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

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

PRICE FOR MAILING.—Single copy, *two cents;* one month, *fifty cents;* 3 months, *one dollar;* 6 months, *two dollars;* one year, *four dollars.* No papers are sent from the office longer than paid for.

THE WEEKLY SUN one dollar a year.

THE SUN.

VOL. XLIX.—NO. 8.] BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1861. [PRICE ONE CENT.

CASH PRICES FOR ADVERTISING IN THE BALTIMORE SUN.

1 Square	1 day	$0 50	1 Square	1 month	$4 00
1 do.	2 days	0 75	1 do.	2 months	7 00
1 do.	3 days	1 00	1 do.	3 months	10 00
1 do.	1 week	1 75	1 do.	6 months	16 00
1 do.	2 weeks	2 75	1 do.	1 year	20 00

☞ *Six lines or less make a square.* Advertisements inserted peremptorily will be rated at five lines or less for the square, payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in only once or twice a week will be charged 20 cents for the first and 37½ cents for every subsequent insertion. Marriage and Funeral notices inserted for 25 cents; extra Obituary notices the regular rates of advertising.

Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour.

THE LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Baltimore Postoffice,

MAY 28, 1861.

Published in the Baltimore Sun by act of Congress, this paper having the largest circulation of any in Baltimore.

☞ Persons calling for letters in the following list will please say they are advertised, otherwise they may not receive them.

LADIES' LIST.

Addison Miss Mary C
Ayers Mrs E
Andrews Miss Lizzie
Askins Mrs Nancy
Anerson Susan
Bousfiet Miss Isa
Belcher Mrs J
Boston Miss Sarah Ann
Blackeston Miss Ruth A
Beale Madam Alexne
Bally Miss Ellie
Brumond Miss Harriet
Bassford Miss Sue
Bump Miss Mary E
Baker Mrs Kate B
Benger Miss Elizabeth
Brown Mrs Elizabeth
Boyd Mrs Ellis
Crum Miss Mollie E
Clark Miss Jane
Knight
Curoni Miss Lizzie
Couchman Miss Emily Jane
Cox Mrs Jane
Coward Miss Lizzie
Curran Miss Elizabeth
Cutler Mrs Hester
Clarke Miss Sarah
Cunis Mrs Ellen
Coleman Miss Mary
Carl Miss Clara
Clay Mrs Mrs Jas W
Connelly Miss Bridget
Duval Miss Mary E
Dorr Miss Henrietta
Dunlap Miss Caroline L
Diven Mrs Catharine
Dandore Mrs Lavina
Stacy Miss Nettie
Frizel Miss
Fuller Miss Matilda
Furbush Miss Catherine
Fouse Mrs Tresa
Furguson Miss Lizzie
Falls Mrs S
Flint Miss Margaret
Foster Mrs Ann E
Garner Mrs Ann
Galloway Mrs
Gibbins Mrs Mary
Gavin Mrs L
Gerke Wilhelmine
Hoffman Mrs Sarah M
Hulse Mrs Phebe
Higon Miss Catharine
Hines Mrs Fanny H
Hollingshead Mrs
Hess R
Hurst Mrs Margaret
Hamilton Mrs E F
Holbert Miss Lizzie
Hartman Mary
Hudson Mrs Nancy
Haynes Mrs Charles
Herbert Mrs
Halpin Mary
Hopkins Mrs Sally
Johnson Miss Maria
Jennings Mrs Lear
John Mrs Addie
Jones Mrs Jemima
Joy Mrs Wm G
Johnson Miss Ada
Kerby Mrs Mary
Keller Miss Maggie
Kelly Miss Margaret
Kerby Mrs Mary
Livingston Miss Irene
Little Mrs Mattie R
Leonard Miss Maria R
Lowry Mrs Fannie
Lloyd Miss Fannie
Lambour Mrs F
Lawrenson Mrs
League Lucy E
Marzman Mrs Geo
May Mrs H T
Martin Miss Kate
Mander Mrs L
Murphy Miss J A F
Miltenberger Miss Elizabeth
Mahan Ann
Mason Mrs Dillon
Montgomery Mrs Ann M
Miller Miss M
Mayler Miss Cathar'e
Milligan Miss Mary
Magruder Miss Josephine
McCahan Miss Annie
McMinn Mrs Annie
McArdle Mrs Mary
McManus Ann E
McComas Mrs Mary
McDonald Miss Adelaide
Newman Henrietta
Parker Bridget
Proud Miss Mary
Phillips Mrs Ann
Patten Miss Jane
Prentice Mrs E R
Preble Mrs Sarah A
Price Elizabeth
Parker Mrs Sarah
Plack K Elizabeth
Pasterfield Miss Margaret
Patterson Mrs Ellen
Robbins Miss Mary
Rockie Mrs Amelia
Raymond Mrs Jane E
Reily Miss Julia M
Rice Miss Margaret
Rocanche Miss Timothy
Stansbury Miss Georgeana
Shriver Mrs Wm
Shink Mrs Ann
Stewart Mrs Rebecca
Stunner Miss Mary L
Steuhan Mary
Scott Mrs Ann
Shriver Mrs Louisa
Swain Mrs H E
Smith Miss Helen
Smith Mrs Eliza
Storm Mrs Sarah Ann
Thompson Miss Libbie
Thomas Miss Lizzie
Tar Rester Ann
Toey Miss Margaret
Thompson Mrs Mary M
Vanarsdale Mrs Mary E
Wyerkes Mrs Eliza
Woodland Jane
Weise Mrs Louisa
Ward Mrs Anne L
Whelcker Miss Mary
Wilson Miss Matilda E
Wilson Mrs H S
Wilson Miss Mary
Williams Mrs Isabel
Zimmerman Mrs Barbara
Zelenoski Mrs M

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Allston Frederick J
Arnel John
Baucher James W
Bandel S
Bailey Michael P
Bannan Chas
Baller Wm
Barlow James Thos
Beasley Henry
Bey Caleb
Beatty John B
Bedford C B
Blair Chas W
Blanford David
Blake Charles
Black Wm
Boyd Rufus
Bower John
Bougher & Co
Bruce & Webster
Brett Pat
Bryson Wm H
Brooks Frank
Brown Paul
Brown & Co
Bromley I C
Butler John W
Butler John B
Burke Richard
Cameh B & B F Maynard
Campbell Wm H
Case John
Caldwell Wm P
Camp John
Carmichael James
Carland D R
Carter T M
Clark James L
Clark James A
Clark John
Clark Wm R
Clark Anthony
Clingenauth Josiah
Clark John W
Cook Richard B
Cole Taylor
Cruz Sir D Eradio Martinez
Crocker Chas W
Crorle John D or
Donavan Catherine
Curtis Martin
Cummings J H
Darridge T H
Dage A B
David G B
David Mr
Davis John R
Dobell Lewis A
Denhoff A Isaiah
De Barry W A
Derrick Joseph
Deputy John M
Dempsey John
Dearer Ford
Dickerson G
Direr John
Downing Walter M
Dodge John W
Douglas Wm or Robt
Dorsey Wm
Dyson Jephia
Enack J W
Ellinger John
Eggemann Henry
Eastland Augustus
Felden Philip
Feneren John
Fletcher J H
Fourpaugh F B
Forrester N C
France Lee
McCLANROUS, Field Clerk P. L.

☞ Drop Letters are not advertised, but a manuscript list of those remaining on hand may be seen in the Lobby of the Postoffice.

WM. H. PURNELL, Postmaster.

Millikan Samuel W
Millernen G
Morris Ephraim B
Moland George
Morgan Hugh
Mortimore Edward
Monroe D M
Morrison Robert
Murphy Terence
Murphy Patrick
McAloe Henry
McCollumen John
McKeen James C
McElroy Patrick
Nelson John L
Nass John
Nichols Joseph H
Noughten Mich
Nolan Daniel
Norris James
Owen Marcus
Osborn M W
Paiste M
Palmer Edward G
Percival George
Pendergast Michael
Plackney Thomas
Pierce Dr H L
Pratt Elder J B
Quillin Owen
Rapp W
Reid James
Rhoad John
Roussel Sr D Wm
Robinson C
Shmitt George
Scobell Robt
Sears Capt Wm A
Shriver Dan C
Shea Martin
Shanck Miller
Sheffer George
Simson S
Sieber John G
Singer John
Snydan Geo D
Spring John
Sperlen G
Sioket John R
Strohm & Co
Stephens Thomas M
Sullivan James
Sunderland
Smith Lt John Kitty
Smith & Co James
Smith Gilbert
Smith Samuel
Terrall Mons Edward
Taylor Willis
Thompson Alex
Theoffel Augustus
Tolling Henry
Trunk Adam
Tucker W G
Tully John J
Turner Thomas
Vinton Robert
Watts Peter A
Wallace T S
Watts Wm K
Walker J F
Warner Jacob
Warner De J E
Welch E W & Son
Wheeler F E
Wheeler John
Wylie William
White Robert
Winter Rev H G
Wilkens James
Williams Chas
Wright Capt
York Francis

THE SUN.

THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

It is announced, on what is said to be good authority, that no further advance will be made into Virginia until the defenses now going up in the vicinity of Alexandria are completed, and the army of invasion has had the benefit of the schooling in real campaigning they are now undergoing.

A letter from Perryville states that Messrs. Wilson and Michael, of Harford county, Md., recently arrested by the military, have been released, a Baltimorean going security that they should be produced at any time they might be wanted for witnesses.

The Governor of Delaware has issued his proclamation calling for another regiment of troops from that State for the federal government, to serve for three years. The U. S. steamer Quaker City has captured in Hampton Roads the bark Winifred, of Richmond, from Rio, laden with coffee. On Saturday Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, issued the necessary order for the release of the three Baltimore vessels taken into that port from Hampton Roads as prizes.

The prize commissioners at New York have given up the schooner George M. Smith, from Wilmington, N. C., it having been shown that she cleared before the fifteen days, allowed by the President's proclamation, expired.

Capt. Adams, commanding the federal fleet off Pensacola, has, it is reported, been ordered home.

It is not true that any of Gen. Lee's family are at Arlington House. They left two weeks ago. Gen. Sanford occupies it.

It is said to be Gen. J. E. Johnson, ex-Quartermaster-General U. S. army, who is in command at Harper's Ferry, and not General S. Johnson, of Texas.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Tyler, of the Connecticut troops, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship.

Orders have been issued also for the immediate march to Washington of twenty-two regiments, some of them from Ohio and Indiana, and some from New England.

GEN. CADWALLADER NOT SUPERSEDED.

The statement published in the New York papers that Gen. Cadwallader has been superseded in his command at Baltimore by Mr. Cooper, formerly U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, is said to be incorrect. Gen. Cadwallader may be assigned to another command, but Mr. Cooper is not yet Major General, although at present one of the Colonels of the Maryland regiments.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alleged Outrages by Zouaves—Burning of a Toll Bridge—Arrest of Secessionists—Martial Law.

The Washington Star of last evening contains the following from Alexandria:

Great complaints are made of the conduct of a few of the Zouaves in Alexandria. One of them is said to have committed a rape there; two others to have resisted officers; two to have broken into the store of Mr. McBurney and robbed him of groceries and liquors; others to have plundered the drug store of Mr. Hart. It is rumored to-day that two of them are to be shot for their improper conduct.—This (not being known at headquarters here) cannot be true. The officers charged with the duty of preventing such occurrences are not fit for their places, evidently, and will shortly be superseded if not speedily becoming soldiers enough to control men under them. The Zouaves are to-day moving out to an encampment on the heights back of the first toll-gate on the Little River turnpike, overlooking Alexandria.

The conduct of the Michigan troops has been the theme of the admiration of the people of Alexandria.

On Friday night at nine P. M. the Prince William Cavalry burned the toll bridge over the Occoquan river (sixteen miles from Alexandria) to the water's edge—injuring the Messrs. Janey, its owners, to the extent of $8,000.

The panic is not over in Alexandria yet, owing to the shameful conduct of a few of the Zouaves.

Mr. Snowden, of the Gazette, remains with his press, &c., there, though the Gazette is not now issued. The press and types of the Alexandria Sentinel office (except job press and job types) remain in Alexandria. The office is to-day under guard to prevent any injury to it.

Not a single active secessionist remains in Alexandria at this time. The town is under martial law, a pass from the Provost Marshal being required to enable any one to leave it.

The trains of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad only run down as far as the Manassas Junction now.

Yesterday morning four secessionists were captured by the national pickets in Alexandria, and subsequently Colonel Wilcox ordered the arrest of several other persons in the vicinity, our outposts having been fired upon by disunionists. On Saturday the colonel had prepared a proclamation assuring peaceable citizens that their lives and property would be protected, but the printing office being secession, refused to print it. Colonel Wilcox then seized the printing office and will have it printed by men under his command. Several parcels of arms and ammunition have been seized.

Yesterday Col. Wilcox issued a proclamation appointing Captain Whittlesy, of the First Michigan regiment, provost marshal of Alexandria, with power to grant passes, etc., and assuring all peaceable citizens of protection to themselves and property. Company C, of the Michigan regiment, are detailed for police duty in the city.

The statement that the alarm of Saturday last was occasioned by an attack upon the outposts of the troops of the United States in Alexandria county cannot possibly be true, because all the camps of the United States troops in Alexandria county are some miles within the lines of their outposts; while the outposts of the Southerners are nowhere within fifteen miles of them since their flight of Friday morning last. We are positive of this fact.

The pickets of the United States troops extend out of Alexandria for a mile on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and to Hunting Creek bridge on the south; also to the first toll-gate west of Alexandria on the Little River turnpike, and to the top of Shooter's Hill on the middle turnpike, near by. On the Washington end of the line occupied by the United States troops now in Alexandria county, Va., the pickets extend from Hunter's Chapel, on the Columbia turnpike, to Bailey's Cross-roads; thence to Taylor's tavern, two miles further out, and from Taylor's to the county road to where the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad crosses Riley's branch; thence by Ball's Cross-roads back to Hunter's chapel.—Thus these pickets surround Arlington heights.

FORTIFICATIONS GOING UP.

Just beyond the Seventh's camp a formidable fortification, commanding the head of the bridge, is about completed. The trenches were dug and the earthworks raised by detachments from the Seventh and the New Jersey troops, the men all working vigorously with pick and shovel in spite of a fierce sun. A thick grove which had surrounded the spot had been entirely levelled, and the trunks of trees removed. The works are progressing under the direction of Major Barnard, engineer-in-chief. The officers under him are Captains Alexander and Blunt, and Lieutenants Prime, Hunter and Robert—all of the regular army engineer corps. The last-named is a South Carolinian by birth, and has ten uncles in the Confederate army, one of them a General in Georgia. Other requisite fortifications are forming at strong points about Washington, one of them covering the aqueduct bridge at Georgetown.

THE RAILROAD CAPTURE.

In the depot at Alexandria were found twenty or thirty freight cars and trucks and two broken down engines. The Zouaves found in the cars 2,000 kegs of gunpowder, 200 barrels beef, $1,500 in doubloons, two cases of Colt's revolvers, a box of double-barreled fowling pieces, several superior Maynard's and Colt's rifles, preserved meats and clothing, &c. The safe in which the doubloons were found was opened after two hours' exertion.

ARRESTS AND PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

We gather the subjoined from the Star of last evening:

On Saturday afternoon, Ed. C. Murray, of Baltimore, who was arrested at the National Hotel by a squad of the fourth Pennsylvania regiment, for making declarations of an inflammatory character several days ago, was removed from the guard-house, where he was confined, and taken before Justice Donn, and released upon the order of Captain Starr, after taking the usual oath of allegance.

This morning a squad of men detailed from company A, Carrington Union regiment, D. C. volunteers, arrested Thomas Brown, clerk of the Northern Market, and David Muer.—Brown was charged with using inflammatory language and threats.

The Fairfax Cavalry Company, under Mr. D. Ball, captured last Friday in Alexandria, are now in custody on board the steamer Potomac, at the navy-yard. The first and third lieutenants, J. Crocker and J. Hurst, resigned immediately upon receiving orders to report at headquarters for service against the government. The prisoners have free access to all parts of the boat, and receive any of their friends on board accompanied by an officer. The company seemed particularly pleased with the courteous bearing of the New York Seventy-first Regiment, under the members of which they are guarded.

This morning, L. B. Josetti, a tailor, well known in Washington, was arrested by a squad of the Constitutional Guard, Captain Degges, and conveyed to their quarters to await the order of General Mansfield. The cause of arrest is alleged violent denunciation of the Union.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MANASSAS GAP.

A business man of Baltimore arrived here this morning, who left Richmond yesterday morning, coming by way of Manassas Gap. The train he was on brought 1,000 South Carolina troops up to the Gap. The number of troops at the Gap was estimated at 5,000. They were tolerably well armed and equipped; were throwing up entrenchments in anticipation of an attack, and the belief was there that the federal troops would move on towards Harper's Ferry by that route. Our informant came from the Gap by private conveyance via Fairfax Court House. There were some Virginia troops there, (thought to be 1,500 strong, evidently a mistake,) and their pickets extended some five miles from the Court House in the direction of Alexandria.

A COMBINED ATTACK.

A letter dated Old Point, May 24, says:

The projected attack on the sand batteries up the Elizabeth river did not come off as expected, and it seems quite settled that no further attack will be made until Gen. Butler is ready to co-operate with land forces. We learn that the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and guns of heavy calibre, capable of throwing large shells, have been mounted in place of the twelve-pounder rifled cannon which were dismounted by the Monticello's fire the other day. When all is ready the Cumberland will go up in tow of the Reliance and Resolute, which arrived last night, and with the Monticello and Union gun-boats, will engage the battery, while the land forces will operate on the flank or in the rear of the redoubts. It will be a lively time when they open fire.

RICHMOND THREATENED.

The correspondent of the Tribune says:

The country need not be surprised if, in the course of three weeks, a forward movement be made on Richmond, from resources entirely separate from the reserves at or near Washington, and which will be so overwhelming in force as to render success certain. The possession of Harper's Ferry may be secured by a flank movement.

MOVEMENTS OF VIRGINIA TROOPS.

A gentleman who came through from Richmond, leaving that city on Friday, reports that twenty-one cars full of Confederate troops were following immediately behind the train which conveyed him to Manasses Junction.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM PENSACOLA.

A passenger at New York, from Pensacola, reports the following:

General Bragg remarked one evening, in conversation with some of his officers, that he would not be ready in two months, and he was confident that Col. Brown would wait for him. There were about 7,000 troops encamped in and about Warrington navy-yard, forts and the village of Warrington, the inhabitants having entirely deserted it. Reinforcements had almost ceased to arrive. There was great dissatisfaction among the men who were there already in camp.

The whole of Santa Rosa Island is in full possession of the United States troops. No men can now be landed on the island with a view to attacking Fort Pickens from that quarter.

Batteries have been erected close to the fort bearing on Bragg's batteries which were intended for the formerly *weak* side of Pickens.

United States soldiers have been landed at the extreme end of Santa Rosa Island, from the fort, to erect batteries to guard the entrance to Pensacola by Santa Rosa sound.

A strict blockade is now on the harbor. The United States ship Powhatan, Captain Porter, stands guard and does his work effectually.—Nothing whatever is allowed to pass in or out! Several steamers and scores of sailing craft have been sent off.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

A letter dated Key West, 16th inst., says:

Major French yesterday issued an order in relation to the taxes due by the citizens to the State. The following is the order;—"No taxes, assessments or other levies will be laid or collected from the citizens of the United States by any person or persons acting under the authority of the State of Florida."

This to be of effect and enforced until further orders. Yesterday the employees at Fort Taylor, to the number of seventy-two, offered their services to Major French to assist his command in upholding the laws of the United States, repelling invasion, in suppressing rebellion, and to be subject to his orders at any and all times.

The yacht Wanderer, it is believed, has been chartered by Major French for government purposes.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says: Three fugitives, the property of Col. Mallory, commander of the Southern forces near Hampton, were brought in by the federal picket guard on the 25th. They represent that they were about to be sent South, and hence sought protection. Major Carry came in with a flag of truce and claimed their rendition under the fugitive slave law, but was informed by Gen. Butler that, under the peculiar circumstances, he considered the fugitives contraband of war and had them set to work inside the fortress.—Col. Mallory was informed that so soon as he should visit the fortress and take a solemn oath to obey the laws of the United States, his property would promptly be restored.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

The Sixth New York State Volunteers, Col. Wilson, is now fully mustered into the United States service. Capt. Cogswell, of the U. S. A., and Surgeon Alexander Mott, went through an examination of the remaining five companies on Saturday; the oath was administered to the men, after which, the regiment being complete, the field and staff officers were sworn in.—They are still on Staten Island.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has sent a special envoy to Washington to look after the troops from his State, who was particularly requested to examine with a close scrutiny the clothing of all sorts which had been furnished. An examination, in compliance with this request, showed that the garments and blankets of the men were of the most worthless description. It is the intention of Gov. Curtin to make at once a thorough reform in this matter.

MR. CAMERON TO VISIT NEW YORK.

Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, expects soon to go to New York on important business for the government, which it is not safe to refer to other parties. It is said that it relates to heavy equipments for the regular army, and arrangements for the finishing of a large amount of artillery.

AMBULANCES SENT TO WASHINGTON.

On Saturday fifty ambulances were shipped from New York to Washington. The body of each is eight feet long and four feet wide, with two shifting seats and mattresses to fit the body. They hang low, and are capable of carrying two thousand pounds each. Hammocks may be hung inside. Nine men can be seated in one.

THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

There is a strong desire in the West for the possession of the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and it is said that Gen. McClellan intends soon to make an advance movement towards it with the Wisconsin brigade. Memphis is 250 miles below Cairo, on the Mississippi.

A RETIRED ARMY LIST.

It is stated that a bill will be introduced into Congress early in the session providing for a retired list in the army, which will place the officers of the service, too old for active duty, on half pay

APPOINTMENT.

General Pierce, of Massachusetts, is appointed Brigadier-General, in place of Gen. Butler, promoted. He is ordered to report at Washington, and will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

THE KILLING OF ELLSWORTH AND JACKSON IN ALEXANDRIA.

Statement of an Eye-Witness.

Although we have already given detailed accounts of the killing of Col. Ellsworth and James W. Jackson, in Alexandria, Va., on Friday morning last, we subjoin some additional particulars, as described by an eye-witness to the unfortunate affair. We find them in the Tribune. The writer, after noting the arrival of federal troops at Alexandria, says:

We passed quickly through the streets, meeting a few bewildered travelers issuing from the principal hotel, which seemed to be slowly coming to its daily senses, and were about to turn toward the telegraph office, when the colonel, first of all, caught sight of the secession flag, which has so long swung in full view of the President's house. He immediately sent back the sergeant, with an order for the advance of the entire first company, and, leaving the matter of the telegraph office for a while, pushed on to the hotel, which proved to be the Marshall House, a second-class inn. On entering the open door, the colonel met a man in his shirt and trowsers, of whom he demanded what sort of a flag it was that hung above the roof. The stranger, who seemed greatly alarmed, declared he knew nothing of it, and that he was only a boarder there.

Without questioning him further the Colonel sprang up stairs, and we all followed to the topmost story, whence, by means of a ladder, he clambered to the roof, cut down the flag with the knife of Mr. Winser, the secretary of the regiment, and brought it from its staff.—There were two men in bed in the garret whom we had not observed at all when we entered, their position being somewhat concealed, but who now rose in great apparent amazement, although I observed that they were more than half dressed. We at once turned to descend, Private Brownell leading the way, and Ellsworth immediately following him with the flag. As Brownell reached the first landing-place, or entry, after a descent of some dozen steps, a man jumped from a dark passage, and hardly noticing the private, leveled a double-barreled gun square at the Colonel's breast. Brownell made a quick pass to turn the weapon aside, but the man's hand was firm, and he discharged one barrel straight to its aim, the slugs or buckshot with which it was loaded entering the Colonel's heart, and killing him at the instant.

I think my arm was resting on poor Ellsworth's shoulder at the moment. At any rate he seemed to fall almost from my own grasp. He was on the second or third step from the landing, and he dropped forward with that heavy, horrible, headlong weight which always comes of sudden death inflicted in this manner. His assailant had turned like a flash to grin in the contents of the other barrel Brownell, but either he could not command his aim or the Zouave was too quick with him, for the slugs went over his head, and passed through the panels and wainscot of a door which sheltered some sleeping lodgers. Simultaneously with this second shot, and sounding like the echo of the first, Brownell's rifle was heard, and the assassin staggered backward. He was hit exactly in the middle of the face, and the wound, as I afterward saw it, was the most frightful I ever witnessed. Of course Brownell did not know how fatal his shot had been, and so before the man dropped he thrust his saber bayonet through and through the body, the force of the blow sending the dead man violently down the upper section of the second flight of stairs, at the foot of which he lay with his face to the floor. Winser ran from above crying, "Who did it?" as he glanced downward by our feet he needed no answer.

Bewildered for an instant by the suddenness of this attack, and not knowing what more might be in store, we forebore to proceed, and gathered together defensively. There were but seven of us altogether, and one was without a weapon of any kind. Brownell instantly reloaded, and while doing so perceived the door through which the assailant's shot had passed, beginning to open. He brought his rifle to his shoulder, and menaced the occupants, two travelers, with immediate death, if they stirred. The three other privates guarded the passages, of which there were quite a number converging to the point where we stood, while the chaplain (Rev. Mr. Dodge) and Winser looked to the staircase by which we had descended, and the adjoining chambers. I ran down stairs to see if anything was threatened from the story below, but it soon appeared there was no danger from that quarter. However, we were not at all disposed to move from our position. From the opening doors, and through the passages, we discerned a sufficient number of forms to assure us that we were dreadfully in the minority. I think now there was no danger, and that the single assailant acted without concert with any body; but it is impossible to know accurately, and it was certainly a doubtful question then.

The first thing to be done was to look to our dead friend and leader. He had fallen on his face, and the streams of blood that flowed from his wound had literally flooded the way. The chaplain turned him gently over, and I stooped and called his name aloud, at which I thought he murmured inarticulately. I presume I was mistaken, and I am not sure that he spoke a word after being struck. It was at first difficult to discover the precise locality of the wound, for all parts of his coat were equally saturated with blood. By cautiously loosening his belt and unbuttoning his coat, we found where the shot had penetrated. We wondered at the long delay of the first company, for the advance of which the Colonel had sent back before approaching the hotel, but we subsequently learned that they had mistaken a street, and gone a little out of their way. Before they arrived we had removed some of the unsightly stains from the Colonel's features, and composed his limbs. Subsequently I proceeded to the telegraph office.

When I returned to the hotel, there was a terrible scene enacting. A woman had run from a lower room to the stairway where the body of the defender of the secession flag lay, and recognizing it, was bending with an agony so heart-rending that no person could witness it without emotion. She flung her arms in the air, struck her brow madly, and seemed in every way utterly abandoned to desolation and frenzy. She offered no reproaches—appeared, indeed, almost regardless of our presence, and yielded only to her own frantic despair. It was her husband that had been shot. Winser was confident it was the same man who met us at the door when we entered, and told us he was a boarder. His wife, as I said, was wild almost to insanity. Yet she listened when spoken to, and although no consolation could be offered her by us for what she had lost, she seemed sensible to the assurance that the safety of her children, for whom she expressed fears, could not possibly be endangered.

Jackson was buried early on Saturday morning. His funeral was attended by only his immediate family. An inquest was held upon his body, resulting in this verdict: "That Jackson came to his death at the hands of the troops of the United States while in defense of his private property in his own house."

Chesapeake Bay—Its Rivers and Important Cities.

After making the entrance to the Chesapeake, Hampton Roads opens to the right, a broad estuary, with a deep channel a mile and a half in width in its narrowest point. Eight miles from the buoy which marks the entrance to the Roads, on the north side of the channel, is Old Point Comfort, on which is Fortress Monroe, whose guns command the channel.

FORTRESS MONROE.

This fortress is the largest and one of the best constructed in the United States. It was built like all the coast forts, for defense against a foe approaching from the sea, and is casemated only on the side facing the channel, having simple wall masonry only to the landward. Against an attacking force from that quarter it will need protecting out-works.—Its walls enclose a parade-ground of about seventy acres, making it an admirable school for recently recruited regiments. Opposite the fort, in the channel, distant about a mile and a third, are the walls of a small fortification commenced by government, but finished, called the Rip Raps. Farther up the Roads, and four miles in a right line across westerly from Fortress Monroe, is Caswell's Point, where the Virginians have attempted to erect batteries. At this point to the south, opens Elizabeth channel, the entrance to Norfolk harbor. Fortifications at Caswell's Point, although too far distant to threaten Fortress Monroe, would effectually guard this entrance. Elizabeth channel, from its opening into Hampton Roads to the city of Norfolk, is eight miles long, direct in its course, very deep, and scarcely a quarter a mile in width. Craney Island lies close to the channel, on the west side, about three miles from Norfolk, on which are the remains of an old fort, which the secessionists are rebuilding. Nearer to the city, on the other bank of the channel, is Fort Norfolk, also being improved and mounted with ordnance by the Virginians.

NORFOLK AND ITS SUBURBS.

The city of Norfolk, located upon an almost level site, presents but few natural defenses against an attacking force. The city and Portsmouth lying opposite, can be approached from several points. Troops could be landed from the Hampton or Lynn Haven roads within seven miles of the city; the approaches being easy and indefensible. An approach could be made from London bridge on the south, with an easy march of ten miles.

Norfolk is important for its railroad connections; as the location of a navy yard, whose dry dock and machine shops are proving useful to the Virginians, and as the Chesapeake terminus of the Dismal Swamp canal through which passes the commerce of Albermarle and Pamlico sounds. Into Hampton roads empties the James river, a large stream affected by the tide one hundred miles from its mouth, at which point the falls and rapids, with a descent of one hundred feet in two miles, effectually block further navigation, giving at the same time an unlimited water power. At this point is situated the city of Richmond, beautifully built on several elevations, the most noted of which are Shockhoe and Richmond hills, between which flows Shockhoe creek. The city is handsomely built, the streets intersecting at right angles. On Shockhoe hill are the capitol and other prominent public buildings, and about them are clustered the aristocratic mansions of the city. Vessels drawing ten feet of water fasten to the wharf at Richmond, and those drawing fifteen approach within three miles of the city. Lines of steamers, before the secession difficulties, connected Richmond commercially with New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore. Richmond has been the great depot of Virginia, which its mills have converted into flour.

RAILROADS FROM RICHMOND.

Five lines of railroad diverge from Richmond. One line running due north passes Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and terminates at Aquia creek, near the Potomac. A line running east terminates at Whitehouse, on the York river. A third line runs due south to Wilmington, North Carolina, having intermediate stations at Petersburg, Va., and Weldon, N. C. The Richmond and Danville railroad extends in a southerly direction to the latter town, near the North Carolina boundary line, beyond which it is unfinished. The Virginia Central runs nearly west, being finished as far as Covington, beyond the Blue Ridge. At Gordonsville it forms a junction with the Orange and Alexandria road running northeast, and the Lynchburg road running southwest. This city is thus the military as well as the commercial centre of the State, and a point of great strategic importance.

YORK RIVER.

From the buoy at the entrance of Hampton Roads to the lightship at the mouth of York river, the distance is about fifteen miles. From its source at the junction of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, its debouchment into the Chesapeake, the York river flows forty miles, being an estuary with a heavy tide, varying from two to four miles in width. It is navigable by the largest vessels to Yorktown, and by vessels of secondary draft to its source. A land spit separates the mouth of the York river from Mob Jack bay, which sets inland about fifteen miles, with eighteen feet of water. Into this bay empties the Severn, North and Ware rivers, inconsiderable streams, navigable a short distance for vessels of light draft. From the lighthouse at New Point Comfort to the light-house at the entrance of the Rappahannock, is twenty miles. A space of four miles to the south of the light comprises the entrances to the Rappahannock and a small bay and river called the Piankeetank.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Rappahannock, like the James river, rises in the mountainous portion of the State. At one hundred miles from its mouth navigation is stopped by falls and rapids. The river below the falls has the character of an estuary, being broad and affected by the tides. At the head of tide-water is the city of Fredericksburg, a great tobacco depot, lying on the line of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad.

Twenty-two miles from the light ship, moored at the mouth of the Rappahannock, is the lighthouse at Smith's Point, guiding the entrance to the Potomac.

Seven miles below Washington lies the city of Alexandria, the most important town on the Virginia side of the river. The shores of the Potomac below Washington have but a few slight elevations, and would be difficult to impede navigation by hastily constructed batteries. The width for the same distance varies from one and a-half to five miles.—*New York Commercial.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We find the following in the Pennsylvania Inquirer:

"For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration."—Such is the language of the Attorney-General of the State to Gov. Curtin. As Samuel A. Purviance has always borne the character of a faithful public officer, in every position in which he has served his district and State, and is a citizen of unimpeachable integrity, the public will feel impatient to know "the reasons," inconsistent with his "self-respect," which compel so upright a man to retire abruptly from the State administration. While this act of the Attorney-General excites no surprise on the part of his friend in view of the developments that are daily and hourly coming to light, a more specific statement of what has come officially to the notice of Mr. Purviance would without doubt do "the State some service."

BURNED TO DEATH.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. Mary A. Buckley, in Landing Neck, Trappe district, Talbot county, Md., was burned so badly as to cause her death on the next evening. The Easton Gazette says:

Mrs. Buckley was cooking by a fireplace and turned around to a table near, when her skirts took fire. This she did not observe until her clothes were in a blaze, having on hoops, which for a time kept the fire from her person. When finding that she was on fire it so frightened her that she lost all self-possession and dashed frantically out of doors and up to the barn where her husband was at work, crying for help. By the time she reached the barn the flesh from her neck to her feet was very badly burned. Her husband attempted to tear off the burning clothes and his own hands and arms became so badly burned in the effort that it is feared he will lose one of his hands. Although Mrs. B. was so badly burned and suffering beyond description, when her husband's clothes took fire from her own, she speedily smothered it with her hands. She was in her 34th year.

DEATH OF COL. MITCHELL.—On the 23d instant, Colonel D. D. Mitchell, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died. During the Mexican war he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the expedition led by Colonel Doniphan into New Mexico, thence to Chihuahua, returning through Texas and New Orleans to his home.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

UNITED STATES COURT.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

THE CASE OF JOHN MERRYMAN, Esq.

His Petition to Chief Justice Taney for a Writ of Habeas Corpus—Gen. Cadwallader Disobeys the Writ—His Reply thereto—Attachment Ordered Against him.

The United States Court-Room was thronged yesterday by members of the bar and other citizens to hear the response of Gen. Cadwallader to the writ of habeas corpus, ordered to be issued by Chief Justice Taney upon the following petition of John Merryman, Esq., filed by his counsel, George M. Gill and George H. Williams, Esqs.:

PETITION OF JOHN MERRYMAN, ESQ.

To the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States.—The petition of John Merryman, of Baltimore county, and State of Maryland, respectfully shows that being at home, in his own domicil, he was, about the hour of 2 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of May, A. D. 1861, aroused from his bed by an armed force pretending to act under military orders from some person to your petitioner unknown. That he was by said armed force, deprived of his liberty by being taken into custody, and removed from his said home to Fort McHenry, near to the city of Baltimore, and in the district aforesaid, and where your petitioner now is in close custody.

That he has been so imprisoned without any process or color of law whatsoever, and that none such is pretended by those who are thus detaining him; and that no warrant from any court, magistrate, or other person having legal authority to issue the same exists to justify such arrest; but, to the contrary, the same, as above stated, hath been done without color of law, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, of which he is a citizen. That since his arrest he has been informed that by some order purporting to come from one General Keim, of Pennsylvania, to this petitioner unknown, directing the arrest of the Captain of some company in Baltimore county, of which company the petitioner never was and is not captain, was the pretended ground of this arrest, and the sole ground, as he believes, on which he is now detained.

That the person now so detaining him at said fort is Brigadier General George Cadwallader, the military commander of said post, professing to act in the premises under or by color of the authority of the United States.—Your petitioner therefore prays that the writ of habeas corpus may issue, to be directed to the said George Cadwallader, commanding him to produce your petitioner before you, Judge as aforesaid, with the cause, if any, for his arrest and detention, to the end that your petitioner be discharged and restored to liberty, and as in duty, &c. JOHN MERRYMAN.

Fort McHenry, 25th May, 1