court of St. James.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Our Minister to England, Mr. Adams, arrived in London on the 13th of May. In expectation of his coming an arrangement had been made by Lord John Russell to receive him on Tuesday, and for his presentation to the Queen on Thursday.

Lord Russell, however, was called out of town by the death of his brother, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Adams was presented by Lord Palmerston. Everything attending the reception is understood to have been marked by entire cordiality and friendship. Important dispatches from the State Department had reached Mr. Adams on the 17th, and he immediately arranged for an early interview. The attitude of the British government, it is believed, has not yet been decisively ascertained to the satisfaction of the administration at Washington. From France, or elsewhere, there is nothing new.

Soldier Firemen.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A number of the National Rifles, of this city, commanded by Captain Smead, together with a party from the Twelfth New York Regiment and several officers of the marine corps, rendered efficient service to-night in extinguishing an incendiary fire. They saved by their exertions other adjacent tenements from destruction.

Troops for Washington.

NEW YORK, June 2—Evening.—A Maine Regiment arrived here this morning and were escorted to the Astor House by the "Sons of Maine," who presented a flag to the regiment. They left by rail at seven o'clock for Washington. The New York 79th (Scotch) Regiment left here for Washington at eight o'clock.

Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 1, P. M.—Senator Douglas is a little better to-night, and his friends are somewhat encouraged.

Border Warfare—A Skirmish Between the Confederate and the Maryland Troops at Williamsport.

HAGERSTOWN, June 1, P. M.—This morning the secession force again attempted to capture the ferry boat lying opposite Williamsport, for the purpose, as is conjectured, of removing it into Falling Waters, a point four miles below, where there is a considerable number of secession troops stationed, who doubtless intended by means of the boat to cross to the Maryland side on some expedition.

The company of Union men at Williamsport, as soon as they observed the opposite party about possessing themselves of the boat, ordered them to desist, which they refused to do, whereupon the Union guns opened fire upon the enemy. The Confederates returned the fire and a brisk exchange of shots was kept up on both sides for about an hour. Three or four secessionists were wounded, one seriously, but none were either killed or wounded on this side.

As soon as hostilities commenced the secessionists deserted the boat, and it now remains safely at its moorings. It is supposed another attempt to take it will be made to-night. The river, however, will be closely watched by the Union Guards, who have been reinforced by a company from Clearspring. The Union company from Sharpsburg are also on their way up to Williamsport, with one or two field pieces.

Movements of Gen. Butler—The Fugitive Slaves, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.—There are no military movements to-day of importance.—Our troops are transporting heavy cannon to the Rip Raps, midway between Fortress Monroe and the opposite shore. Order begins to reign in the encampments. One-tenth of the Vermont Regiment are on the sick-list, mostly with the measles. The regiments at Newport-Newspoint are to-day liberally supplied with fresh provisions, from want of which they have greatly suffered. Notwithstanding hard work in the trenches, the Massachusetts and Vermont Regiments yesterday sent down nearly one thousand letters for their Northern friends.

A gentleman who left Yorktown at 4 P. M. yesterday says there were about 4,000 secession troops assembled there, but that none are to be seen between that point and Fortress Monroe, a distance of 27 miles. A stand is evidently to be made at Yorktown, whither the slave owners in Warwick, York and Elizabeth City counties have been obliged to send half of their negroes, with three days' provisions, to work on the entrenchments. J. B. Magruder is in command. Cary Jones, a noted secessionist, was arrested at Hampton yesterday, but released this morning. A gentleman residing half way between Hampton and Yorktown came into Newport News at midnight for protection, leaving behind $30,000 worth of property.

Army Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 2d.—At 1 o'clock this morning one of the Connecticut regiments broke up their camp here and went over into Virginia. All was quiet during last night among the camps on the Virginia shore, between Alexandria and the chain bridge.

Subsequently it was ascertained that the Connecticut Regiment went to relieve the New York 12th Regiment, which returned to Camp Anderson, in this city, to-day at 2 o'clock P. M. The latter regiment has been encamped at Roach's Mill, on Four-Mile-Run, nine miles distant from Washington, and several miles southwest of Alexandria. Since they left here they have been actively engaged in skirmish drill and scouting. They were pleased with their trip, which they said they would not willingly have exchanged for the dull routine of barrack life.

Arrival of the California Steamer with Treasure.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with $373,000 in specie from California, has arrived. Col. Gutherrez had been arrested at Panama, being suspected of disaffection to the New Granadian government. It was reported that Gen. Mosquera had entered Bogota and arrested the President. This report was considered unfounded, though it was not unlikely to occur. Two British subjects had been murdered by the Peruvian authorities. One was suffocated, and the other starved to death in prison, where he had been cast for killing a robber who attacked him.

The Union Gun Complete.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—The monster "Union" gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, has been completed, and is now being removed to the Pennsylvania railroad depot, whence it will be shipped to Washington, and thence to Old Point Comfort, with as little delay as possible. It is intended for Fortress Monroe, and will be put in position immediately on its arrival at that point. The "Union" is heavier than the "Floyd," and will throw a ball between six and seven miles. It is perhaps the heaviest piece of iron artillery ever manufactured, and the result of the experiments which it is proposed to make with it will be looked for with interest.

The St. Louis Habeas Corpus Case—Union Feeling in Western Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Judge Treat has decided that Gen. Harney's amended return in the habeas corpus case is fully sufficient.

Minute guns are being fired in honor of Surgeon-General Lawson.

The correspondence of the Republican says that a strong Union feeling exists in Western Arkansas, and that the secession ordinance, if submitted to the people, would be defeated by a vote of three to one in that portion of the State.

Arrival of General Patterson and Staff at Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 2.—General Patterson and staff reached here to-day by a special train, with Capt. McMullin's Rangers. It is certain that a portion of the force now here will occupy Frederick within a few days. The military reception of Gen. Patterson was very fine. The 8th and 10th Regiments formed the escort.

Troops Concentrating at Chambersburg.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—The appointment of Wm. M. Meredith as Attorney General of the State, gives great satisfaction.

Two regiments move towards Chambersburg from Lancaster to-day. Ten regiments are already there. These added to the five hundred cavalry sent there yesterday, make 10,000 in round numbers at that point.

The Newburyport National Guard.

BOSTON, May 31.—The Newburyport National Guard arrived in this city at noon today, and will leave for New York this afternoon. Before their departure from Newburyport they were addressed by Caleb Cushing, who said they were engaged in a glorious cause, and their country would come out of it brighter than ever.

Railroad Accident.

CHILICOTHE, Ohio, June 1.—On Thursday night the train going east, with the 23d Ohio regiment on board, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle. George W. Ballow, of this city, was killed. One of the soldiers had his thigh fractured, another his arm, and a third his jaw broken. A number were also bruised and slightly wounded.

Excitement in Missouri.

WARSAW, Mo., June 1.—The Union men from Pettis, Henry, Benton and Morgan counties, numbering 700 men, organized seven companies near the Call Camp, on Tuesday, and threatened death to every secessionist in the Osage valley. They have sent an agent to Gen. Harney for arms. Great excitement prevails here.

Subscription for Jackson's Family.

MOBILE, June 1.—A subscription has been opened here for the benefit of the family of Jackson, the Alexandria landlord, who killed Ellsworth. The amount has reached a thousand dollars.

Captures by Southern Privateers.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The New Orleans Picayune of this morning states that the privateer Calhoun had arrived there, towing three whaling brigs and two schooners, whalers, with oil.

Fort Sumter Garrison Ordered Off.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Captain Doubleday has been ordered to Chambersburg, Pa., with the two companies of the Fort Sumter garrison, now at Fort Hamilton.

Iowa Regiments Ordered Southward.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Two Iowa regiments, quartered at Keokuk, (McArthur's Illinois volunteers,) are under orders to march southward.

Declination of Gen. Doniphan.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Gen. Doniphan declines the office of Brigadier General, tendered by the Governor of Missouri.

Return of the New York 7th Regiment.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Seventh Regiment arrived at half-past five o'clock. Their reception was most grand and enthusiastic.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Arrived brig Indus, from Remedios. She was in collision with the Bremen bark Theresa, hence for Baltimore. The bark was considerably damaged, and is returning for repairs.

MORE FABRICATION.—A story of "a respectable woman stripped and flogged" at San Antonio, Texas, is going the rounds of certain journals that are in the habit of printing such things. The spectacle is said to have been witnessed by one Dr. McQueen, who says, moreover, "he had to quit Texas for his loyalty to the Union." But the Albany (N. Y.) Journal spoils the story. It says, very generally, however:

"This story of Dr. McQueen appeared first in the Buffalo Express, but that paper now says of it, "we were imposed upon." Of this character is the recent tale in the Journal of a refugee who had traveled with Gen. Beauregard on his way from Texas. Gen. B. has not been in Texas."

The New York Tribune had an "editorial" on this topic, done up in first rate pathos. The Tribune should confine itself to bogus stories concerning this city, as no one here considers them worthy of contradiction.

"PATRIOTISM" A CLOAK FOR SWINDLING.—The complaint is almost universal in Pennsylvania and New York that many persons, who make a great outward show of their patriotism and devotion to the Union, are merely using the poor men who enlist in their ranks, in order to obtain government contracts. In fact it is openly charged that the rank and file have been subjected to the most extortionate charges for the benefit of a select few. The New York Post, a violent war journal, no longer restrains its indignation, and speaking of "swindling contractors," says:

Our brave volunteers have been slow to complain. They have been so anxious to enter on active service that they have unmurmuringly accepted whatever was given them in the way of outfit. Very many, probably, did not know when they were cheated—they were not aware that for the government service only the most substantial goods are bought, and that the soldiers and sailors of the United States wear not poorer, but better cloth than the greater number of private citizens. But a few days' wear has taught too many of them that the garments furnished them are fit for no use but the ragman's. Day after day complaints are growing louder.

Not vague but definite, from Pennsylvania and New York regiments; and quite sufficient to prove that in this crisis of our history, when the nation is giving all it most values for the support of the Union, there are men who systematically swindle the government, and to serve their own selfish ends, do that which must make our soldiers uncomfortable and inefficient, and destroy their health.

We hear of knapsacks glued together, and falling to pieces after the first day's use; of uniform coats which are torn in pieces with a slight pull of the fingers; of blankets too small if they were good, and too poor stuff to be useful if they were of proper size. Shoes, caps, trowsers and coats—all are too often of such poor material that before a soldier is ready for service he must be clothed anew.

The Pennsylvania papers are filled with accounts of the systematic manner in which the volunteers from that State have been swindled by contractors. An official investigation, however, is in progress, and the whole system, it is anticipated, will be thoroughly exposed.

NO TROOPS AT PORT TOBACCO.—The Port Tobacco (Md.) Times says:

The report in circulation as to the landing of federal troops at Chapel Point, to be stationed at Port Tobacco, has turned out to be up to this time unfounded. On the 26th ult. a small party of men from a government steamer lying in the Potomac, came into Port Tobacco creek, and having staked out the channel as far as Chapel Point, departed. What the object of the survey was or is we are not informed.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—The Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, which assembled at Bladensburg on Saturday last, unanimously nominated Charles B. Calvert, Esq., of Prince George's county, as a candidate for Congress.

INJURY TO THE CROPS.—The Port Tobacco (Md.) Times complains of the ravages of the fly and joint-worm among the wheat crop of that county. The Cecil Whig also says the corn crop is suffering from the cut worm.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—*Mr. Clarke Re-Engaged.*—The further engagement of the great and favorite comedian, J. S. Clarke, will be highly gratifying to the lovers of genuine comic talent. He will appear this evening in one of his best characters, Asa Trenchard in The American Cousin, and in which he is an invariable success. Afterwards in the farce of Turning the Tables, he will perform the capital part of Jack Humphries. Between the pieces a duett by Mrs. C. Henri and Mrs. Williams, and comic dance by Mr. Henri.

CONTINENTAL.—The engagement at this popular house of Mr. Charles Backus and Miss Julia H. Backus, two excellent representatives of Ethiopian comedy, has proved highly successful, and attracts crowded houses. The usual diversified entertainment will be given every afternoon and evening this week.

EXCURSION TO ANNAPOLIS.—The steamer Chester will make an excursion to Annapolis this afternoon, affording an agreeable opportunity for a trip to the ancient city. She will leave Light street wharf at 3 o'clock.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.
Re-engagement of the favorite Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
On This (Monday) Evening, June 3d,
The great Comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard ..... Mr. J. S. Clarke.
Duett..... Mrs. Henri and Mrs. Williams.
Comic Dance ..... Mr. C. Henri.
To conclude with the screaming Farce of
TURNING THE TABLES.
Jack Humphries ..... Mr. J. S. Clarke.
Cheap Prices—25 and 15 Cents.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION!
FIRST GRAND EXCURSION!
of the season!
The magnificent and entirely new
STEAMBOAT CHESTER,
The fastest sailing boat in the Chesapeake,
Will leave
Light Street Wharf, near foot of Camden,
Light Street Wharf, near foot of Camden,
At Three O'Clock This Afternoon,
At Three O'Clock This Afternoon,
For ANNAPOLIS, passing FORT MCHENRY, FORT CARROLL and the different fortifications in the bay between this city and the magnificent Harbor of Annapolis.
Vessels of War and Military Transports.
The CHESTER makes the trip in the remarkably quick time of TWO HOURS! arriving in time to witness the
Magnificent Dress Parade
of the large force stationed at the Naval Academy and at Annapolis, including the famed
Thirteenth Regiment from Brooklyn,
the finest uniformed regiment in the service.
After the Parade, the Chester will make the return trip, arriving at her wharf at an early hour.
A GRAND CONCERT,
A Grand Concert,
of
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
will give additional pleasure to the excursion.
The Maryland Glee Club.
—Ten superior Vocalists will render several choice Gems, Anthems, Glees, Choruses, &c.
Feldman's Cornet Band
in magnificent concerted pieces.
Monsieur Sol's Quadrille Band
Monsieur Sol's Quadrille Band
Will give music for dancing to those who desire.
The beautiful Saloons, the large Awnings and commodious arrangements render the Chester and this trip unusually attractive for Ladies and Children.
Fare for the round trip 40 cents.
Ladies and Children
Twenty-Five Cents for the Round Trip.
Twenty-Five Cents for the Round Trip.
Leave the city core corner of Light and Baltimore streets. No spirituous liquors permitted on board the boat.
Boat stops at County wharf, foot of Bond st., going and returning.

MARRIED.

On the 31st May, by Rev. G. H. Brandau, JOHN HENRY LANCASTER, of Baltimore, to Miss MARY A. SHANK, of Frederick. [Frederick papers please copy.]

On the 28th May, by Rev. Dr. McCabe, SAMUEL McLANE to ANN MOFFITT, both of this city.

On the 4th April, by Rev. Mr. Carnahan, JAMES RUSSELL to Miss MARY ANN ANGEL, all of this city.

On the 19th of February, by Rev. Isaac P. Cook, EDWARD PRYOR to ALMIRA V., only daughter of Wm. A. Cowan, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

On the 2d instant, WILLIAM MULLER, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, corner Hampstead and Spring streets.

On the 2d instant, JOSEPH N. LEWIS, Jr., in his 25th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from his late residence, No. 27 S. Howard street.

On Sunday night, June 2, at 8¼ o'clock, DAVID PRICE, Sr., in the 75th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his daughter, No. 297 Madison street, on to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

On the 1st instant, ALICE BOND, aged 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from their residence, 99 North Bond st.

On the 2d instant, PETER JAMES, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 109 Jasper st.

On the 2d instant, ADAH MAY, infant daughter of John W. and Mary Anderson.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on this (Monday) afternoon, at half past three o'clock, from their residence, 41 Lee st.

On the 1st of June, JOHN GEORGE, infant son of Henry and Eliza Depkin, in the third year of his age.

On the 1st instant, KEZIAH THOMPSON, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 31st ult., JAMES, infant son of James and Sarah E. Gordon, aged 5 months and 20 days.

On the 29th instant, EMMA R. W., eldest daughter of John B. and Susanna M. Wellener, aged five years, one month and sixteen days.

She is gone to the shadowy land,
In the bliss of her early doom;
Ye may kiss no more her snowy brow,
Pale and cold in its beauty now,
As the marble of her tomb.
She is gone to the shadowy land,
With the pure and blest to dwell;
Wo for the stricken ones she left—
Wo for the home of her presence reft—
For the hearts that loved her well.

NORTHWESTERN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Hall, on Biddle street, near Ross, on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be submitted, requiring the punctual attendance of every member. By order,
J. M. MYERS,
jt 3-2t* Recording Secretary.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE SIXTH WARD will meet on the Northwest corner of *Caroline and Jefferson streets*, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 3d, at eight o'clock. Let every member be present, as business of importance claims your attention. Our nominee for Congress, C. C. L. LEARY, will address the meeting.
By order, JAS. H. PEARCE, Sec'ry.
it*t

BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers will be held in the Central Office, No. 24 W. Fayette street, on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 3d, at 8 o'clock.
Z. D. BRASHEARS, Sec'y.
jt-2t] [TR]

THE NATIONAL GUARDS OF PHILADELPHIA.—While it may be somewhat impolitic to draw any comparisons between the different regiments of soldiers now encamped in and around the city, it is with unfeigned gratification that we draw attention to the Regiment of National Guards of Philadelphia, encamped at Locust Point. While the members of all the other regiments have occasionally caused complaint in regard to their behavior in the streets of Baltimore, the Guards have, when occasion has called them in our midst, conducted themselves with unfailing propriety, and have found universal favor with the citizens generally. Under these circumstances it would be mutually advantageous for citizens and soldiers to become better acquainted with each other, and a visit to the camp at 9 o'clock A. M., or 3 P. M., when the parades take place, or in fact at any other time, would be amply repaid. The following are the officers of the Regiment: Colonel—Peter Lyle; Lieut. Colonel—D. C. Baxter; Major—Jeremiah Fritz; Adjutant—H. A. B. Brown; Surgeon—J. R. Shreve; Assistant Surgeon—W. N. Handy; Quartermaster—J. O'Brien; Quartermaster Sergeant—E. W. Ferry; Sergeant Major—J. Laws; Captain of Company A, J. Durang; B—A. Sellers; C—H. Neff; D—J. Ellis; E—W. E. Leddy; F—W. Gray; G—W. McFerran; H—Wm. A. Thorp; I—O. F. Maguire; K—George Magee. It is hoped that many of them, to be hosts of personal friends in this city, and their ranks contain some of the elite of Philadelphia. A visit to them would discover many a well-beloved friend, and we advise our merchants who have leisure, and all others who can snatch a short interval for recreation, to make an excursion to the camp, and assure themselves that in these men, who have certainly volunteered for a noble purpose, we may fear nothing, as long as our actions are friendly, and we may look to them for protection against riot and disorder.

Unlike many others, theirs is a regiment of previous formation, although their ranks have been filled since the rebellion broke out; and in doing so, great care was taken to secure men of respectability and good moral character, having rejected enough to form another regiment. As a result, we find them quiet, orderly and obedient. They are accompanied by the United States Brass Band, one of the best in Philadelphia, composed of twenty pieces, besides having a corps of drummers, led by the Drum Major, F. King; and during their dress parades they discourse sweet music, which is of itself a great attraction. We presume there is not a better drilled regiment to be found in the United States than the Guards, and the constant exertions of the officers are doing much towards making them perfect. Although the situation of Locust Point has been much decried as a place for encampment, there are many advantages which it possesses not to be obtained elsewhere. There is always a cool breeze which sweeps across the point, keeping the air dry and pure, although the ground is low; then the advantages for bathing are great, and are constantly made use of. Passing through the grounds, a grove attached to Mr. Mable's Vineyard Hotel, there is a fine road leading to the beach, where the shore is shelving and sandy, affording a splendid bathing ground. We state upon authority that there is no sickness among the soldiers, except those slight complaints which are necessarily incidental to so large a body of men; and to see them at meal-time, with their eatables spread out upon the ground, and the men sitting around in groups, they appear the very picture of health. There are so many interesting scenes to be witnessed in the camp at all hours, that we advise all who have not been to visit it as soon as possible, promising them a sight well worth seeing. We expect that the Guards will remain in the neighborhood of Baltimore for some time yet, as they are attached as a body guard to Gen. Cadwallader, who is well known and respected in Baltimore. In the meantime, we give all credit to the regiment for their appearance and behavior, and hope they may be with us as long as necessity compels them to remain from their homes. it*

INDEPENDENT, No. 6.—A Regular Quarterly Meeting of the INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY will be held in the MARION HALL, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at eight o'clock.
JOHN S. FUSSELBAUGH, Secretary.
1t‡

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT LIGHT ARTILLERY, M. V., BALTIMORE, May 31, 1861.—The members of Company B, "JUNIOR ARTILLERY," are hereby ordered to meet on next TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th of June, for the purpose of electing Commissioned Officers. By command.
J. F. WARNER, Lt. Colonel.
C. W. CROCKER, Acting Adj.
jel-3t.*

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND will meet in Annual Convention at their Hall, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock M. Business of vital importance demand the presence of every member.
HENRY M. WILSON, M. D., Secretary.
m18-2awtdtdtm!

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, Thursday, June 13. my29-tJe1*

HON. HENRY MAY,
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
FOURTH DISTRICT.
m28-te.*

BANK OF COMMERCE, BALTIMORE, June 3d, 1861.—The STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that the ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, from the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 1 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,
GE

WANTS.

AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE wishes to make some engagements. Apply at 94 PINE ST. 1t

WANTED—A White GIRL, capable of taking care of an infant. Apply at 113 WEST FAYETTE ST. 1t*

WANTED—A Colored Man COOK at Paradise Hotel. Inquire at MANN'S HOTEL, 194 W. Baltimore st., between 11 and 1 o'clock. 1t*

COOK WANTED—A white WOMAN, to COOK, WASH and IRON; to go a few miles in the country. Apply at No. 204 MADISON AVENUE, corner of Hoffman st. 1t.*

WANTED—A respectable WOMAN wants to take a child to Wet Nurse at her own house. Can give best of reference. Apply at 353 EAGER ST., between Bond and Broadway. 1t.*

SERVANT MAN TO HIRE.—A Young MAN, a slave—good Coachman and Waiter. Best recommendations can be given. Inquire at the Sun office. j 3-3t

WANTED—By a small family, two or more unfurnished ROOMS, with a family without children preferred, in a pleasant neighborhood. Reference exchanged. Address M., for two days, at the Sun office. 1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable Girl, as Chamberm'id and to assist in Washing and Ironing, or take the entire charge of children. The best of reference can be given. Address L. M., Sun office. 1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION in the country, by a genteel boy who understands the management of horses. He is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 HOLLINGSWORTH ST., near Pratt, between the hours of 11 and 12 this day. 1t*

THE SUBSCRIBER, being an experienced Book-keeper, and having much spare time, would be thankful for any job in posting and regulating books, making out a set of books, or doing other writing. He will work cheap. GEO. WALL, No. 98 N. Howard street. j3-3t*

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a number of neat, respectable German, Irish, American and Colored Girls, who can do cooking and house work generally; have good recommendations, and will go to any part of the country, at reasonable wages; can be seen every day this week at the INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 8 North Frederick st. 1t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT HENRY SCHAEFER'S Establishment, E street, opposite the General Postoffice, Washington, D. C., two JOURNEYMEN BARBER'S, good workmen; to whom steady employment will be given. Wages, $4 50 per week with board, or $6 per week without board. j e3 3t*

WANTED—Two small COLT'S REVOLVERS, of the most recent pattern, if possible. Inquire at The Sun office. j1-2t*$

WANTED—A Situation as GARDENER or FARM OVERSEER, by a Single Man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Address S. W., Sun office. j1-3t*

WANTED—An industrious, active American BOY, not under 17 years of age, who has an experience of from one to two years at Blacksmithing. Recommendations required as to honesty &c. Apply to C. D. STEWART, Brooklyn. j e1-2t*

WANTED—In a retail Drug Store, a YOUTH competent to take charge in the absence of the principal. Best of references required as regards character and qualifications required. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, LOTUS, Baltimore Postoffice. j1-3t*(

WANTED.—A GOOD AMERICAN WHEELWRIGHT, who has the means to carry on business, can hear of a stand in a good paying neighborhood. Best of reference required. Apply to C. D. STEWART, south end of Light st. Bridge, Brooklyn, near Baltimore. j e1-2t*

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—For a Wagon, a COUNTRY WAGON (or one or two Horses, a good EXPRESS WAGON, for one or two Horses, or two second-hand OMNIBUSES, or will be sold low. Apply to F. ROLOSON, No. 31 North Green street. j e1-2t*§

WANTED—EVERY PERSON TO KNOW that THOMAS SHANKS, No. 36 N. GREEN ST., is *Selling and Renting SEWING MACHINES* cheaper than any other dealer. N. B.—I want to buy several good Machines. All kinds of Needles, Shuttles, Hemmers, &c., for sale cheap. j e1-3t*§

WANTED—FIFTY LADIES to sell Stamped Work. Stamping reduced. Deepest Patterns only 3 cents. Small do. 1 cent. Pantalets ready Stamped 6 cents. Bands ready Stamped 6 cents. Colbars 1 cent. 6,000 Patterns. Largest assortment in the world at BENTLEY'S Grand Stamping Depot, 46 EAST BALTIMORE ST., between High and Exeter. N.B. Pinking neatly executed. m20-12t*

WANTED.—LADIES, LOOK.—STAMPING REDUCED.—Deepest Patterns only 3 cts; small do, 1 cent; Pantalets ready stamped 3 cts; Bands ready stamped 6 cts; Collar—1 cent. 6,000 Patterns. Largest assortment in town, at WM. PRINCE'S, 630 West Baltimore st., opposite Mr. Winans', next to the church. m18-12t*)

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

WANTED—OLD SILVER WARE WANTED—OLD SPANISH COIN. 2,000 OZ. OLD SILVER WANTED.—Highest cash price paid by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Calvert and Water streets, m28-ec6t Jewelry Store.

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, H. P. WELLINGHOFF, 55 Thames street, who will gratuitously give all desired information. m8-2awtf

WANTED TO SELL OUT.—A rare chance for any one that wants 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. m 23-5t*

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. m31-3t*]

WANTED—A FARM, about 200 to 300 Acres good Grazing Land, within 15 to 20 miles of Baltimore. It must have good improvements, &c. Any person wishing to dispose of such a farm will address Box 429 Baltimore Postoffice, giving a description. [salt. co. adv.] j1-6t

WANTED—A good second-hand family CARRIAGE and HARNESS. Apply to A. WILLIAMSON, Coachmaker, German st., j1-3t*: between Howard and Eutaw sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first-rate saddle HORSE. Address Box 1284 Postoffice, stating particulars and price. m31-3t*]

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY—*ONE 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. 114 Baltimore street, over "Patriot" office. Capt. J. C. McCONNELL, m11-tf Recruiting Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 29th, a Silver LEPINE WATCH, open face, made by Tobias, on Madison, Aisquith or Gay streets. A suitable reward will be given if left at the Sun office. 1t.*

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday, the 1st instant, one Yellow and White COW, with a big bag of milk. Any person returning her to the United States receiving ship Alleghany, at Annapolis, Md., for general service. m14-1m]

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WANTED—A good second-hand family CARRIAGE and HARNESS. Apply to A. WILLIAMSON, Coachmaker, German st., j1-3t*: between Howard and Eutaw sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first-rate saddle HORSE. Address Box 1284 Postoffice, stating particulars and price. m31-3t*]

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY—*ONE 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. 114 Baltimore street, over "Patriot" office. Capt. J. C. McCONNELL, m11-tf Recruiting Officer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 29th, a Silver LEPINE WATCH, open face, made by Tobias, on Madison, Aisquith or Gay streets. A suitable reward will be given if left at the Sun office. 1t.*

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday, the 1st instant, one Yellow and White COW, with a big bag of milk. Any person returning her to JOHN LEARY, 29 Mosher st., will be paid the above reward. 1t*]

STRAYED AWAY—On the 30th of May, a BAY MARE, four years old, with a star in her forehead, and a small knot on her rump, received from a kick. A liberal reward will be given for information of her whereabouts or if sent home to me. JOHN ROCKHOLD, St. Margarets, Anne Arundel county. 1t*]

LOST—Ran away from the subscriber, a BAY MARE; is a little lame in the left hind leg, of small size, and 10 or 11 years old. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to BERNARD BUSCH, 406 Harford avenue, opposite Henderson's ropewalk. j1-3t*

STRAYED AWAY—On Tuesday, the 28th ult., a large, white, fresh Milch COW, spotted with Roan. A liberal reward will be given if returned to A. W. THOMPSON, 350 North Eutaw street. je1-2t*

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]

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 SEEGER, Silversplater and Manufacturer of Military Equipments*, has always on hand a full assortment of Cap Mountings, Belt Plates, Epaulets, Letters and Numbers, Buckles, Gilt and Brass, German Silver Wire, Japanned Bird Cages, Dog Collars and Chains, Patent States, Brass Spigots. my-1m*]

GOLD LEAF! GOLD LEAF! *OF THE BEST QUALITY!* Only Seven Dollars per Pack. For sale by WM. LISACH, Gold Beater, m 2-1m* between Calvert and South, up stairs.

RAGS FOR SALE.—I have on hand a large lot of RAGS, which I will sell CHEAP for CASH. N. FRANK, j1-3t* 105 Orleans street, near Eden.

NEW CROP SALAD OIL.—200 baskets "John Durand" Bordeaux superfine Clarified OLIVE OIL, of the new crop, just imported, per "Buena Vista," from Bordeaux. For sale by LAURENCE THOMSEN & CO., j1-3t* 64 Exchange Place.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—Small lots of superior brands of HAVANA CIGARS—as Cabanas, Londres, Conchas—at the very lowest cash prices, for sale at LENZBERG'S CIGAR STORE, j 1-3t* No. 56 S. Howard st., Balt.

50,000 LBS. BACON, BEEF, LARD, &c. 25,000 lbs. HAMS and SHOULDERS, prime quality. 5,000 HAMS, in fancy bags—prime quality. 3,000 do. Sugar cured—small size. 500 Smoked BEEF ROUNDS, TONGUES, &c. 20 Pails Low Priced BUTTER. By F. ROLOSON & CO., j1-3t* 31 North Green st.

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

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.

A MEXICAN GUANO.—We have in store several cargoes of this Guano, analyzing 50 and 53 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime. For sale in any quantity by J. J. & F. TURNER, m26-eo1m] Baltimore.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR RENT.—Several comfortable DWELLINGS and COTTAGES at Chewville, adjoining Towsontown, for rent low by HENRY B. CHEW. j 3-3t*

FOR RENT—A STABLE, in Lorew's alley, a few doors south of Franklin street—room for three horses and three carriages. Apply on the premises, or to L. F. BARRY, Attorney at Law, 60 Fayette street. j3 3t*]

FOR RENT—Desirable DWELLINGS in the most eligible and central situations, at $350, $250, $175 and $120, all in excellent order. Apply at 64 COURTLAND ST. j3-1t*ir

FOR SALE—A CANDY AND NOTION STORE, with a portion of the Fixtures. Location in a very public part of the city. Inquire at No. 190 W. MADISON AVENUE. j1-2t*)

FOR SALE OR RENT—A GOOD STAND for a Retail Grocery Store, No. 3 WILMER ALLEY, near the corner of George street.—Rent low. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Apply to JAMES F. KENNEDY, No. 36 Pennsylvania avenue. j e1-3t*o

FOR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, right opposite Druid Hill Park, called Bank Lane, next door to Mr. Deville; has a good double HOUSE, Stable, Carriage-House and a good garden; also, a spring of pure water. Key next door. For further particulars apply at No. 110 WEST MONUMENT ST. je1-6t.*

THE BEST REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS in this market are now offered in the famous FARMING, TIMBER, CANNEL COAL and MINERAL OIL LANDS of Western Virginia. Good city property and merchandise wanted in exchange. Ground Rents and Mortgages bought and sold. F. J. THOMAS, 53 Fayette street. westf r]

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—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, as it is at PARADISE HOTEL, or at No. 24 S. CHARLES ST., Baltimore. m30-3t*)

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 Florist, Milkman or Public Gardner. To a good tenant at a low rent and put in good repair. Inquire of JACOB TRUST, No. 285 West Baltimore street. m18-ec6t.

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-ec6t*

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; excellent water. Address E. M. B., Box 452 Baltimore Postoffice. m4-ec1m*]

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, a 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, 4 miles from the city, between Reisterstown and Pimlico roads, opposite the residence of A. C. Schaefer. It will be rented with 5 to 50 acres of land attached. Apply at No. 50 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 & SONS, 18 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. E. F. SOULDEN, 81 Second st. m18-tf]

FOR LEASE—For a term of years, a vacant LOT on the South-west corner of 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. m20-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. m13-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. Will exchange for good Stocks. A fine FARM in Howard county, 26 miles from Baltimore. Good improvements, 80 Acres on the Harford road. Good Country Residence, improvements. All covered with slate roofs. Price low. Will take part city property. No. 1 City Property in exchange for Farms. Apply to J. W. HARVEY, 22 Second street. m 14-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A handsome STONE COTTAGE, 3½ miles from the city limits; high, healthy, and plenty of shade 48 feet front—kitchen attached. Watered and served room above. Large stable and carriage-house, and chicken-house—paved with brick, stones and gravel around and about the house. Good turnpike all the way.—WM. WARFIELD, Conveyancer, No. 13 St. Paul street. ap4-tf]

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND, near the city, well adapted for gardening, improved; 44 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 Eutaw, (very cheap;) Stores on Eutaw street, and four smaller ones in the rear, with many others in various locations. Apply to GLOCKER & NORRIS, 63 Fayette st. [15-tf]

FOR RENT—That highly finished and commodious DWELLING 315 West Lexington street; possession given in June. Also, a large DWELLING No. 93 Pace street, in complete order, having just been papered and painted throughout. Also, a COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Lutherville, with 13 acres of land attached, all in a good state of cultivation; abundance of Fruit and all things necessary for a desirable Summer Retreat; 5 minutes' walk from Railroad station. All will be rented low to suit the tenant. Apply on the premises, or 273 BALTIMORE STREET. m30-ec6t*]

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 for enlarging 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 my22-ec6t] REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two new DWELLING HOUSES, 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 Falls 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-eo1f

FOR RENT—A First-class HOTEL, S. W. corner of Hanover and Pratt sts., replete with all the modern conveniences and improvements; also, desirable DWELLINGS, on Barre and Republican sts.; also, STORES, on Hanover and Pratt sts.; Also, several OFFICES, in St. Paul and Baltimore sts.; also, DWELLING No. 74 Courtland st. Rents low, in keeping with the times. Apply to ALEX. YEARLEY & SON, a9-eo1f] No. 15 St. Paul street.

DWELLING FOR SALE AND LOT FOR SALE OR LEASE.—FOR SALE—On the most favorable terms, the large Three-story DWELLING, No. 398 Madison avenue west of Dolphin street. This 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. HORWITZ, 33 Lexington st., opposite the Court-House. m23-eo1t*]

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. ap15-eo3m]

J. S. OWENS, formerly Treasurer of Maryland, and late Deputy Collector of the Port of Baltimore, and J. NICK WATKINS, 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 all manner of CUSTOM-HOUSE AND MARINE BUSINESS, acting as accountants and General Agents. OFFICE No. 34 N. GAY STREET, directly opposite U. S. Public Store. m27-2awiw*t

SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—William Younger's Edinburg Strong Ale; Tennent's XX 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, a2-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.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—1500 boxes Messina. PEANUTS—200 bags African. SWEET OIL—300 cases, quarts. PECAN NUTS—50 barrels Texas. For sale by SCHWARTZ, DIX & CO my2-tf] 119 Lombard street.

DR. MARY ROSE, late of Philadelphia, treats all diseases common to both sexes, when properly 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. my1-eo1m.*

DR. WM. BODE'S *NEW GRAEFENBERG HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE*, TOWSONTOWN, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD., Is ready for the reception of any kind of Patients, and furnished with every variety of Baths—as cold, hot, steam, &c. For particulars apply to 'mil-eo3m* DR. WM. BODE.

BOARDING.

A FAMILY living in a genteel neighborhood would take four Single Gentlemen as BOARDERS, where they could be accommodated with comfortable BOARD on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 266 N. HOWARD STREET. je3-3t*.o

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A few Boarders will be accommodated at Delwood Cottage, pleasantly situated, three miles from the city on the Falls road, and near Woodberry Station. Fare on the railroad 6¾ cents by taking a pack of 30 tickets. Inquire on the premises, or at 30 Second street, of L. J. COX. j1-3t*]

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a GENTLEMAN and WIFE, CHILD and NURSE, on a good road, within five miles of the city. Accommodation required also for a HORSE and BUGGY. Apply at, or address through the Post-office, No. 169 NORTH CHARLES ST. m29-eo3t*]

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.—*156 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. No. 178 LEXINGTON ST., between Charles and Liberty. m14-tu&ts4t*]

CARD.—TO SOUTHERNERS VISITING NEW YORK.—The writer, a Southerner, now boarding at the large, commodious, fashionable and elegantly furnished FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE, No. 17 LAFAYETTE PLACE, near Fourth street and Broadway—Mrs. Wilson, proprietress, formerly of 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. my2-9t*]

PRIVATE BOARD.—One or two ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in the northern part of the city, on a railroad, would be rented to a small family. The accommodations are superior, and references will be required. Address E. W., 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.

LOT IN GREENMOUNT CEMETERY.—A desirable LOT in Greenmount Cemetery for sale. Apply to JOHN H. WEAVER, Undertaker, No. 22 West Fayette street. j1-3t*

TWENTY HEAD OF HORSES will be taken on splendid PASTURE, of Timothy and Clover, fourteen miles from the city. Apply to GREEN & YOE, m31-3t*] 88 West Baltimore street.

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, 122 Baltimore st. WM. T. MARKLAND, m21-tf President.

BALTIMORE CEMETERY.—NOTICE TO LOT HOLDERS AND VISITORS.—On and after this date the *Gates will be closed every day*, and no one will be admitted without a Ticket. As this rule will be strictly enforced, Lot Holders are respectfully requested to call at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 6 South street, with their Deeds and receive tickets. EDW. G. DIGGS, Secretary. Baltimore, June 1, 1861. j1-6t*]

PEOPLE'S BANK, BALTIMORE, May 13th, 1861.—An election for Six Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 3d of June, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. J. H. CURLEY, m14-tumm3t*] Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BALTIMORE, May 4, 1861.—By order of the Commissioners of Public Schools, notice is hereby given that the daily sessions of the Schools will be continued as usual. Parents are requested to direct the punctual attendance of their children at the appointed hours. JACOB DAY, Clerk. m6-m,rh,6t

OFFICE OF THE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, 19 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, May 28th, 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. COLUMBUS O'DONNELL, 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 and transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 26th of May inst., and remain closed until after said election. J. H. PLEASANTS, President. WM. DEAN, Secretary. m10-2aw3w)

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BALTIMORE, May 1, 1861.—An examination of candidates for situations as TEACHERS of the Public Schools will be held in the *Study Room of the Central High School*, corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, on SATURDAY, the 25th of May, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. J. A. MORGAN, J. F. PLUMMER, E. L. LEARY, E. Y. REESE, J. R. BLAKE, Committee of Examinations. JACOB DAY, Clerk. m6-m&rh8t

THE PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GOVERNOR HICKS in relation to calling out the militia of Maryland, is hereby 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 CAPT. J. C. McCONNELL, 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 25th day of May to the 3d day of June, both inclusive. By order, H. ROUSSEL, m13-2awdt*] 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, designate and appoint THURSDAY, the 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. GRAYSON EICHELBERGER, m4-to] Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.—Captains and masters of vessels are hereby notified that the quarantine regulations of the port 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, m16-3aw3w] Marine Hospital Physician.

ELECTRICITY employed in an entirely new pleasant, safe and effectual manner, for the certain and speedy cure of Dyspepsy, Dropsy, Bronchitis, Early and Middle Stages of Consumption, Diabetes, Deafness, Weak Eyes, Impotence, Piles, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Uterine Weakness, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, Ulcers, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, and Nervous and Chronic Affections generally. PROF. LANING & CO., Electropathic Institute, 502 Baltimore street, near Pine. j 1-2t*

MESSINA FRUIT. 1,500 boxes Orranges 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, DIX & CO., 119 Lombard st. tf]

BUTTER IS LOWER.—All the roads now being open, we are receiving daily supplies of GOSHEN, GLADES AND ROLL, at 12½ cents and upwards. ELLICOTT & HEWES, m11-tf] 59 Exchange Place.

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 tonic 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 . HANCE, 108 Baltimore m11-tf street

CUPPING AND LEECHING, BY MRS. METTEE, successor to her sister, the late Mrs. Gill, at 78, *southeast corner of Sharp and Dover sts.* All orders promptly attended to, day or night. References: Drs. F. E. Chatard, G. W. J. Mitchenberger, John Buckler, Samuel Chew, Thomas Owings, Buckler Jones. 9-6m*

AMUSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON GARDENS.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 3d, at 7 o'clock, by the Maryland Guard Band, Captain Feldtman, at the Washington Garden, Pennsylvania avenue. Admission free. m 31-1t* HO BENNER, Proprietor.

MARSHALL'S FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Costumes of every description, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, can be hired or made to order upon the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country attended to. R. MARSHALL, 3 Low street. fe22-1yr*

PERSONAL.

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. 1fe30*]

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 describes the person that does anything, and gives any person love that wants it. Fell's

THE SUN

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1861.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Account of the Skirmish at Fairfax Court House—More Troops Advancing into Virginia—Novel Feature of the Garibaldi Guard—Horses Captured from the Virginia Cavalry—Operations About Fort Washington—Wretched Quarters of Some of the Troops, &c.

Mr. Samuel A. Williams, who resides in the neighborhood of the Fairfax Court House, reports that the Virginians say that but one of their number was killed there in the affair of yesterday morning. The version of the dragoons runs something in this wise, as I hear from two gentlemen who saw them as they came into the camp of the 60th, and conversed with the officers and soldiers as they passed on to headquarters, two or three miles off—The dragoons made two or three charges through the village, which was occupied by some four or five hundred troops, as I hear from two persons who were in the village on Friday night. The dragoons say that the Virginians were badly armed, and it was some time before they got into much order.

Carbines and revolvers were the weapons of the dragoons, and they say that many opposed to them fell. When compelled to retreat they dragged along some dozen prisoners, five of whom, not resisting, were not injured. One of the trophies was an old musket with several charges in it, and a revolver whose muzzle was partially broken off.

Last night the first Connecticut regiment crossed the river, and this morning their baggage train followed, preceded by half of a flying battery.

There are some eighteen regiments of volunteers across the Potomac, who, with regulars, number just about eighteen thousand men.

Including the troops at the Relay, there are some seventeen or eighteen thousand troops on this side of the Potomac, most of whom are of the sort that can be moved at an hour's notice.

A battalion of the Garibaldi corps is now marching towards the navy-yard, and the remainder are to follow to-night. The thing looks like operating down the river. These Garibaldians and Blunker's regiment have introduced a new feature into military operations, namely, singing and buzzaing when the column is in motion. Just as they set out today the vivandiers were dispensing trifling drinks of "strong water" to the soldiers.

The dragoons made about twenty-five miles march yesterday, and when they arrived at Arlington the horses fairly slept. They brought along two horses, which, like the Fairfax cavalry horses captured at Alexandria, were excellent ones. If all the Virginia cavalry have horses equally good, it must be an efficient arm for campaigning.

Soldiers from Fort Washington report that several acres of wood, in the rear of the fort, have been cleared, and a redoubt is to be thrown up on a hill landward.

New Hampshire men here have made up a large subscription for the purpose of aiding and comforting their regiments. The example might well be imitated by Pennsylvanians, whose 4th and 5th regiments have been wretchedly cared for. They are now, as I hear, in so utterly unfit quarters at Alexandria, that it would be a service to the men to get out into the country, even if they had no tents. AGA.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.

Divine Service—Arrest of Prisoners—Ladies Supplying the Troops with Havelocks—Appointments and Removals in the Postoffice Department and City Postoffice—Municipal Election, &c.

We have another beautiful Sabbath, and being the first Sunday in the month, services in the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and other churches are rendered impressive by the celebration of the Holy Communion. In all the encampments around our city and neighborhood Divine service has also been observed.

The troops on Roach's place have arrested a man supposed to be a spy from Alexandria. The five prisoners captured by the dragoons yesterday, in the skirmish at Fairfax Court-House, were brought in yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Navy-Yard. It is stated that amongst them is a son of Capt. Dunnington, late chief of the Capitol police, and a man named Charles McDonald, well known here.

Mrs. Providence Claggett, consort of the late Darius Claggett, died at her country residence, near this city, yesterday. She was well known and esteemed in Baltimore.

The ladies of the Fourth Presbyterian church offered yesterday, through their pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith, to supply the Syracuse (New York Twelfth) Regiment with havelocks, if Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, would pay for the materials. This Mr. Seward said he would do. These ladies have already supplied the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, now in Alexandria, with havelocks, and on Monday will furnish the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, with these necessary articles. In addition, they have supplied companies of our city and other regiments from the States.

In the General Postoffice, Dr. McDonald has been promoted to a fourth-class clerkship in place of Lancaster, resigned. David Haynes, of Pennsylvania, appointed to a third-class clerkship in place of Schwarzman, resigned. B. F. Wilkins, promoted to second-class clerkship in place of Green, promoted. J. D. Green promoted to third-class clerkship in place of McDonald, promoted. B. T. Ingraham in place of first-class A. B. Jacobs, transferred to permanent list.

David A. Hall, Esq., has been appointed to a $1,200 per annum clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office. Messrs. Anderson, Russell and Reid were yesterday removed from the same office.

Postmaster Clephane has made the following removals and appointments in the city postoffice:

Removed—Andrew Hughes, Wm. A. Griffith, Dr. Jacob Gardner, Patrick Burns, George Fletcher and Nicholas M. I. Ardella.

Appointments—Amos Hunt, A. C. Richards, William Pope, Joseph F. Hodgson, A. C. Plant, John A. Rice, W. O. Baldwin, R. K. Elliott and Wm. Ockstadt.

To-morrow (Monday) we have an election for city collector, register, surveyor, one alderman and three members of council from each ward. There is every prospect of an orderly and peaceful decision by the people. M.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania.*—The site of Long Green Academy, Baltimore county, is changed to the village of Unionville, and George R. Hunt appointed postmaster, vice Joseph G. Dance, removed. Appointments—Jno. Kershner postmaster at Gorsuch Mills, Baltimore county, vice Stephen Gorsuch, resigned; Neilson Cooper postmaster at Towsontown, Baltimore county, vice Lewis Vogle, removed; J. Colby Smith postmaster at Hall's Cross Roads, Harford county, vice Robert F. Morgan, removed; Jno. T. Ward postmaster at Pylesville, Harford county, vice M. W. Kilgore, resigned and moved away; James L. Carhart postmaster at Zion, Cecil county, vice John Carhart, removed; H. Peacock postmaster at Warwick, Cecil county, vice Washington Houston, removed; Elizabeth Byss postmaster at Tobacco Stick, Dorchester county, vice S. Columbus Tall, removed; Stephen E. Mason postmaster at Sandy Hill, Worcester county, vice John H. Trulit, resigned. The office at Benedict, Charles county, is re-established, and John R. Murray appointed postmaster.

Virginia.—The office at Cruseman's Store, Preston county, is discontinued; the nearest office is Brandonville.

Pennsylvania.—A new office is established at Cameronia, Northumberland county, and Peter L. Hackenbury appointed postmaster.—Robert A. McCauley is appointed postmaster at New Garden, Chester county, vice A. Yeatman, resigned.

☞ At the election in Cecil county, Md., last week, for a member of the Legislature, the vote stood McIntire, (Union) 2,230; Kidd 172.

THE ATTACK ON SEWELL'S POINT.

A Stirring Southern Account.

We find a letter in the Columbus (Ga.) Times, dated the 20th ultimo, by a member of Capt. Colquitt's company, giving a graphic account of the late fight at Sewell's Point, a few miles from Fortress Monroe. We insert the material part of it:

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, just as our chaplain, Rev. Thos. H. Jordan, had commenced his sermon to our battalion, at our camp at Tanner's Creek Cross Roads, (whither we were turned last Friday), a messenger from Gen. Gwynn notified Major Hardeman that one company from his battalion would be needed immediately at Sewell's Point. As Capt. Colquitt is, by commission the senior officer among the companies composing our battalion, the eager desire of his company to go was yielded to. With one day's rations, we were ready in fifteen minutes for the command, "march." It was given, and with a very quick step, we reached the point seven miles off, about half past twelve.

As we neared the fort we marched half-bent so as to conceal ourselves from the enemy, and we were kept in ambush until the firing commenced. A two-masted steamer—the Monticello—was lying off about three-quarters of a mile from the fort. Unusual activity was manifested on her deck. Large crowds of men were running about, some with glasses in their hands, others were slighting and adjusting the guns, and everything indicated active preparations for an attack. From the same anchorage she had the evening before attempted to demolish Fort Beauregard—the construction of which had been commenced only a day or two ago. As there was not then a single gun there, and none but negroes working on it, the work was suspended, and she was allowed to waste her powder on it. But altogether a different reception greeted her guns yesterday.—We had all been working on the interior of the fort and mounting guns from the moment we landed.

We kept the embrasures closed with colored blankets so that our movements and the number of our men could not be discovered by them. At 6 o'clock P. M. private Cleveland, of our company, went out in front of the battery, to shovel away a large bank of sand that obstructed the sighting of our guns; and this act was the last "hair that broke the camel's back" of their endurance. An eight inch shell came whizzing from the boat, struck the battery and exploded. Immediately Ensign Lockhart seized our flag, (*that* flag, *the* flag,) ran out and waved it three times and planted it—our men all mounted the ramparts, pulled off their caps and shouted three cheers for having been accommodated with the first fire. Each squad then ran to their gun, and waited the command, "fire!" and when it was given, it was a hearty good will that "pulled the strings," of the five guns in our battery (three six inch columbiads and two small rifled cannon.) Our men were so impetuous and hasty in their movements, that all of our shots for several rounds, were aimed either too high or too low; but all of them were line shots.

The enemy had three eight-inch columbiads, from which they kept up an incessant and rapid firing. Their guns were aimed with remarkable precision. Any one of their shots would have struck a boat of the size of theirs; but, thank God, not one did its diabolical work among us. Almost half of their shot struck our battery, and several shells exploded on top of it. One tremendous bomb hit the muzzle of the cannon at which Lieut. Moffet and myself were working, and exploded in the embrasure, not three feet from us, covering us with the turfs and splinters of the battery, and so tearing up the embrasure as to make it large enough for three guns. Another shell passed within two feet of Robert Lockhart as he ran out to plant the flag a little further to the left than it had been waving. He did not have time to get back behind the battery after the cry of "look-out" was given, and before the ball came. He fell flat on the ground, and that saved him. Privates Mayo and Porter had one ball to pass between their legs while they were shoveling away sand from in front of their gun.

The trees near the fort were completely peeled and trimmed by the grape and shell. A chain come whizzing just a foot above the battery, struck a tree about ten feet off, and cut it in two as smoothly as you could cut a sprig of asparagus. The shell and grape and 22-pounders rained down among us all the time as thickly as hail, and all of us are the possessors of some of these trophies, gathered on the ground after our fruitless battle-field.

Our supply of ammunition was short, and we ceased firing for fifteen minutes once, expecting that we would need the five or six rounds left for other boats dispatched to the assistance of the Monticello. Up to this time not one of our shots had taken effect. Our men had been too eager. Capt. Colquitt commanded silence; told us we must aim better and fire more deliberately. He then aimed a gun himself, pulled the trigger, and the hollow rattling sound told where the ball had gone. Indeed we could plainly see daylight through the hole which the ball had made just above the water's edge. Two other shots, aimed by Captain Colquitt, made their mark as plain as did this.

Almost all of our shots now struck the boat or passed hard by. The steam began to roll from her smoke stack—her firing became more languid, her moorings began to loosen, and she moved sluggishly down Hampton Roads. As she fired her third shot at us, she sent up rocket signals, and just as she began to move off two little steam-tugs from the fortress came alongside to bear up the drooping wings of the poor wounded bird. One of the impudent little things, the one on the starboard, and next to us, fired a shot at our battery which was aimed too low and fell short, we returned it, and she fired another and began to "bout."—Just as she gave us a fair broadside presentation a shot from one of our rifled cannon tore away her colors, smoke-stack, and what else we know not. But she plowed the waves with all the steam she had after that, and thus ended the fight.

Presbyterian General Assembly, (O. S.)

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Mr. Hammill, of Ohio, presented a protest against the action of the Assembly on the state of the country. He argued, among other things, that the action of the Assembly would be the means of dividing the church.

Mr. Imbre, from the committee on the Narrative of the state of Religion, made an elaborate report. It refers with deprecation to the disturbed state of the country, and gives accounts of the condition of spiritual affairs in the various Synods and Presbyteries, and presents suggestions to the ministers, elders and church members, as to how the efficiency of the church can be increased. In closing, the report alludes to the danger of church members neglecting the interests of religion through absorption in the political duties which have fallen upon us in the present times. Not less than twenty Presbyteries have already complained of this evil. Now, more than ever, is it important to pray, to attend the ordinances of the church, to give liberally to benevolent objects. The church is still one, and it cannot be rent asunder without great sin somewhere.

The report was accepted and adopted.

The assembly next took up a judicial case. It was the appeal of the Presbytery of Passaic against the decision of the Synod of New Jersey, in the matter of the case of Elder William B. Guild, of the Third Church in Newark.—The story is a long and intricate one. It begins with a trial of Mr. Guild by the session of the church of which he was an elder, for betting on an election, for using profane language and for improper conduct. The session censured Mr. Guild, who appealed to the Presbytery.—The Presbytery sustained the charges, and Mr. Guild took his case to the Synod of New Jersey. The Synod sustained Mr. Guild, whereupon the Presbytery of Passaic appeals against the Synod of the General Assembly.—The documents in the case are printed, and comprise over one hundred pages. The affair would appear to have grown out of political feeling and gossip; but in its passage through the church courts, (and civil courts also, in the way of suits for slander,) it has got horribly tangled and mixed up.

Addresses on the question, involving many points of church law, were made by Messrs. Scates, Hornblower and others. Finally it was resolved to return the case to the Synod for a new trial.

The committee to whom the protest of the Southern delegates was referred made a long report, concluding as follows:

"We sincerely believe that this action of the General Assembly will increase the power of the Church for good, securing, as we humbly trust it will, the favor of her exalted head in behalf of those who testify for a suffering truth."

BISHOP OF ALABAMA.—The Charleston Mercury, in copying the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Pinkney, of Washington city, had been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Alabama, remarks:

The statement is incorrect. The Diocese of Alabama met in Montgomery to elect a bishop in the early part of the month. The clergy chose Mr. Pinkney, of Washington; but the laity rejected the nomination by an overwhelming vote, on the ground that any man who could never remain in Washington was not sufficiently identified with the South to be a desirable bishop of Alabama. The diocese was declared, by resolution, to be independent of the northern church of the United States, a people with whom we are at war. The bishops of the seceded States will meet in convention in July to arrange for uniting the several dioceses under a common church government. The diocese of Alabama will meet again in November to elect their bishop.

VALUE OF PRIZE VESSELS TAKEN BY THE FLEET.—The number of prizes taken in Hampton Roads since the enforcement of the blockade is about forty, and their aggregate value is estimated at about one million dollars. The schooner Haxall, captured by the Minnesota, had a cargo of manufactured tobacco, of a superior quality, valued at $100,000.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Thos. H. Kemp, Esq., has been appointed by Gov. Hicks, Lieut. Colonel of the 19th regiment M. M., in place of Thos. H. Slaughter, Esq., and Josiah Jump, Esq., has been appointed Major of the same regiment, in place of W. R. Busteed, Esq.—*Denton (Md.) Journal.*

Gen. Butler's Letter to Gen. Scott upon the subject of Slaves.

The following is the letter of General Butler to General Scott, concerning the slaves he had seized:

"Since I wrote my last the question in regard to slave property is becoming one of very serious magnitude. The inhabitants of Virginia are using their negroes in the batteries, and are preparing to send their women and children South. The escapes from them are very numerous, and a squad has come in this morning, (May 27,) and my *pickets are bringing in women and children.* Of course these cannot be dealt with on the theory on which I designed to treat the services of able-bodied men and women who might come within my lines, and of which I gave you a detailed account in my last dispatch.

"I am in the utmost doubt what to do with this species of property. Up to this time I have had come within my lines men and women, with their children—entire families, each family belonging to the same owner. I have, therefore, determined to employ, as I can do very profitably, the able-bodied persons in the party, issuing proper food for the support of all, and charging against their services the expense of care and sustenance of the non-laborers, keeping a strict and accurate account as well of the services as of the expenditures, having the worth of the services and the cost of the expenditure determined by a board of survey hereafter to be detailed. I know of no other manner in which to dispose of this subject, and the questions connected therewith. As a matter of property, to the insurgents it will be of very great moment—the number that I now have amounting, as I am informed, to what in good times would be of the value of sixty thousand dollars.

"Twelve of these negroes, I am informed, have escaped from the erection of batteries on Sewell's Point, which this morning fired upon my expedition as it passed by out of range. As a means of offense, therefore, in the enemy's hands, these negroes, when able-bodied, are of great importance. Without them the batteries could not have been erected, at least for many weeks. As a military question it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive their masters of their services.

"How can this be done! As a political question and a question of humanity, can I receive the services of a father and a mother and not take the children? Of the humanitarian aspect I have no doubt; of the political one I have no right to judge. I therefore submit all this to your better judgment; and, as these questions have a political aspect, I have ventured—and I trust I am not wrong in so doing—to duplicate the parts of my dispatch relating to this subject, and forward them to the Secretary of War. Your ob't servant,

"BENJ. F. BUTLER."

DEATH OF CAPT. GEO. H. DERBY.—We saw announced a few days since, in a Boston paper, the death of Captain George H. Derby, of the United States army, better known as "John Phœnix." Some years ago, when stationed in California, young Derby elecfrified the reading public by his genuine wit and humor, and a sarcasm which was as gentle as it was keen and just. For a year or more we had one continued stream of bright things from his pen, and few persons achieved a higher place in his peculiar line of literature and thought than "John Phœnix." Captain (then lieutenant) Derby was stationed several years in California, and while there devoted himself almost exclusively to his profession.—He was married there to a lady of St. Louis—then on a visit—possessed of high intellectual qualities, and a wit which wonderfully sympathised with that of "John Phœnix," in his most brilliant days. They remained for a year or two in California, when he was ordered to the Atlantic States, and has since filled honorable positions in Mobile and other places. The last year of his life can be only alluded to as a blank in his existence. A series of diseases so wrought upon his sensitive mind as to deprive him of his mental faculties, and the last few weeks of the life of the gifted, brilliant and manly "John Phœnix" were passed in a private asylum in Williamsburg, New York, where he died on the 17th ult.—*Harrisburg Union.*

ASTOUNDING RASCALITY.—*Forgery of* $24,000.—One of the most audacious and extensive series of forgeries, says the Washington (Pa.) Examiner, ever perpetrated in this region of country, has just, within the past few days, been brought to public light. It exceeds in boldness and extent the wholesale transactions of M'Connell, a couple of months ago. The accomplished perpetrator of these villainies is named Smith, and resided previous to his flight near Patterson's Mills, in the northwestern part of the county. The total amount of forgeries successively perpetrated already brought to light, sum up something near $24,000. The forgeries consist principally, if not entirely, of negotiable paper, upon which were the false endorsements of a number of the best known and most substantial men of Smith's own neighborhood. So far as we have learned they are about as follows: Notes disposed of to Dr. F. J. LeMoyne, of Washington, $14,000; to Wm. Smith & Son, $3,000; to Franklin Bank of Washington, $1,000; to Wheeling Banks, $5,000; to Wellsburg Bank $2,000.

Besides the foregoing, all of which were forgeries, Smith leaves other liabilities behind him amounting to some $8,000 or $10,00. He has, unfortunately for justice, made his escape to parts unknown.

SUICIDE OF A VIRGINIA CAPTAIN.—The Suffolk (Va.) Sun of Thursday makes the following sad record:

We record with a sorrowful heart the death of Capt. Christopher F. Fisher, the commandant of the Petersburg Cavalry, who died under the most melancholy circumstances. For several days Captain F.'s company had been stationed at Wise's store, near Pig Point, and the captain became depressed in spirit, and seemed to apprehend that his company was in position to be cut to pieces by the enemy. The officers and privates of his company discovering his mental condition, consented to accompany him to Suffolk, and there intended to persuade him to return home. They left their camp on Wednesday night, at 10 o'clock, and in about four hours were within one mile of Suffolk, when the captain drew his pistol and shot himself twice through the body—fell from his horse, ran a short distance and then shot himself through the head. He never spoke afterward, dying in a few minutes.

NO DRUGS SOUTH.—The Secretary of the Treasury having had applications for the shipment of various articles South, such as drugs, medicines, cigars, &c., refuses. The Secretary of the Treasury, in closing one of these letters of refusal, says:

I am deeply sensible of the inconvenience and injury to which the insurrection in the Southern States exposes loyal citizens of the country, and desire to administer this department so as to mitigate rather than increase them. Any suggestion to that end will be received and respectfully considered, with a view to such modification of existing rules and regulations for the benefit of commerce as may not be inconsistent with the general security, and the restoration of the supremacy of the laws.

MARYLAND CLASSIS OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—This body met in Middletown, Frederick county, on the 24th ult., and adjourned on the 27th. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. J. S. Foulk, of Baltimore. The following officers were subsequently elected: Rev. J. S. Foulk, of Baltimore City, President, and W. P. Colliflower, of Jefferson, Stated Clerk for the ensuing year. The next annual meeting of the Classis will be held at Jefferson, Frederick county.

ARREST OF A WASHINGTONIAN IN NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. Wm. Y. Fendall, son of Philip R. Fendall, of Washington city, was arrested in New Orleans on the 25th, on information conveyed to the mayor of New Orleans that Mr. Fendall was conveying important dispatches to Washington city, from the United States ship Macedonian, of the Gulf squadron at Vera Cruz. After a brief detention, however, he was released.

WAR LOANS.—The war loan of the State of Ohio for $1,000,000 has been taken up within the State. About one-third of the sum was taken at par by the State board of control for the Bank of the State of Ohio and branches. The remainder goes into various institutions and to private hands at home. Of the Indiana war loan of $2,000,000, the sum of $1,200,000 will come on the market on the 22d of June. The stock will bear 5 per cent. interest.

UNFORTUNATE AFFRAY.—On Friday evening John Swain and Samuel Merritt, two citizens of New York of good standing, got into an argument concerning the war. Swain undertook to defend the South, which ended in Merritt drawing a pistol and shooting him dead. Merritt, who was a neighbor of the deceased, gave himself up.

NEW POSTMASTER.—Mr. John W. Collins, of this town, has been appointed postmaster in the place of Mr. John L. Stam, who sent on, some time since, his resignation. We believe Mr. Collins will make a first-class postmaster, and can only wish him to attain that degree of proficiency which so characterized his predecessor.—*Chestertown (Md.) Conservator.*

DEATH OF A VENERABLE PRIEST.—The Rev. Father J. J. Vital, died in Louisville a few days ago, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was ordained in France in 1818, commenced his ministerial labors at Bardstown, Ky., in 1840, and was transferred to Notre Dame du Fort at Portland, where he labored until sickness forced him to resign a few months ago.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Midshipman J. T. Holden, of Tennessee, lately from the Annapolis Naval School; quartermaster Martin Brown; and Henry Russell and Henry Morgan, boys, were accidentally drowned at New Orleans a few days ago.

FOUND GUILTY.—The trial of George C. Hersey, for the murder of Betsey Frances Tirrell, a little over a year since, in Weymouth, Mass., has resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—Henry W. Earnest, John L. Ringgold, John Bordley, Thomas W. Elizson, John Greenwood, Charles Stanley and Simon Wickes have been elected commissioners of Chestertown, Md.

LOCAL MATTERS

Military Matters in Baltimore and Vicinity—The Camps at the Relay House—Drill of the Troops—Visitors.—There are now four camps at the Relay House on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Two (camps Washington and Scott) on the south side of the Patapsco are occupied by the Sixth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, under Col. Jones. On the north side of the Patapsco, on the hill towards the east, are located the new Camps Cooper and McConnell, named after and in honor of ex-Senator Cooper, commander of the First Regiment Maryland Volunteers, and Capt. J. C. McConnell, of the United States recruiting service in this city. Here are quartered the Baltimore recruits, 1,100 in all. The recruits have received their uniforms in part, and on Saturday their arms arrived from Washington, but were not distributed. Upon the establishment of the new camps the American flag was raised by Captain McConnell and Capt. E. Gillingham, of company A, Baltimore volunteers, over the vacant residence of Vivian Brent, Esq.

A number of persons from Baltimore visited the Relay House on Saturday, and all had the good fortune, unexpectedly, to witness the field drill of the two Massachusetts regiments and the battery of flying artillery. The drill came off in a large grass field on the high ground on the north side of the Patapsco river. About 2,000 men appeared in line, with six pieces of artillery and caissons, and four horses to each piece. Many of the foot soldiers and all the artillerymen and riders were protected from the sun by the white linen havelock, now so much used in the army. At the sound of the bugle the guns, which are also used in the two batteries, were out and limbered up, and with horses attached dashed off for the parade ground, those on the south side of the river crossing over the Washington road bridge, and those stationed at the battery on the railroad track coming up the track. The horses attached to the guns were ridden at full speed, and the battery rolling along, enveloped in clouds of dust the white havelocks of the gunners and riders contrasting with the green foliage, afforded a sight not often seen except in actual war. Less than five minutes sufficed to place the battery in position on the field, where it was followed by Col. Jones and staff, mounted and wearing havelocks.

The parade and drill occupied several hours, and at six o'clock the line was dismissed. Then again the bugle sounded, and the battery thundered down the hill to the Relay, the horses bathed in foam and the soldiers perspiring "at every pore." In another five minutes the guns were again looking out of their grim batteries, like watch-dogs from their kennels, and the regiments slowly followed to their quarters.

Gen. Cooper has taken up his quarters at the Relay House Hotel, where he is attending to the duties incident to the equipment and perfecting of his regiment.

The Second Maryland Regiment have unanimously elected Capt. McConnell their Colonel, and have intimated their determination to serve under no other commander. The officers of the regiment hearing that there was opposition in other quarters, visited Washington and expressed their preference for Capt. McConnell to the President and Gen. Scott. There was no doubt but that he would be commissioned.

All trains arriving at the Relay, either from Washington, the West from Baltimore, are searched as usual, and the blowing of a locomotive whistle is the signal of the word of command of the officer of the guard—"Fall in file." The searching has, however, come to be pretty much a matter of form.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday night orders were received by Col. Yohe, of the First Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, stationed at Catonsville, to move his command to Chambersburg. The regiment was immediately put under marching orders, and came down to the Bolton depot, where a train of cars was provided by Mr. Clarke, the superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad Company, for their conveyance. The regiment left for Chambersburg at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday afternoon.—The regiment has been stationed at Catonsville for a week past.

The movements at the camps at Patterson's Park, Fort McHenry and Federal Hill were without special interest yesterday. The camps were visited by a number of citizens, and good order prevailed. Great quiet reigned throughout the city. Throngs collected about the newspaper offices to learn the news and to discuss the latest phases of the war, but no disturbance occurred, nor did there seem to exist a disposition to create unnecessary excitement.

The great gun, cast at the Pittsburg foundery, and christened the "Union," reached this city yesterday morning, and attracted large crowds of spectators as soon as the presence of the gun was known. The gun was transported from Pittsburg on a massive platform car, constructed for the purpose. The car was stopped at the Bolton depot, and yesterday afternoon a detachment of soldiers from the Federal Hill camp was sent out to the depot for the purpose of guarding the gun last night. The destination of the gun is Fortress Monroe, and it will probably be sent forward to-day. Major Trappe, one of the proprietors of the works where the gun was cast, is in the city, superintending its transportation.

Seizure of Guns by Order of Gov. Hicks—Excitement in Holliday Street.—Late on Saturday afternoon a most intense excitement was created at the office of the marshal of police by the appearance of a squad of military from the camp of Col. Lewis, on Federal Hill. About six o'clock Col. Edward Petherbridge called on Marshal Kane and stated that he had been ordered by Governor Hicks to take possession of all the arms belonging to the State of Maryland, and produced an order from the board of police for the delivery to the officer of the Governor several small field pieces, which had for some time been in use by the school at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville. These guns were brought to the city on the Sunday succeeding the 19th of April, when it was apprehended that an attack was about to be made on Baltimore by the Pennsylvania troops, then at Cockeysville. After remaining in the street in front of the office of the marshal for more than a week, they were placed under cover in the rear of the old City Hall for safe keeping.—Marshal Kane, on one of his visits to General Cadwallader, informed that officer that the guns in question were subject to his disposal, and at the same time spoke of having some old muskets, which had been repaired for the use of the police, in cases of emergency.

Gen. C. expressed no desire to have them removed, and when the agent of Gov. Hicks called, accompanied by Henry Stockbridge and John Hinesley, who it is understood merely furnished the horses for the service in removing the guns, the Marshal did not at the moment feel disposed to comply with the demand, but as an order came from the Board of Police, he consented to the removal of the guns. Shortly after, he despatched a messenger to the camp of Col. Lewis with a request that he would send over a detachment of his men to take charge of the guns. The request was promptly responded to, but before the squad arrived Col. Petherbridge had hitched up his horses and moved off with the ordnance. The presence of the military squad in the street, however, produced a good deal of excitement, and when it halted in front of the Marshal's office, a rumor immediately went out that the object was to arrest the Marshal, and in a few minutes a crowd of persons, numbering nearly a thousand, had assembled and the excitement for a few minutes was intense. Marshal Kane, however, soon appeared, informed the people that the military was present at his request, and stated the reason why they were there. That had the effect immediately to subdue the excitement, and the throng dispersed. Col. Petherbridge informed the Marshal that the orders of Governor Hicks required a surrender of all the arms belonging to the State in the hands of the volunteer militia, which would be disbanded. The reasons for such a step on the part of the Governor did not transpire. The guns were taken to Fort McHenry, as were also fifty-one muskets, also belonging to St. Timothy's Hall, and which were at the central police station.

From Old Point and Fortress Monroe.—The steamer Adelaide, Capt. Cannon, reached her wharf on Saturday morning from Old Point Comfort. She brought up several passengers, among whom was Lieut. Upshur, of the U. S. army. He had been for some time stationed in Oregon, and on his return started for Norfolk, where he has a daughter. He was not permitted to pass the blockade, and was obliged to return without seeing her.

The Bartlett Naval Brigade was landed on Friday. They were almost entirely without uniform, but would be supplied at the Fortress.

Another detachment of negroes visited Fortress Monroe, but their services were not required, and they were sent back into the country.

Nearly all the troops are now encamped outside of the Fort, and they continue to press inland. It was supposed that General Butler would soon move towards Yorktown, though the contemplated movements were kept as still as possible.

The steamer Georgiana, Captain Russell, arrived yesterday, having left Old Point late on Saturday afternoon. Captain R. reports everything quiet. The United States steamer Wabash had arrived and taken the place of the Minnesota, in the blockading fleet. The cutter Harriet Lane, and the steamer Quaker City, with several smaller vessels, were at Old Point. The Harriet Lane, Quaker City, and a steamer named William Whilden were engaged in the transportation of armament from Fortress Monroe to the fortifications at Newport-News. The Contzacoalcos was ready to leave, but her destination was not learned, and the propeller Wm. Woodward was taking in coal for a trip, but to what point did not transpire. There was no movement among the troops on Saturday.

Police Work in May.—The records of the police, as made up by Mr. Wm. F. McKewh, secretary of the board of police, shows that during the month of May past the police made 1,092 arrests. The causes of the arrest were as follows:—Assault and battery, 100; assault with intent to kill, 12; assaults on officers, 4; assaulting and stabbing, 1; assaults on wives, 18; abusing families, 43; abusing a horse, 1; abduction, 3; breach of ordinances, 61; breach of peace, 252; bigamy, 2; disturbing public worship, 2; fast driving, 3; false pretenses, 3; fornication and bastardy, 3; fighting on street, 14; inciting riot, 8; interfering with the police, 5; insulting ladies on the street, 2; indecent exposure, 2; intoxication, 400; larceny, 9; rioting, 2; selling liquor to minors, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; robbery, 7; selling liquor on Sunday, 1; threat to kill, 5; shooting at persons; 6; vagrants, 44; stealing, 23; fugitives, 5; suspicious characters, 7; selling liquor without license, 3; infanticide, 2; enticing slaves to abscond, 1; destroying property, 5; contempt of court, 1.—The parties arrested were disposed of as follows:—Committed for trial, 63; committed for examination, 31; bailed for trial, 42; bailed to keep the peace, 114; committed in default of bail, 522; fined, 123; discharged, 186, and sent to the House of Refuge, 1. Compared with the report of the corresponding month of 1860 there is an increase in the number of arrests of 114. Of the whole number of arrests but 60 were charged with offenses of a felonious character.

An Order to Collect Arms.—The following order was received by the officer to whom it is addressed on Friday last:

Executive Department,
Baltimore, Md., May 30th, 1861.

To Col. E. R. Petherbridge: You are hereby directed to collect the arms and accoutrements loaned by the State of Maryland to the Maryland Guards, of Baltimore city, for a temporary purpose, and hold the same in safe keeping subject to my order. (Signed)

THOS. H. HICKS.

The meaning of this motion is not exactly appreciable at this time, but in connection with the removal of the cannon from the old city hall to Fort McHenry, it is very plain that the people of Baltimore are not to be trusted with arms, or some of them at least; while the language attributed to Henry Winter Davis by the papers which affect to report his incendiary speeches, show plainly enough that he has reason to consider arms as a part of the equipment of his supporters.

Accidents.—On Friday night, about 10 o'clk, Patrick Judge, residing in Bethel street, near Canton avenue, accidentally fell on Bank st., near Broadway, and broke his right arm below the elbow. Dr. Dwinelle attended the case.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Fred'k Wright, while going up a ladder at Booze's ship-yard, Canton, with a box of tools on his shoulder, lost his balance and fell from a height of about twenty feet. He fell backward, and, strange to say, received no injury except the displacement of the cap of his left knee. Dr. Evans was called in.

The Baltimore County Arrests.—The parties arrested a few days since, near Cockeysville, and conveyed to York, Pa., are still confined in jail at that place. On the day following their arrest a gentleman of this city wrote to Dr. Small, of York, and requested that he would see that they should be comfortably provided for. Dr. S. called at the jail and found them in a cell with felons, and had much difficulty in prevailing on the sheriff to give them better quarters. He then went to Washington to see Secretary Cameron on the subject, with what result has not transpired.

No Parade.—The usual law parade of the military of the city, which under other circumstances would have taken place to-day, will not be observed. Reasons are not stated, but they are obvious. Not a few of those who have been wont to appear in the ranks, are bearing arms in Virginia, while others have volunteered to serve the United States government. Thus the men who heretofore have marched side by side in our streets, will probably find themselves presently face to face in mortal combat—the very men who would have stood shoulder to shoulder against a foreign foe.

The Alleged Arrest of Ex-Gov Pratt.—On Saturday morning it was stated that Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt had been arrested by the military at Annapolis on the charge of treason. It now appears that it was not an arrest, but the commandant of the troops at that point informed Mr. P. that there were charges of disgraceful character against him, and requested that he would call at his headquarters. The call was made as requested, when Ex-Gov. Pratt made a satisfactory statement, and was permitted to retain his liberty.

Violating the Law.—Frederick Hynson was arrested on Saturday by policeman Brannan, of the southern district, charged with violating an article of the code of Maryland laws by attempting to pass a slave woman over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into another State upon a representation that she was a free woman. Hynson was examined before Justice Showacre, who held him to bail for a further examination.

Charges of Assault.—Policeman Llewellyn, on Saturday, arrested Henry Seiglefoose, charged with committing an assault upon Emma Read, for which he was committed for court by Justice Duncan. He was also charged with threatening Susan Welsh, for which he was held to bail to keep the peace by the same justice. The two females named were also held to bail to keep the peace towards Seiglefoose.

Congressional Convention.—The Southern and State Rights Convention for the third congressional district, comprising the eight lower wards of the city, and the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th districts of Baltimore county, will meet in this city this afternoon. They will probably recommend a candidate to represent their views for the approaching election.

New Fire Plugs.—The board of fire commissioners are engaged in planting the improved fire plugs in localities where they are needed. On Saturday one was placed at the corner of Baltimore and Hanover streets. The plugs are of iron, handsomely wrought, and have three openings to suit all sizes of hose and nozzles.

Anniversary Meeting.—The Sabbath school connected with the Seventh Baptist church, corner of Saratoga and Paca streets, observed its sixteenth anniversary yesterday morning by fitting exercises in the church, which was well filled by the congregation and the friends of the Sabbath school cause generally.

The Weather.—On Saturday night there was a slight rain and it was thought it would be followed by a cool day, but yesterday was one of the most uncomfortable and sultry days of the season. There was very little air stirring and the atmosphere was close and oppressive.

Repairing the Streets.—The street commissioners have given work to a large number of needy men by employing them upon the numerous street repairs now going on in different sections of the city.

Fell into the Basin.—A man who gave his name as George Wilson, fell into the basin at Hughes' quay on Saturday morning, and would have speedily drowned, but for the presence of several men, who rescued him.

Death of an Old Defender in the County.—John Bennett, a defender of this city in the war of 1812-14, has died at Little Gunpowder, Baltimore county, aged 70 years. Deceased was well known in this city.

Sailed for Europe.—Among the passengers who sailed from New York on Saturday, for Europe, in the steamship Saxonia, was Mrs. Cortlan, of Baltimore.

DECEASED.—James Conner, Esq., the well-known type founder in New York, died on the 1st inst. He was a prominent Tammany politician, and as a private citizen universally respected.

☞ Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, sailed from New York on Saturday, for California and Australia.

☞ Captain Charles H. Kennedy, Commander J. K. Mitchell and Paymaster J. H. Harwood, U. S. navy, have resigned.

☞ Hon. Wm. M. Meredith has been appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania, vice Purviance, resigned.

☞ Wheat was cut in LaGrange, Ga., on the 18th ult.

☞ The Charleston Mercury says the rice crop is everywhere fine, so