SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Sun has a larger circulation than any other paper South of Mason & Dixon's Line. The Sun as a larger circulation than all the other papers in Baltimore; and is distributed throughout an extent of territory South, Southwest and West far more profusely than any other paper in the country, and than any three others combined. It is, therefore, unequalled as an Advertising Medium for all YME PROFLE.

UNIVERSAL CIRCULATION.

The Sun enjoys a universal circulation; recognizes

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The Sun enjoys a universal circulation; recognizes and is recognized by no party; advocates the constitutional rights of all; and is a journal for all classes, the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Mechanic and the Labouer; the Professional Man in every department of Divinity and Law, Education, Politics, Medicine, Science and Art; and is the favorite paper of the Agriculturist—the Farner and Planter—every where. It is, therefore, unequalided as an Advertising Medium for all Classes of the Population.

## THE SUN.

## THE WAR MOVEMENTS.

RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.

Latest from Old Point and Fortress Mon-roe—Attack on Sewell's Point.

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

On Tuesday the Sawyergun on the Rip Raps was operated against the Sewell's Point batte-ty, but without any injurious effect as for as ry, but without any injurious effect, as far as

ry, but without any injurious effect, as far as could be ascertained. A considerable number of shot and shell were thrown, and some of them are said, by persons who witnessed the attack, to have passed a quarter of a mile beyond the point, demonstrating that the range of the gun is effective for nearly four miles.

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

creased.
So far as could be learned, no further steps have been taken towards a movement upon Norfolk by land.
[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]
Fortness Monror, July 9.—Gen. Butler is to-day on the Rip-Raps experimenting with Sawyer's, James' and Hutchkiss' shells upon the battery of Sewell's Point. Some experiments with the last yesterday were pronounced remarkable by Lieut, Baylor, who has the charge of the ordinance department in the absence of Capt. Dyer. The purpose to-day is to test the three varieties with the view of at once adopting the mosteffective. A large company went over to the Rip-Raps with the General, and the scene from the ramparts of Monroe is very animated.

Saviaral shots are said to have been fired this

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

trenchment.

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

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

The Late Skirmish near Romney, Va.

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

A correspondent at Romney, Va., who par cipated in the late skirmish near that place, takes exception to the official (Federal) report of Colonel Wallace, and therefore sends as an account of what transpired from his own knowledge. After stating that the skir-

own knowledge. After stating that the skirmish took place on the 26th ult., on Kelly's Island, his account proceeds as follows:

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

This fight occurred about 2 ciclost P. W. Wise maltreated.
This fight occurred about 3 o'clock P. M.

having been bayoneted while down, and otherwise maltreated.

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

Knowing only that the enemy was in front,
without waiting to ascertain their number, he
ordered his men to charge, and leading the
way, his small party was soon in the thicket,
from which the Federalists fled, leaving one
mortally wounded behind. Having heard that
the enemy had returned with reinforcements,
I was ordered forward to the Island with 26
mounted men, which we reached at 12 o'clock
at night, but finding no enemy, we gathered
together all the horses we could find, eight in
number, two rifles, four Lincoln revolvers,
some coats, hats, &c., together with the wounded man they left in their trepidation, and
brought them off. Capt. Ashby lost two men
killed: Dr. Orfanton, of your city, and a gentleman named Foley, from Fairfax Court
House, Va., and one man wounded. As to
Colonel Wallace's official report of the wounded man being murdered by us, it may go for
what it is worth. I made one of my men give
him a blanket, and afterwards I gave him my
own. He received the same medical attendance Mr. Ashby received, but it was impossible for him to survive. He was wounded in
two places, through the abdomen and in the
right leg. His name was John Hollenback,
Oaptain Ashby had nine men in the fight; one
was wounded across the fiver, and one had
no arms, making the eleven we started with.
What the force of the enemy was I am not
able to say, but this I do say: ten men should
have held the place against fifty. S. D. T.
Details from Washington.

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

The Star, speaking of the visit of this gentle-

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

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

apon his own business, to go beyond the line of the forces of the United States.

apon his own business, to go beyond the lines of the forces of the United States.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AT GREAT FALLS.

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

NAVY-YARD MATTERS.

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

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

ARRIVAL OF U.S. TROOPS.

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

number of horses for cavalry and baggage train purposes.

ANOTHER ARREST.

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

federates. What evidence there is against him is not yet known.

AFFAIRS AT MARTINSBURG, VA.

We take the following from a letter dated

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

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

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

The brigade under Col. Stone arrived this



AT TICK OF THE COLUMN TO THE C

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1861.

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

brandy and other spirits, wines, ale, lead, hemp, rice and glass; and to lower those on iron, steel and their manufactures, and cotton bagging. Subjoined is an abstract of the proposed principal changes:

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

Brandy advances from \$1 to \$150 per gallon, first proof; on ther distilled liquors the rates are to be 60 to 75 cents per gallon, instead of 40 and 50. There is a long schedule of charges on foreign wines, which are taxed from ten cents to one dollar per gallon according to value. On bottled liquor, including ale and beer, now paying 25, there is a separate duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

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

Bituminous coal remains at its present rate. Lead advances from \$1 to \$150 per hundred, Copper hundred, instead of \$150 as at present; pewter advances fifty cents per hundred. Copper hundred, instead of \$150 as at present; pewter advances fifty cents per hundred. Copper undergoes no change of consequence. Spelier, manufactured in blocks or pigs, its to be charged \$1 per hundred pounds; on zinc \$150. The same in sheets are to pay \$150 and \$2 respectively.

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

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

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

Cotton manufactures also continue to pay the same duties.

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

Silk will be admitted under its present rates. On glass there will be a slight reduction, the

main nearly as at present.

Silk will be admitted under its present rates.
On glass there will be a slight reduction, the rates extending from 80 cents to \$2 per hundred square feet on plain glass. On other descriptions there is no alteration of consequence. On tobacco the duty proposed is 30 per cent. ad valorem against the present rate of 25 per cent. On snuff no change. Cigars are not materially changed.

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

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

The number of sections in the new act is

but for associations or individuals as of taste.

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

Contagion in Bad Air.—Curious Investigation.—Dr. Eiselt, of Prague, has been investigating a curious subject, the composition of the air in places afflicted with contagious miasmas.

of the air in places afflicted with contagious miasmas.

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

The Society of Medicine in Vienne have

Professor Furkinje, and on the very first passage of the air through it, he distinctly observed in it small floating cells of pus.

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

HOT WEATHER.—From all parts of the country we hear complaints of intensely hot weather. At the camps in Virginia the thermometer ranged from ninety to one hundred for several days past. At New York on Tuesday the thermometer at 12 M. stood at 90, and at 10 'clock at 94. The Hartford (Conn.) Times says that the thermometer when highest on Sunday stood at 91, and on Monday 95—the hottest day of the season. The Providence (R. I.) Jeurnal pays the following tribute to the weether there on Monday:

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

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

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

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

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

By Governor Hicks has commissioned Capt. William D. Reese to be Adjutant of the l6th Regiment Maryland Militia, were sent in all directions STEEL-PLATED STEAMERS.—The New York

Affairs in Philadelphia.

to opposite sides of the room, and gas or them were injured. At the same time another streak, apparently from the main body of the electric stream, struck the soap factory of Mr. Conway, on Reliet alley, distant half a mile from the above described place. The bricks of the chimney flues were scattered in divers directions, and the fluid ran over the roof, splitting it in divers ways. The fluid passed to the ground without doing further damage.

root, spinting it in divers ways. The fining passed to the ground without doing further damage.

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

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

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

A laboring man, named Hugh McCormick, was yesterday the victim of sun-stroke.

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

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

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—Maryland, Delaward and Pennsylvania.—The office at Woodbine, Carrol county, Md., is discontinued. The parest office is Hood's Mills. At Claymont,

ne arest office is Hood's Mills. At Claymont, New Castle county, Del., Lewis White Willams is appointed postmaster, vice George W. Lodge, removed.

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

Appointments.—Emil Maurloft postmaster at Sasconburg, Butler county, Pa., vice H. F. Aderhold, removed. A. D. King postmaster at Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pa., vice J. Harding, removed. Lewis H. Carlisle is appointed postmaster at Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pa., vice John Lavely, resigned; James Oriswell postmaster at Ricveytown, Millin county, Pa., vice John M. McCoy, removed; Mrs. Margery B. Snowden postmaster at Hogerstown, Cumberland county, Pa., vice James Smiler, removed; Jacob L. Zook postmaster at Shepherdstown, Cumberland county, Pa., vice George Thomas, removed; Henry B. Mussina postmaster at Baalsburg, Centre county, Pa., vice Frederick Kartz, removed; George Jack postmaster at Baalsburg, Centre county, Pa., vice Wm. Price, removed; Hugh A. Campbell postmaster at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa., vice Wm. Price, removed; Hugh A. Campbell postmaster at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa., vice John V. Foster, removed; Christian Musser postmaster at Pline Grove Mills, Centre county, Pa., vice Alexander Sample, removed; Joseph G. Dolle postmaster at Simesta, Venango county, Pa., vice Oharles Klotz, removed; Wm. W. Reed postmaster at Ursica, Jefferson county, Pa., vice Oharles Klotz, removed; Mils, Centre county, Pa., vice John A. Fletcher, removed.

Pa., vice John A. Fletcher, removed.

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

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

Church Mission at Madras writes on the 20th of April:
But scarcely was the idolatrous festival over when cholera made its appearance and has carried off many. Two hundred at least must have fallen victims to its dreadful ravages.—This plague is only making the idolators more mad than ever. The whole city and its suburbs are in a state of great alarm. Our schools are affected by it. Cholera entered the jail also, and carried off about fifty of its wretched immates. In fact, we are surrounded by cholera in all directions. The heat is very great—unusually se; we have had no showers since October last.

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

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

The Indictment for Treason Against John Merrymaa. The grand jury of the United States Dis-

trict Court yesterday found an indictment for treason against John Merryman, of Balti-more county, in form partly as follows, (two-

trict Uourt yesterday found an indictment for treason against John Merryman, of Baltimore county, in form partly as follows, (two-thirds of the Indictment being omitted as containing repetitions:)

In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the body of the Maryland District, do on their cath and affirmation present that John Merryman, late of the district aforesaid, gentleman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the United States of America, and under the protection of the laws of the United States of America, and under the protection of the laws of the United States of America, and wickelfly devising and intending the peace and itanquility of the United States of America, on the Wickelfly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the United States of America, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland District, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and bring to effect the said traitorous composings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said John Merryman, he, the said John Merryman, he, the said John Merryman, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland District, with a great multitude of persons whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, pistols, dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, as well offensives defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously, and in a hostile and warlike manner afo

to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said John Merryman against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

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

Another count charges that the said John Merryman did break and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires running with accretian railroad in the district aforesaid, known and commonly called the Northern Oentral Railroad, with t with the intent then and there to prevent the speedy and rapid transmission of intelligence, and thereby obstruct, hinder and delay the said United States, and its good and loyal in-habitants and citizens in the around adentical said United States, and its good and loyal inhabitants and citizens, in the prompt adoption
of the measures and acquisition of means necessary and proper for the defense of the said
United States against the aforesaid evil-disposed persons and bodies, so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose
aforesaid, against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and
fidelity of the said John Merryman, against
the form of the statute in such case made and
provided, and against the peace, government
and dignity of the United States of America.
The following are the witnesses in the case:
Adam Riddle, Thomas Baldwin, W. J. D. Muller, H. C. McAllister, Robert Kerr, Samuel
Worthington, David Jones, Thomas Lipp,
Thos. C. Tracey, Nathan Price, John Wise,
Pleasant Hunter, Wm. Talbot, John Burns,
T. H. Taylor, Robt. W. Jones, Wm. Lovell.
A similar indictment was found against
Charles Cockey.

INDICTMENT OF OTHER PERSONS.

Pleasant Hunter, Wm. Talbot, John Burns, T. H. Taylor, Robt. W. Jones, Wm. Lovell.

A similar indictment was found against Charles Cockey.

INDICTMENT OF OTHER PERSONS.

The grand jury also found an indictment yesterday against Samuel Mactier, the principal count of which is in the following form:

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and levying war aforesaid of the said Samuel Mactier, he, the said Samuel Mactier, he, the said Samuel Mactier, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the mineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at the district aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid evying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the government established in the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did obstruct, hinder and delay, and with stenes, pistols and guns, assault, fire upon and put to rout a large body of the troops of the United States, who were then and there passing, progressing and journeying to the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which said troops were duly and lawfully ordered to move and repair to the said city of Washington for the defense of the government of the United States, who were then and there passing, progressing and journeying to the city of Washington for the defense of the government of the United States of America against the aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

The grand jury also found indictments in above form against Lewis Bliter, James McCarthey, Philip Casmire, Michael Hooper and Richard H. Mitchell.

JUMPING MATCH WITH HORSES.—Recently, in England, a Mr. Horloch made a match that he had a horse that would jump a greater

in England, a Mr. Horloch made a match that he had a horse that would jump a greater height of wall or timber than any other which could be brought. The wager was taken, and the trial is thus described:

"Mr. Horloch brought out his horse, Black Dwarf, a magnificent animal, standing nearly 17 hands—well-known for his performances with the Surrey fox and stag hounds, and many of the packs in Oxfordshire—and put him at a stiff post and rall, measuring five feet in height. This, at the second try, the horse cleared in fine style, only slightly brushing with the hind legs. This being done, Mr. Anderson's horse, a chesnut, was brought out and being mounted by the well known and fine steeple-chase rider, Mr. Linton, who had himself given his services for the occasion, was ridden at the same jump, which he broke with his hind legs three times in succession, getting over the fourth time with a hard hit. Mr. Horlock then, having caused the bar to be elevated to the height of five feet two inches, again rode at it; his horse refusing the first time, and the second broke it with his forelegs. The bar was then sunk one inch, and this the Black Dwarf did magnificently at the first time, and the second broke it with his forelegs, and just touching with one hind-shoe. Mr. Linton then again mounted, and though he did all in the power of a first-rate rider to induce the horse to jump, for four times in succession he went through the bar, thus leaving Mr. H. winner of the match."

FRENCE ARTISTS COMING.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says:
"I learn that several of the most distinguish-

correspondent of the N.Y. Commercial says:

"I learn that several of the most distinguished French battle painters contemplate visiting the scene of conflict in America, to perpetuate upon canvas the important events which are being enacted there."

[PRICE ONE CENT. LOCAL MATTERS.

Passage of Troops Yesterday. Removal of the Troops in the Uty to their Encampments. Yesterday morning the De Kath Regiment of New York, Col. Leopold Yon Gilsa, arrived at Bolton depot, en route for Washington, having left New York on Monday evening. The regiment marched through Entaw street to the Camden Station, and left in a long train of cars for the capital. The De Kath Regiment is composed entirely of Germans of the better class, of New York, and their commander, was a Prussian officer of some distinction in that country. The regiment embraces considerable wealth, and consequently is the best equipped and armed that has as yet gone from New York to the seat of war. Company A, Capitain Weiss, the right flank of the regiment, is attired in the full Zouave uniform. A novelty in this company was about 50 young tittors and the shallows of the regiment, is attired in the full Zouave uniform.

Captain Weiss, the right flank of the regiment, is attired in the full Zouave uniform. A novelty in this company was about 50 young kittens, carried upon the shoulders of the men, which they intend to take into the field and encamp with them. The cat is supposed to be the emblem of the Zouaves, as their movements and skirmishes are known to be sly and stealthy, as cats usually advance upon a foe. The regiment is accompanied by a band of music of twenty-four pieces, which has been selected from the ranks, also ten buglers and twenty drummers. Horses have alse been provided for the field and staff officers and the Quartermaster's Department.

The following is a list of the field, staff and line officers:—Field and Staff Officers: Colonel, Leopold Von Gilsa; lieutenant colonel, Emil Duysing; major, Ernst Holenstedt; adjutant, Otto Kleinschmidt; quartermaster, Francis Braulick; surgeon, Robert Thomain; quartermaster's sergeant, Paul Berahard; sergeant major, Robert Peterson; hospital steward, E. Vogel; drum major, Carl Denninger. Company A, Captain O. Siebeth; Company C, Captain F. Menshausen; Company E, Captain A. Weiss; Company B, Captain F. Bauer; Company H, Captain F. Bauer; Company H, Captain F. Bauer; Company L, Captain T. Major Louis Navone, of Garibaldi's Italian army, accompanied the regiment to Washington for the purpose of tendering to the President the services of those officers of the Garibaldi Legion now in New York.

ton for the purpose of tendering to the President the services of those officers of the Garlbaldi Legion now in New York.

Yesterday afternoon the military guards which have occupied the city were withdrawn and sent to their camps, in the suburbs of the city. The several squads left the heart of the city between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and by the proclamation of General Banks are not to return except by permission of a superior officer, and then singly and without arms of any kind.

Presentations seem to be the rage just now—not a present of arms—but of emblems, 'patriotic and religious.

This afternoon the National Guard of Philadelphia will be presented with a fing at their encampment at Locust Point. The fing is the gift of a number of ladies residing on Hanover street. The presentation address will be made by Geo. C. Maund, Esq.

Warren Lodge, No. 51, of the Masonic order, have presented Col. Kenly, of the First Maryland Regiment, with a Pocket Bible, as a mark of their esteem. The presentation was made on Tuesday night, when an address was made by Past Master Coates, to which the Col. responded. Colonel Kenly left yesterday to join his command, which had preceded him to the seat of war.

The Second Maryland Regiment is filling

his command, which had preceded seat of war.

The Second Maryland Regiment is filling up. Company C was mustered in at the camp (McPherson's) on Tuesday, and Companies D, E and F are recruiting on the ground for D, E and that purpose.

D, E and F are recruiting on the ground for that purpose.

Centre Market.—As the season advances the market has the appearance of a greater abundance, and the supply is far more than equal to the demand, especially in the vegetable line. They are of course somewhat cheaper. We quote as follows: Fresh beef from 8 to 18 cts. per 1b., the latter for choice cuts; mutton 8a12 cts. per 1b.; lamb 75 cents a\$150 per quarter; pork 10a12 cts. per 1b.; veal 5a10 cts. per 1b. In salt meats there is no change. Vegetables in most instances are cheaper. Mercer potatoes, old. 25 cts. per peck; Bermuda potatoes, old, 50a60 cts per peck; new potatoes 25a40 cts. per peck, according to size; peas 12a16 cents per peck; string beans 25 cents per dozen; cymlins 6a12 cents per dozen; early York cabbage 3a5 cts per head; parsnips 18 cts per peck; cucumbers 25a50 cts per doze, beets. 18 cents per peck; rhad; onions 2 cents per bunch; radishes 1a3 cents per bunch; lettuce 1a6 cents per head; onions 2 cents per bunch; radishes 1a3 cents per punch; rappherries 16a20 cents per quart; according to the variety; blackberries 4a10 cents per quart; mulberries 8 cents per quart; apricots 12 cts per quart, punch; lettuce 1a6 cents per quart; pricots 12 cts per quart; purports 10a12 cents per quart; pricots 12 cts per quart, parts 75 cents per peck. Butter—best print 16a20a25 cents per pound; roll 25a16 cents per pound.

per quart, according to the variety; blackberries 4alu cents per quart; mulberries 8 cents
per quart; whortleberries 10al2 cents per
quart; apricols 12 cts per quart; pears 75 cents
per poeck. Butter—best print 16a902a5 cents
per poeck. Butter—best print 16a902a5 cents
per pound; roil 12al6 cents per pound—
Eggs 16al7 cents per dozen; smearcase 10 cents
per quart; dressed chickens 75a87 cts. per pair;
spring chickens 4a84 50 per dozen; Guinea
fowl dressed 25 cents apiece; live duck 50 cts.
per pair. The fish market was only toleraable, and the usual prices were maintained:—
Single rock sold at from 25 cents to 81
apiece; codfish 8 cts per lb.; sea bass 10 cents
per lb.; halibut 10 cts per lb.; flounders 10 cents
per lb.; sheephead 37 cents a81 apiece; salmon
40 cts per lb.; iresh mackerel 50 centsas[lapiece.
The various kinds of pan fish, perch, rock,
crocus, &c., sold at from 6 to 25 cents per
bunch, according to size of fish and bunch.
Hard crabs 25 cents per dozen; soft crabs \$1
per dozen, with not many in market.

The Inspection of Gas Meters.—The inspection
of gas meters, as provided for by an ordinance
of the mayor and city council, is now being
prosecuted in an office in the city hall, by the
inspector, Mr. F. W. King. The office is supplied with a gasometer and a pressure gauge,
which is all that is required for the work.
Air or gas may be used, and the gauge promptly indicates the amount of pressure on the
meter in course of inspection. A wet meter
was inspected yesterday showing that withou
the precise quantity of water necessary, the
consumer loses, and if too little, the furnisher
suffers a loss. The pressure of the gas on a
valve causes a wheel in the back part of the
meter in revolve, half submerged in water,
which acts upon a kind of clock-work in front,
thus definitely showing the amount of gas that
passes through the meter. In the more elevated parts of the city, the pressure from the
misne sometimes goes up to four inches,
while in the more depressed localities it often
is net more t

spection of the gas is another department, under Prof. Alken, and requires more time in the analyzation of its component parts.

Unsuccessful Expedition.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning the steamer Chester was taken possession of by order of the Federal government, and after having been supplied with arms and men lett for the Patuxent river in search of the vessel which was said to have brought Col. Thomas from Virginia to Maryland. To avoid the possibility of information reaching the vessel, the steamboats which ply on that river were held for about six hours after the C. had left. The armed boat proceeded to the mouth of the Patuxent under a heavy head of steam, after which she moved slowly and cautiously up the stream as far as Millstone landing. But the bird had flown. It appears that on the arrival of the Mary Washington with the information of the arrest of Col. Thomas, a schooner was sent down to warn the vessel off, and there being a good wind, the object was accomplished. The vessel is said to have been supplied with a good complement of men, and one thirty-two pounder and one eighteen-pounder, with which to resist any attack that might be made on her. The Chester returned to this city at a late hour at night without having pursued the search further than the Patuxent.

Attempted Burglary.—About 2 O'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by two men, it is supposed, to effect a burglarious entrance into the residence of J. H. Reed, Esq., on the York road, beyond the city limits. Mrs. Reed was awakened by the noise of the fellows at the front window of the lower room, and called to her husband, who arose, but the burglar caught the alarm and let by different directions, as their tracks afterwards indicated. Upon examining the window it was ascertained that two slats had been cut from the Venetian shutters, creating space enough to admit a man's hand to press down the bolt, which was just accomplished when their presence was made manifest to the family. Several burglaries have occurred in this sa

borhood within the past few nights.

City Finances.—An ordinance was introduced in the first branch of the City Council last evening, authorizing the register to use the credit of the city by issuing its notes to the amount of the uncollected city taxes, not exceeding \$500,000. Also, an ordinance to authorize the water commissioners to issue additional water stock to the amount of \$150,000. Also, a resolution authorizing the city counsellor to water stock to the amount of \$15,000. Also, a resolution authorizing the city counsellor to take steps to recover from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the interest on the \$1,500,000 of Northwestern Virginia Railroad bonds guarantied by the city, or to submit the matters in dispute between the city and the company to arbitration, &c., all of which remain to be acted upon.

Fire Alarm.—The alarm of fire rung through box No. 43, at 8½ o'chock last night, arose from the falling of a fluid lamp in a dwelling on Poppleton street, near Lexington. No damage was dene and the alarm was needless.

CASH PRICES FOR ADVERTISING IN THE BALTIMORE SUN. or every subsequent insertion. Marriage and Fu-neral notices inserted for 25 cents; extra Obituars notices the regular rates of advertising. Advertisements should be sent in at an early hour

Two Persons Killed by Lightning in Baltimore County.—We learn that during the prevalence of the thunder storm of Tuesday afternoon a young man named Thomas Dix, residing near Cockeysville, Baltimore county, while picking cherries, the lightning struck the tree, shattering it into pieces, and instantly killing Dix, but whether by the fluid or the fall was not known, but most probably the former, for the limb on which he was sitting was twisted completely off. The body was taken to a residence close by and restoration attempted without avail.

dence close by and restoration attempted without avail.

Another fatal case occurred on the Belair
road, a few miles from this city. A man named
Delaford was in the yard of his dwelling, going in the direction of his stable to harness up a
horse, when the lightning struck him dead.

The lightning also struck a large tree which
stood on the east sidewalk of Bond street,
between Baltimore and Loabard, tearing the
lower branches apart from the tree with such
force as to throw them in the middle of the
street. A lady, who was sitting in the basement of a dwelling near by, was prostrated to
the floor, fortunately more frightened than
hurt.

Several dwellings were struck in the county,

hurt.

Several dwellings were struck in the county, but we have heard of no more casualties. Several dwellings were struck in the country, but we have heard of no more casualties.

The New Police Arrangement.—Geo. R. Dodge, appointed marshal of police by Gen. Banks, yesterday entered upon the duties of his position, with James L. McPhail as deputy marshal. They still occupy the station-houses, marshal's office, and other property of the city provided for the regular police. The force appointed by the authority of the President of the United States, it is said, will be paid out of the federal treasury. The pay of the regular police will be provided for by the city, the appropriation for that purpose having been already made by the city council in the annual levy of taxation. What arrangement will be made for the working of the government police has not transpired. No action has yet been taken by the mayor and city council in relation to the suspension of the functions of the regular police, but it is expected that the mayor will send to the council this evening a message on the subject.

Soldiers vs. Police.—Yesterday morning a

tion to the suspension of the functions of the regular police, but it is expected that the mayor will send to the council this evening a message on the subject.

\*\*Soldiers vs. Police.\*\*—Yesterday morning a soldier belonging to the guard at the customhouse, escaped from the guard house and attempted to escape by flight. He was pursued to the corner of Lexington and Davis streets, where two of the Dodge police fell in and arrested him. The soldier resisted the authority of the police, and a number of soldiers from the old postoffice building, who had been attracted by the race, interfered and declared the police should not arrest him. They told the police that they had no business to interfere with the soldier, and should not do it. They finally pushed the police aside, when the fugitive returned quietly with his comrades to the guard-house.

\*\*Damages on Jenes' Falls.\*\*—On Tuesday evening a portion of the east wall of Jones' falls, adjoining Monument street bridge, fell, causing a damage of about one thousand dollars. The back building of the premises of Mr. Guy, on Buren street, was considerably damaged, and it was thought that less than \$500 would not restore the building and ground. A portion of the stable of Mr. Jacob Green, also on the line of the falls, was also thrown down, causing a damage of some \$300. The wall of the falls at that point was very high, and the fall was caused by the rush of water over the bed, which had lately been dug out.

\*\*Fatal Result.\*\*—On Saturday last Mr. Thomas E. Gittings, residing on the Harford road, about sixteen miles from the city, was thrown by his horse. He fell on his head, which produced concussion of the brain. He was taken to his residence, and Dr. Gittings and Prof. N. R. Smith called to attend him, but his injuries were of such a nature that he died on Monday afternoon, never having returned to consciousness after the accident. Mr. G. was about sixty years of age. He leaves a widow and four children, one of whom, a son, is an officer in the federal army.

\*\*Charg

to jail for the action of the grand jury.

The Weather.—After the rain of Tuesday night
the temperature was not so warm as it had
been, and throughout the whole of yesterday
there was a fine breeze. But for that the heat
would have been almost intolerable. About
six o'clock in the afternoon there was a high
gust of wind from the northwest, which was
accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning.

The Messey's Messey. It is understood that The Mayor's Message.—It is understood that the expected special message from the mayor in relation to the extraordinary condition of the city will be sent to the city council to-day.

U. S. District Court.—Judge Giles.—Joseph Connolly, indicted for mutiny on board of the steamer Georgeana, gave bail in \$500. Trial steamer Georgeana, gave bail in \$500. Trial-set down for to-day.

Circuit Court. Judge Krebs.—Henry Krauss vs. Philipina Krauss—complainant divorce a vinculo matrimonii from defendant.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Special Session of the City Council Special Session of the City Council.

First Branch.—Wednesday, July 10th, 1861.
Mr. Myers presented the petition of Thos. A.
Dunnigan, of ferryboat Locust Point, asking
protection for the ferry from the competition
of small boats—referred to the committee on
highways. Mr. Brown presented the petition
of John C. Meyer for compensation for guns
taken from his store by the mob on the 19th of
April—referred to the committee on claims.—
Mr. Staylor presented the petition from the
commissioners of the jail for the erection of a
fire-plue in the back vard, and two gas-lamps April—referred to the committee on claims.—Mr. Staylor presented the petition from the commissioners of the jail for the erection of a fire-plug in the back yard, and two gas-lamps in the front of the jail—referred to the committee on water. Mr. Drakely offered the petition of R. B. Dentry and others against the removal of a pump in Pearl street, near Green street—referred to the committee on water.—The President offered the petition of Patrick McLaughlin and Elizabeth Buchanan asking for the removal of a pile of bricks on Fayette street, near North, as a nuisance—referred to the committee on health. Mr. Blanchard offered the petition of George C. Penniman, secretary of the American Telegraph Company, asking to be indemnified to the extent of \$312 for the destruction of 2½ miles of their telegraph line to Harrisburg, by order of the mayor, on the 19th of April last—referred.—A communication was received from the city commissioners asking an additional appropriation of \$850 for the repair of the Marine Hospital, &c.; referred to the committee on city property. A message was received from the second branch proposing that the council metherafter at three o'clock in the afternoon; which was concurred in. During the discussion of the above message it was mentioned that a special message from the mayor to the council might be expected to-morrow, (Thursday.) A communication was received from the city commissioners stating that the expense of constructing and repairing a dock for scows, &c., would cost \$5,000; referred to the committee on harbor. Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution directing the city counsellor to commence proceedings against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in relation to the interest on the \$1,500,000 bonds of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, and that he be also empowered to submit the matter in dispute to arbitrators; laid over. Mr. Blanchard offered an ordinance authorizing the register commissioners to issue water stock to offered an ordinance authorizing the register of the city to use the credit of the corporation by issuing its notes to the amount of the uncollected taxes, not exceeding \$500,000; laid on the table. Also, an ordinance authorizing the water commissioners to issue water stock to the amount of \$150,000; referred to the committee of ways and means. The branch adjourned till Thursday at three o'clock.

SE COND BEANCH.—Branch met. Presentall the members except the President and Mr. Miller. In the absence of the president, on motion Mr. Alricks was called to the chair, On motion of Mr. Robb a message was sent to the first branch, proposing that when the council adjourns this evening it adjourn to meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock—returned concurred in. A resolution was received from the first branch adverse to the petition of Charles Myers and Wm. Ortwine, asking damages for injuries sustained by the overflow of water in Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets—read and concurred in Adjourned.

\*\*\* A rumor has obtained in France and England that Prince Napoleon has been formally invited by President Lincoln to visit America.

America.

18.7 Peace meetings are being held in Maine,
Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohlo.

18.7 The Memphis Typograpical Union last
week formally seceded from the National

week formally seceded from the Nanonal Union.

\*\*BT Cotton-growing has been commenced in the British colony of Queensland, Oceanica, with a prospect of success.

\*\*BT A letter from Niagara says the hotels are mourning their emptiness with all the desolation of Rachel.

\*\*BT The cotton mills at Manchester, N. H. have stopped work. Blockaded.

\*\*BT A drama, called "The War in America," has been produced at Dundee, Scotland.

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morning. It embraces the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, 9th New York, 2d and 3d Wisconsin, 3d New Hampshire and ist Pennsylvania. The whole numbering some 7,000.

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

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

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

PIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT.

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

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

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

THE THREE MONTHS VOLUNETERS.

It is stated that the terms of service of the

THE THREE MONTHS VOLUNETERS. It is stated that the terms of service of the following regiments will expire between the

following regiments will expire between the 20th instant and the 2d of August:

Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzweider, located in Washington city, 988 men; Sixth, Col. Pinckney, Annapolis, 784; Eighth, Col. Lyons, Arlington Heights, 1,099; Twelfth, Col. Butterfield, Washington city, 1,113; Thirteenth, Col. Smith, Baltimore, 980; Twenty-Aifth, Col. Bryan, Arlington, 980; Sixty-ninth, Col. Corcoran, Arlington Heights, 1,188; Seventy-first, Col. Martin, navy-yard, Washington, 1,072—total New York, 2,195 men. One Rhode Island Regiment, 760; two Massachusetts Regiments, 1,890; District militia, 4,000—making in the aggregate 14,845 men.

ARMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

gregate 14,845 men.

ARMS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

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

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

Minie muskets.

SECESSION HOSTAGES.

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

LOSSES OF NEW YORK BY THE WAR. LOSSES OF NEW YORK BY THE WAIL.

The New York World says:

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

paralyzed. THE EFFECT OF OUR WAR IN ENGLAND .-The effect of the present troubles in this country on the industry and commerce of England cannot but be injurious. A community so

closely related to us, both for the supply of raw materials for her factories, and for a market in which to dispose of her productions, must necessarily feel very severely any serious interruption of commercial exchanges with the United States. The reports that reach us from the great manufacturing districts of England furnish the most gloomy statements as to the condition of trade there. The following account shows how the disturbance here is working on the other side of the water:

account shows how the disturbance here is working on the other side of the water:

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

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY .- We

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

Deceased.—A soldier, clerk to company D, 3d Pennsylvania regiment, by the name of Sandford D. Mattern, died in the hospital, of typhoid fever, on the 4th inst., aged 21 years. The deceased and his brother were brought in from camp on the Monday previous, and laid side by side upon their best.

fever, on the 4th inst, aged 2! years. The deceased and his brother were brought in from camp on the Monday previous, and laid side by side upon their beds. The body of the deceased and the surviving sick brother have been sent home to Blair county, Pa. The The crop of wheat in this county has been pretty generally cut, and it is admitted on all hands to be one of the largest and best ever gathered within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant."

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

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

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

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

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

Affairs in New York.

Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.

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

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

A curious newspaper case came up before the District Court yesterday, being an action brought by the proprietor of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, against J. T. Ridley & Co., of this city. The testimony showed that — Mills presented a bill, amounting to \$47.50, to defendants for advertising, and that the latter promised to pay the bill after claiming a reduction. Defendants swore that the agreement was to have the advertisement inserted in the daily paper, and have the paper sent to them, and as they had not seen the advertisement nor received the paper, they did not feel justified in paying the bill. The jury brought in a verdict for defendants.

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

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

The board of supervisiors having saved \$279,000 of their last year's appropriation, have resolved to apply the money t

Affairs in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Athunder storm passed over the city yesterday afternoon, but very little rain fell. Just before six o'clock a tremendous discharge of the electric fluid descended to the earth, taking in its course the large boarding house No. 514 Walnut street. The lightning seems to have first struck the front of the building, then passed over the roof, ripping up shingles, smashing a chimrey-top, and entirely destroying a rearshed, grape vines, shrubbery, &c. in the yard. Things generally in the house were very much affected by the sudden visitation. Pictures were removed from the nails in the walls on which they were hanging, bell wires were twisted up like cork screws, fireboards were hurled from the chimney places to opposite sides of the room, and gas pipes. were melted in several parts of the house, and the gas ignited. There were quite a number of persons in-the house, but fortunately none of them were injured. At the same time ano-

he crisis.

A laboring man, named Hugh McCormick, was yesterday the victim of sun-stroke. He

New Castle county, Del., Lewis White Wil-liams is appointed postmaster, vice George W.

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

THE ELEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY .- The 11th

Alexandria.

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