The South.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 3, 1861.

Baltimore is to be "bombarded," "shelled," "burned with fire," "laid in ashes," "laid low," "crushed," "destroyed," "annihilated," "wiped out," "blotted from the map," "razed," "levelled with the ground," "ploughed with cannon-balls, "and sown with gunpowder," "sacked," "pillaged," "swept with fire and sword," "made an abode for "owls and satyrs, and a place for fishermen to dry "their nets."—*Vide Northern Press passim.*

Progress of the War.

THE AFFAIR AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

THE FIGHT AT AQUIA CREEK.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

By telegraph from Washington we have further accounts of the collision at Fairfax C. H. on Saturday. The following is the official report of Gen. McDowell:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT EASTERN VIRGINIA, ARLINGTON, June 1, 1861.

Colonel E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington:

SIR:—The following facts have just been reported to me by the Orderly Sergeant of Company B, of the Second Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Tompkins, the commanding officer being too unwell to report in person.

It appears that a company of Second Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Tompkins, aggregate number seventy-five, left their camp at half-past ten o'clock last night on a scouting expedition. They reached Fairfax Court House about three in morning, where they found several hundred men stationed, Captain Ewell, late of the United States Dragoons, said to be in command. A skirmish then took place, in which a number of the enemy were killed, how many the Sergeant does not know. Many bodies were seen on the ground, and several were taken into the Court House, and seen there by one of our cavalry, who was a prisoner in the Court House for a short time, and afterwards made his escape.

The following is the report by the Sergeant of our loss:—Killed, *one*; wounded, 4; missing, *one*—total 6.

Five prisoners were captured by our troops, their names being as follows:—

John W. Ryan, private of the Old Guard.
H. F. Lynn, Prince William Cavalry.
John A. Donnington, Prince William Cavalry.
F. W. Worders, Prince William Cavalry.
W. F. Washington, son of the late Col. Washington, of the United States Army.

A despatch from Alexandria of last night shows that the Confederate loss was only one killed. It says:

A loyal citizen named Williams, of Washington, who has been imprisoned at Richmond as a spy for four days, chanced to be at Fairfax C. H. last night. From his statement it appears that the only one killed in the rebel camp was Capt. John Q. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles. He heard the troops coming up and ordered them to halt. They replied that they were Capt. Powell's cavalry company. Capt. Marr then ordered his men to arms, when the United States dragoons fired a volley and killed Captain Marr. Instantly the rebels rushed out in undress, and in a disordered condition, and fired on the cavalry at random. The cavalry then made a charge, and having fired three volleys, retired. The rebels pursued them for some distance and subsequently a young rebel returned to the camp with two dragoons as prisoners and their horses. Mr. Williams is certain that the reports in the Washington papers of the number killed are greatly exaggerated. The roll was called this morning, and fifteen of the rebels did not answer to their names, but their absence was on account of their being on picket and other duty.

During the skirmish messengers were sent to Centreville, where there are 2,000 South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the dragoons were but the advance guard of the federal grand army. Ex-Governor Smith figured in the fight, and the Colonel in command was wounded. A cartman brought in three wounded soldiers this morning from the neighborhood of the Fairfax Court House.

Another account says:—

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. Hasse and Roosa, of the New York Fifth.

From all these accounts it is evident that though merely a skirmish, success was not on the Government side, for the Confederates remained in possession of the position.

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.

Michiganders 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.

The name of the Zouave killed at Cloud's Mill on Friday night was Henry G. Cornell. He was a young man and had been a scene shifter at one of the New York theatres.

ALEXANDRIA, June 2d, 9 P. M.—The steamer *Pocahontas* is guarding the Potomac opposite Alexandria, in readiness to land field artillery at a moment's notice, to co-operate against the Confederates in case of an attack. Steam is always kept up, ready to sail at ten minutes notice.

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

Lieut. 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.

Nothing had been heard here from the expedition up to nine o'clock this evening.

Your correspondent rode outside the Federal pickets, on the 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 Sutter'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 Lieut. Sweet's company of the Second Cavalry. The infantry regiments here are the Fire Zouaves, Michigan First, Massachusetts Fifth and Pennsylvania Fifth. Services were held in Christ church (Episcopal) to-day.

The Affair at Aquia Creek.

Commodore Ward, of the United Steamer *Freeborn*, has made the following official report to the Secretary of the Navy of the engagement at Aquia creek:

U. S. Steamer Freeborn,
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 distant 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 shells in the sand batteries, two of which were thrown by 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 thirty-two 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 impaired the enemy's range and direction, be 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 doubt 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 it 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 obt.,
J. H. WARD, Com. U. S. N.

The following dispatch dated Washington last night, evidently refers to a second engagement on Saturday. It says:—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 maintopsail yard, which was thereby unslung; another grazed the mizzenmast head, and one passed through the hammock nettings.

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 despatches 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 rifle cannon, perhaps several, and in all it is supposed about eight guns.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

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.

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 sent half of their negroes, with three days' provisions, to work on the entrenchments. J. B. Magruder is in command.

Important from Norfolk and Fortress Monroe—Movement of the Federal and Southern Forces—Advance of Col. Huger with 12,000 Southern Troops—Return Home of Bartlett's Naval Brigade—Accident to their Commander.

Since our last issue, two of the bay-line steamers have arrived, putting us in possession of later advices from Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. The steamer *Georgeanna*, Capt. Russell, arrived yesterday morning. When she left, on Saturday evening, there were about a dozen steamers at Old Point, some of which were being loaded with war munitions for Butler's camp at Newport News. Among the steamers off the Fortress are the *City of Richmond*, the flag ship *Cumberland*, the *Quaker City*, the *Harriet Lane* and the *Wabash*. The *Harriet Lane* arrived on Saturday morning from off Charleston Bar.

As the *Georgeanna* came up, she met the steamer *Catalina* going down to the Fortress loaded with shell and other war munitions, from the Washington navy-yard.

Gen. Butler still has his quarters in the Fortress, and is busily engaged in sending forward his troops to Newport News, preparatory to some inland expedition, supposed now to be an advance upon Yorktown.

The garrison at the Fortress are engaged in transporting a number of heavy guns across to the *Rip Raps*, between the Fortress and the opposite shore.

The Vermont Regiment, encamped near the Fortress, has a heavy sick list, nearly 200 of them being in the hospital, a great number being cases of measles, and the heat and scarcity of water are having a powerful effect in prostrating all the Northern troops.

A messenger who arrived at the Fortress on Saturday from Yorktown, twenty-seven miles distant, which place he left on Friday afternoon, states that there are 4,000 Southern troops there, under command of Col. J. B. Magruder, late of the United States Army. Col. Magruder is actively engaged in preparing entrenchments there, and will soon be ready to receive Gen. Butler, who, it is now said, designs a movement in that direction. The farmers in the vicinity of Yorktown are sending in large numbers of slaves, well provisioned, to aid in building the fortifications. Carey Jones, a prominent citizen, was arrested at Hampton, on Friday, but was released again on Saturday morning.

The steamer *Adelaide*, Capt. Cannon, arrived from Fortress Monroe this morning. The advices she brings are quite important. General Huger has advanced from Norfolk at the head of 12,000 well appointed troops, and taken a position on the Nansemond river, fifteen miles from Norfolk, and opposite the camp of Gen. Butler, on the James river, where he awaits the advance of Butler toward Yorktown, ready to cross the river and attack him in the rear as soon as he makes any movement in that direction. Butler's present position is such as will compel him to engage both General Huger and Colonel Magruder, or retire again to Fortress Monroe, which will probably be the next grand movement of the Massachusetts Napoleon.

The naval brigade of Col. Bartlett, from New York, of which so much has been said at the North, and of which so much was expected, and whose arrival at the Fortress in the *Coatzacoalcos*, has already been mentioned, *have been sent back*, in the same steamer. An examination of the sanitary condition of the brigade showed them to be entirely unfit for any service, being mainly composed of almshouse paupers and dilapidated topers. They had no arms, and were such a ragged, ill-conditioned set, that even Butler would not accept them. The steamer which brought them from New York was to leave the Fortress this morning, to convey them back. Col. Bartlett, their commander, came near losing his life yesterday, by an accident. He had gone over to the Rip Raps, and on landing, slipped from a stone upon which he stepped, and fell some distance down the rocky path, receiving injuries which it is feared will prove fatal.

Artillery Corps for the Confederate Army.

The corps of Flying Artillery attached to the Confederate Army, organized in New Orleans, left that city last Monday for Richmond, where by this time they have doubtless arrived. This corps consists of 475 men and a large number of guns. Speaking of their departure from New Orleans, a despatch to the Mobile *Register* says:

Their march from the arsenal to the Jackson Railway depot was one continuous ovation; the streets and balconies along the line of the procession were densely filled with men, women and children, who greeted them with cheers as they passed.

In guns and men this corps is far superior to Sherman's battery.

The Virginia Account of the Affair at Aquia Creek.

The Richmond *Examiner* says of the first battle at Aquia creek:

We understand that two United Steamers, on their way down the river, opposite Aquia creek, Wednesday evening, between 6½ and 7 o'clock, fired three shells at the battery stationed at that place, before the battery returned the fire. Our battery fired two solid shots (64 pounders) and ten shells. The shots took effect in the foremost steamer's hull, and a shell burst upon her deck. The gun on our battery was under the direction of one of the best gunners in the world, Mr. Cunningham, formerly of the Washington Navy Yard. A gentleman from the Maryland side, after the shell exploded, saw, with a glass, the crew pick up from the deck of the steamer some twenty-five or thirty dead or wounded persons. Only one of our soldiers was wounded—a gentleman from Fredericksburg—which was a slight wound on the arm, caused by one of their shells exploding. The steamers fired 12 or 14 shells at the battery. One of the steamers was supposed to be the *Pawnee*. Only *one* of our guns was used.

The Act Prohibiting the Export of Cotton.

The following is the act relating to the Export of Cotton, passed by the Confederate Congress, of which mention has heretofore been made:

AN ACT to prohibit the exportation of Cotton from the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States; and to punish persons offending therein.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of June next, and during the existence of the blockade of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America, by the Government of the United States, it shall not be lawful for any person to export any raw cotton or cotton yarn from the Confederate States of America, except through the seaports of the said Confederate States; and it shall be the duty of all the Marshals and revenue officers of the said Confederate States to prevent all violations of this act.

SEC. 2. If any person shall violate, or attempt to violate or evade, the provisions of the foregoing section, he shall forfeit all the cotton or cotton yarn thus attempted to be illegally exported, for the use of the Confederate States; and in addition thereto, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or else imprisoned in some public jail or penitentiary, for a period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Court, after a conviction upon trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Any person informing as to a violation or attempt to violate, the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to one half the proceeds of the article forfeited by reason of his information.

SEC. 4. Any Justice of the Peace, on information under oath from any person, of a violation or attempt to violate this Act, may issue his warrant, and cause the cotton or cotton yarn specified in the affidavit, to be seized and retained until an investigation can be had before the courts of the Confederate States.

SEC. 5. Every steamboat or railroad car, which shall be used with the consent of the owner or person having the same in charge, for the purpose of violating this act, shall be forfeited in like manner to the use of the Confederate States. But nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prohibit the exportation of cotton to Mexico, through its co-terminous frontier.

Congress C. S. A., May 21st, 1861.

Army Retired List.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, says:—

The necessity of a retired list for the army is evidenced by the fact that out of fourteen Colonels of Artillery only two are fit for service in the field, one or two of them being over 78 years old. The proportion of aged and infirm Lieutenant-Colonels is nearly as great, and some of the Captains are seventy.

THE ADVANCE UPON PADUCAH.—It has already been reported by the Memphis press upon the authority of private dispatches received in that city, that the Lincoln forces from Cairo intend to occupy Paducah. This town is about 40 miles above Cairo on the Ohio river, and at the mouth of the Tennessee river. At that point there is a railroad, nearly completed, intersecting the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Union City, Tennessee, which shows the purpose of the Lincolnites to seize the railroads, and thus advance by both land and water. The Memphis *Bulletin* says that such a movement was not unanticipated by the military authorities.

MORE TROOPS FROM MISSISSIPPI.—On Monday week, Gov. Pettus received a requisition for five additional Mississippi regiments, to go into immediate service, and rendezvous at Corinth. The *Mississippian* says that in six days the number required will be on the line of march.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore city, letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN CLARK, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. They may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1861. my 10 lawtu* JOHN P. CLARK, Executor.

SECOND EDITION.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* furnishes the following items:

The Hon. John Sherman, aid of General Patterson, left Washington for Chambersburg to-day at 2½ o'clock, P. M., via Baltimore and York. He carried orders from the War Department for General Patterson to move on with his command to Harper's Ferry as soon as General McClellan can advance from the West to surround them.

It is finally settled that Major-General Banks is to take the field at the head of a division.

The troops complain bitterly of the excessive heat.

From Virginia.

A letter from Manassas Junction says that position is now impregnable.

The Norfolk *Argus* of the 30th contains the following items:

We learn that two companies from Baltimore arrived at Suffolk yesterday by the N. & P. Road.

Work at the yard goes bravely on. The splendid first class steam frigate *Merrimac* has been raised and the beautiful sloops-of-war *Dolphin* and *Germantown* will soon be afloat. We learn that six or seven tons of powder sunk in the *Merrimac* have been saved in a good condition.

Five twelve pound Dahlgren bronze howitzers had been fished up at the Navy Yard in good condition.

Jno. D. Merick had been appointed Captain of an Artillery Company of Baltimoreans organized at Norfolk.

Of President Davis' movements, the *Examiner* says:

President Davis, accompanied by Gov. Floyd and Col. Wigfall, visited the Camp yesterday. He had been *preceded* by Gov. Letcher. When the party arrived, he inspected the Tennessee regiment, at present stationed there, and made an impressive address to it.

A letter from Manassas, dated the 30th, says all were alive there, anticipating orders to march upon Alexandria. All the Richmond papers refuse to notice the arrival of troops, or to state the number at different points. President Davis held a *levee* at Richmond on Thursday. General Walter Gwyn, late of Virginia, has been appointed by Governor Ellis Brigadier-General of the army of North Carolina. General G. left Raleigh on Sunday morning last to make a reconnoissance of the defences on the coast of that State.

The *Despatch* recommends that the Texan Rangers, who have recently arrived in Virginia, should be detailed for duty on the borders of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation, prohibiting, on account of the blockade, the exportation of provisions of any description.

Capt. Avis, John Brown's jailor, is the commander of a company in charge of the hospital near Harper's Ferry.

On Tuesday last, a meeting of Superintendents of the different Railroads in Virginia, was held at Richmond. Nine roads were represented, and a new time table for the running of passenger trains between Richmond and the Manassas Junction was agreed upon. A resolution was adopted requiring the different Companies to erect lines of telegraph along their respective roads.

The brother of Jackson is announced to be near Alexandria, with his wife, picking off from two to five Northern soldiers daily. Gov. Letcher has sent for the family of the slayer of Ellsworth, who will hereafter be provided for by the State.

There are three South Carolina Regiments at the Manassas Junction.

Mr. Crenshaw has tendered to Jeff. Davis the gratuitous use of his house, furniture, and negroes, for a term of three months, or longer if desired, for the "Presidential Mansion."

The *Despatch* of the 31st reports that it has received information that a son of the law partner of the President of the Loudon and Hampshire Railway had been arrested by the South Carolia Volunteers, and hung as a spy. Upon his person, concealed in his coat collar, when arrested, were a map of Harper's Ferry, and a manuscript embodying the writer's ideas in regard to the effective force and disposition of troops at the Ferry, and the best mode for the Federal forces to pursue to ensure success.

Ex-Governor Wise's Partisan Legion is to comprise cavalry and infantry, and they are to be armed with all kinds of weapons.

The Alabama Rangers, at Richmond, are armed with Mississippi rifles and bowie knives.

Further from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer *Prince Albert* arrived at St. Johns on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. Political news unimportant. The Cotton market closed steady, with more tone. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed steady. Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for money. The Queen of Spain has signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo.

Attack by Confederate Troops on a Federal Outpost.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—At twelve o'clock last night a squad of Confederate cavalry made a dash at the outposts of the New York 28th Regiment, and fired upon them. The alarm was instantly sounded and the regiment turned out. A scouting party was soon dispatched in pursuit of the enemy who retreated.

Reports from Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 1.—A fracas occurred in the negro quarter of the town this evening.—Frank Jones, the negro proprietor of a barber shop, shot and wounded two soldiers. Jones then fled, but was pursued by the companions of the soldiers and instantly killed. The two soldiers are seriously if not fatally wounded.

Death of Senator Douglas.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A dispatch received here announces the death of Judge Douglas. His body will be taken to Washington for interment.

Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 3.—The U. S. steamer *Colorado* was put in commission this morning. The *Preble* has her crew on board, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

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THIRD EDITION.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Latest News.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

The New York 12th returned to their former encampment to-day. The intention is to gradually withdraw the three months men from Virginia, and supply their places by three years of war men.

He next furnishes the following agreeable statement in regard to Mr. U. S. Marshal Bonifant's movements which are of interest to Baltimoreans just now. He seems to be the person who has volunteered to seize arms, &c., Gen. Cadwallader having declined the performance of the dirty work—says the correspondent of the *Tribune*:

Marshal Bonnafont, of Baltimore, arrived here this morning to consult Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron. He wishes to obtain permission *to make arrests on his own responsibility, without a warrant*, as other people will sue his bail for damages. General Cadwallader turns the matter over to him, declining to make arrests or search for arms.

Marshal Bonifant says that the Commissioners appointed by United States District Court are reluctant to grant a warrant, and will not, unless the application is backed by strong affidavits, however great the presumption. A warrant is refused unless the facts are proved.

The Marshal does his best to stop the exportation of arms, but has not a sufficient force, and cannot depend on the police. He says that forty tuns of gunpowder were carried away from Baltimore some days ago, through Montgomery County to Harper's Ferry; that the rebel allies have 6,000 or 8,000 stand of arms stowed away in private houses of the city; that 3,000 stand more are buried in the Eighth Ward.

Every man has his gun: arms are now making and nightly going out of the city in chests, being unstocked for the convenience of packing. Disunionists from Harper's Ferry are constantly going and coming out of and into the city. Forty arrived yesterday. Mr. Bonnafort thinks Gen. Cadwallader mistakes the feeling of the city and is disposed to trust them too far. The Union men are in a large majority, but without arms.

He says he does not wish to cast an unjust imputation upon the citizens of Baltimore, but his observations and experience there constrain him to say that should the fortunes of war favor the rebels in a single battle, the scenes which will follow in Baltimore will test the truth of his assertions. He says that the Secessionists are only waiting an opportunity to hang all who have proved themselves loyal to the Union, and that they are now aiding the insurrectionists whenever, wherever, and in whatever manner they can.

The *Herald's* correspondent says:

General Scott will soon have matters in condition for an advanced movement into the very heart of the enemies' country.

At Alexandria everything was quiet and orderly. *The troops were suffering considerably from the intense heat.* This is one of the hottest places in the State. The soldiers hope to be, before long, in a healthier portion of the Old Dominion.

The government is considering the matter of sending down to Aquia Creek a sufficient force to hold that position as soon as the batteries are silenced. It is reported this evening that the Zouaves will go down, for the purpose, provided the government determines to take such a step.

The train from Harper's Ferry this morning brings news from that point up to yesterday. General Johnston had seized a large number of canal boats, and had concentrated them all at one point on the canal, but for what object no one knew. There was no idea among the troops that they were to be withdrawn. They expected a fight.

From the West.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says that a regiment of Germans have arrived at Bird's Point opposite Cairo, and is merely the advance guard of a brigade designed to occupy every available point from Bird's Point to the Arkansas frontier. The change in the commands at St. Louis from General Harney to Gen. Lyon, was because the Government disapproved of Gen. Harney's arrangement with Gov. Jackson, the latter being suspected of having disunion tendencies. Blair's regiment does not proceed to Virginia, Missouri not being considered safe.

Third Congressional District.

The Convention of the States Rights voters of the Third District, met at Rechabite Hall at three o'clock. James Malcom, Esq., of Baltimore county, was chosen President. After two hours spent in a free interchange of feeling, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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