THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

VOL. VII---NO. 1,011. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

AT

REDUCED PRICES,

WITH ALL T

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

HEMMERS,

FELLERS,

TUCKERS,

CORDERS,

BINDERS

&c &c., &c

NEW STYLES

GROVER & BAKER

STITCH MACHINES

This is the on y Company which makes

BOTH KINDS

of the same patterns and at the same prices as their

and the only one that can supply all the wants of

THE PUBLIC.

THE "GROVER & BAKER"

Everywhere Triumphant.

These Machines have taken the

FIRST PREMIUM

At all the principal

FAIRS

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY THE PAST SEASON

Over Wheeler & Wilson, I. M. Singer & Co., Ladd, Web

ster & Co., and others, and now stand at the

"HEAD OF THE LIST."

No other Machine will do as good or as great a

VARIETY OF WORK.

They are simple in construction a easily learned with

proper management

NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE THEM, OR

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.

181 BALTIMORE STREET,

THIRD DOOR EAST OF LIGHT STREET

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SHUTTLE OR LOCK-STITCH MACHINE

GROVER & BAKER

This Company now make the

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

Correspondence Between Daniel Warfield, Esq., and the Hon. Henry May.

BALTIMORE, 5th June, 1861.

Hon. Henry May:

DEAR SIR—As one of those who invited you to become a candidate for Congress, and whilst having entire confidence in you and desiring no explanations myself, yet for the information of others, and chiefly of those who do not personally know you, I should be glad for you to give your views upon the following questions:

First—As to the policy of military coercion by the Government towards the Seceded States.

Second—As to the recent acts of the Federal military in arresting our citizens and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Third—Whether you are inclined to, or think it proper to give any pledges as to your course if elected.

Truly and respectfully yours, &c.,

DANIEL WARFIELD.

BALTIMORE, June 6, 1861.

To Daniel Warfield, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—When I was honored by the call made by yourself and other citizens to become a candidate for Congress, I thought that my firm and habitual loyalty to the Union, my equally uncompromising opposition both to Secession and the Republican party, my sympathy for the rights and interests of the South, my friendly relations to its public men, my birth-place, education, tastes and associations—that these considerations, with your partiality, had probably indicated me as worthy of confidence as a representative of *peace* and *compromise* in the next Congress of the United States.

Aware of the trials, vexations and responsibility of being at this sad period a Representative of Baltimore, I have not sought for so undesirable an honor; and notwithstanding the value I place upon such a mark of confidence as your nomination confers, I assure you I would at once decline to be a candidate if it was expected that I should add to the difficulties of the situation by giving any pledges to bind my votes or public conduct. I cannot consent to do this.

To bind your representative may wholly destroy his usefulness, and in my judgment he is not fit to be such who cannot now be trusted for his dispositions and character. While I declare myself as firm and faithful a supporter of *our Constitutional Union* as any citizen, I yet spurn all political association with those who find their loyalty to consist in an adherence either to a sectional or an aggressive party which, on the one side maintaining "an irrepressible conflict," originated our national troubles, and on the other by Secession assailed the integrity of our Union, and then recklessly vied with each other in rejecting the most beneficent compromises.

Belonging to neither of these sectional parties, which have plunged our great and happy people into all the horrors of civil war, but sternly opposed to both, I am fully aware of the difficulties that will surround me as a mediator, if elected. Yet, in such an event, I shall try to perform the grave responsibilities of so sacred an office with an unflattering trust in the favor of the Almighty, and a return of reason and patriotism among our countrymen. And I will never cease to hope and believe that *peace, conciliation and compromise* will, as heretofore, prove the hallowed instruments of our national safety and happiness.

I profess an unconditional reverence for and obedience to the principles and authority of our Federal Constitution, which having created our Union of States is alone competent to maintain it.

For my reply to your first question, I must be allowed to repeat the following, quoted from my letter of the 14th May, authorizing my nomination: "By a compromise "amending our Constitution I can yet see *the paths of "peace*, which, with the favor of Heaven, I intend always "to point out to my countrymen and *for myself most "faithfully to follow them*." "The geographical position "of Maryland requires her Representatives *to hold the olive "branch* rather than the sword, and this is *her honor* as "well as *her interest*."

"We ought upon this point to be a united people." "I "have ever sternly opposed the platform of principles *and "hostile policy* of the Republican party, and *ever will*, "*with an uncompromising spirit*, believing it to be a sectional and aggressive party."

Do not these explicit declarations place me on the side *of peace and compromise*, and against those who prefer *military coercion* and a desolating war? Being unable to perceive any error or obscurity in this statement of my position, I can see no reason to alter it.

For my reply to your second question, I cannot hesitate a moment to regard the act of the Federal Administration in suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in a State like ours, which has not seceded, or whose people are not arrayed in any rebellion, but who have ever been and are generally loyal, as plainly subversive of the most sacred principles of the Constitution—and while the judicial authorities of the United States are here in the full enjoyment of all their functions with increased facilities by the presence of an army, there cannot be a more flagrant oppression than arrests committed by military power, followed by imprisonment in a Fort without examination or trial, or the transportation of the citizen, who may be the victim of some irresponsible informer, beyond the limits of this State, and the jurisdiction of that tribunal which it is his Constitutional right to claim.

And these oppressions only become the more intolerable as they are said to be directed or sanctioned by the Executive authorities at Washington. We must never forget that it is the highest duty of the citizen of the United States at all times firmly to resist such encroachments of power if he would preserve the liberties secured by the Constitution of his country. With a loyal heart, "perpetual vigilance is the price of safety."

As a citizen who has from the first asserted, and will to the last assert, on grounds of principle and patriotic duty, a devoted loyalty to the Constitution, the Union and Government of his country—and for the sake of these—I earnestly protest against all irregular or arbitrary acts of power against our people, and respectfully remind those in authority that it is a precious principle of republican government, as declared in our Maryland Bill of Rights, that "The doctrine of non-resistance against "arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and "destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

Believing that I have already responded to your third inquiry, and trusting that this statement of my views may prove satisfactory to yourself and others who share in your kind wishes for my success and confidence in me and my position,

I am, very respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY MAY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Union Foundered.

Friday appears to be a particularly eventful day in the annals of the Lincoln war. On Friday the war was inaugurated at Fort Sumter, on Friday constitutional order for an increase of the army was issued, on Friday the Massachusetts men were repulsed in Baltimore, on Friday the Monticello retired from Sewell's Point, on Friday Ellsworth was killed, on Friday the unsuccessful attack on Aquia Creek was made, and now, finally, on Friday the Union sticks in the mud. Yesterday a schooner was procured and brought to the wharf at Locust Point, for the purpose of shipping the big gun "Union" to Fortress Monroe. A squad of soldiers, over fifty in number, together with a number of laborers, were engaged in removing the gun from the wharf to the schooner. Timber and ropes, which were deemed amply secure, were run from the wharf to the schooner, and the Union party went heartily to work. While the "gun" was midway between the wharf and the schooner, the timbers suddenly gave way, the party was scattered, and the "forbidden, by her Majesty's proclamation," went to the bottom, in fourteen feet of water and an unknown quantity of mud. One of the soldiers was thrown, head foremost, into the basin, but being unwilling to sink or swim with the "Union," was rescued by his companions.

MOST OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—The conduct of the soldiers stationed at the Relay House for the purpose of keeping a surveillance over the trains passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are performing their work in the most insolent and shameless manner. On Thursday they entered the cars, in which, among other passengers, was a young lady of the highest respectability. They insolently approached her and in the grossest manner examined her person. On the same day a squad of soldiers from the Relay camp visited a dwelling in the vicinity, in search of arms. There were no male persons at home, and on demanding arms, one of the ladies told them there were none in the house. This, however, did not satisfy them. A guard was placed at the door of the house, and the soldiers entered. They ransacked every part of the house, examined drawers, the locks of some of which they burst open. A lady, whose husband was in the city, was in bed, having been confined a few days previous, and when the soldiers were about entering her room, the nurse informed them of the condition of the lady, assured them there were no arms in the apartment, and begged that they would not enter the room. They, however, carried out their purpose, entering the room and made the examination. There were no arms found.

ARRIVAL OF MORE NORTHERN TROOPS.—The Nineteenth Regiment of New York volunteers, under command of Col. John S. Clark, yesterday morning arrived in this city from Elmira, en route for Washington. These men, numbering 780, are mostly from Auburn and vicinity. They were enlisted in response to President Lincoln's first proclamation, to serve three months, but they subsequently enlisted for two years, under Gov. Morgan, of New York. They proceeded to Camden station, where they were seated in twenty-nine cars, which had been prepared for their transportation to Washington. The same crowd was present which has witnessed the arrival and departure of the various regiments which have heretofore passed through this city from the North. About half-past one o'clock there arrived by the Philadelphia railroad the Third Regiment of Maine volunteers, Colonel Volney E. Howard. They passed on to Washington.

A RUFFIAN SOLDIER.—On Thursday evening Mr. John Elliott was standing in front of his home on Caroline street, near Bank street, when a soldier named Callahan approached him and struck him several sound blows. The soldier was arrested by officer Nelson and taken to the Eastern district police station. Yesterday morning Justice Griffin committed him to jail, but while the officer was taking him to that institution he slipped his handcuffs and made his escape to the Patterson Park camp. Captain Stockton, of the police, went to the camp and informed Colonel Morehead of the affair, when that officer ordered Callahan out of the ranks, and under a guard marched him to the police station and delivered him up. Callahan was sent to jail.

THE CASE OF MR. W. S. ANDERSON.—This gentleman, whose arrest by Federal troops at the Relay House on Wednesday last has heretofore been noticed, was yesterday brought to this city in charge of a Deputy Marshal. A hearing of his case was had before U. S. Commissioner Hannan, when Mr. Anderson was released on bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear at a further examination on Monday next. Wm. H. Young, Esq., appeared on the part of Mr. Anderson. The information which prompted the arrest of Mr. A. we are informed was furnished by William F. Larrabee, of this city, who obtained it from personal conversation with Mr. A., with whom he was on most intimate terms.

THE BALTIMORE PRESBYTERY.—This body will meet, pursuant to adjournment, on Tuesday next, in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian church, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets. Rev. Mr. Marshall, Moderator, will preside.

MINISTER HARVEY.—Washington city is to-day full of an account of the discovery among the seized telegrams of quite a number from Mr. James E. Harvey, the recently appointed American Minister to Portugal, addressed to disunion officials in Charleston, seriously implicating him in the conspiracy for the destruction of the Union resulting in the current civil war.

The above we find in the Washington *Star* of Thursday. The correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes further particulars as follows:

The examination of seized despatches is now progressing. Some curious developments are being made—for among them is found a despatch from Mr. Harvey, our lately appointed Minister to Portugal, notifying the Government of South Carolina of the fitting out of the fleet for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and of its destination. It is found that Mr. Harvey's despatch was the first reliable information the rebels had of the magnitude and destination of the expedition. Mr. Harvey is a native of South Carolina, but for years a resident of Philadelphia, and an editor of the Philadelphia *North American*. For many years he was the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and he was appointed to the Portugal mission, because of his professed devotion to the Free Soil party. Be must be recalled. This creates vacancies in two of our missions.

VENERABLE DRUM.—The drum now in use by Capt. Hannah's company, of Polk county, says the Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner*, is a relic of the revolutionary war—it was beat at the charge on Yorktown. By good luck it has been preserved through a period of eighty years, and the Polk boys say it shall beat again at the charge on Washington.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Heavy Loss of Timber.

TORONTO, June 6.—During the gale yesterday, timber in rafts to the value of $40,000 was lost in the lake near Toronto.

Crevasse on the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—A destructive crevasse on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, near Natchez, 250 feet wide and 10 feet deep, has occurred.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE BOND.

Archibald Stirling, Jr., State's Attorney, prosecuting.——State *vs.* Patrick Collins, indicted for rioting on the 19th of April last, on Pratt street. In this case the traverser was out on bail for his appearance to answer this charge, but having since been arrested upon a charge of theft, and being unable to procure bail in this case, he was remanded to jail. Upon being arraigned before the Court upon the charge of theft he removed his case to Baltimore county, and was accordingly sent to jail at Towsontown. When called yesterday morning in the Criminal Court he was unable to answer, in consequence of his confinement in the county jail. When this state of affairs was made known, the Court addressed the Warden of the city jail in relation to the matter, and intimated that there might be some shifting about this matter, in order to escape the course of justice. The Court directed the clerk to issue a subpœna for the prisoner.——Charles Buckey, indicted for riot, not answering when called, his recognizances were forfeited.——The Court then adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock, when the usual Saturday business will be transacted.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE MARTIN.

Cyrus Gault *vs.* William M. Willis and Jas. H. Johnson. Set. *fa.* on lien. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $226 62.——Franklin Bank of Baltimore *vs.* Francis Volk. Action to recover on note. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $589.78.——John Weigman *vs.* John Seljacks. *Non pros.*——Owings *vs.* Banks. Referred.——Same *vs.* Union Manufacturing Company. Referred.——James Dixon Roman, &c., *vs.* Isaac Mohler and John D. Graff. Replevin. On trial.——Same *vs.* Geo. L. Kroh. Replevin. On trial.——Assignment for Monday from 566 to 609 inclusive.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MARSHALL.

Barnum & McLaughlin *vs.* E. T. Davis. Appeal from Reid. Judgment reversed.——Trials 23 to 47.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT—JUDGE PRICE.

TOWSONTOWN, June 7, 1861.—The magistrates' appeals, numbering fifty-one cases, were called this morning and the following cases disposed of: Arnold Suttman *vs.* J. Houck; judgment affirmed.——Elizabeth Shofer, administratrix *vs.* Henry Schofer, *vs.* Catharine Whitman, administratrix of William Whitman, judgment reversed. George Kratt *vs.* James Brady; judgment affirmed. Lewis Whitcraft *vs.* Samuel Butler; on trial.——The appeals will be resumed on Monday, and the Court to-morrow, as usual, will sit in equity.——The jury in the ejectment case of Ann Nesbitt *et al. vs.* John O. Price, after being absent twenty-four hours, came into Court, and asked to be discharged, they not being able to agree upon a verdict. By the consent of counsel on both sides, the jury were discharged.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JUNE TERM, 1861.—ANNAPOLIS, June 5th, 1861.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 special docket continued.

June 6, 1861.—Nos. 8 and 11. Miles & Thompson *vs.* the State, William D. Bowie and others. Appeals from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. The argument in these cases was commenced by Robert J. Brent for the appellants and by William Schley for the appellee.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

We clip the following extracts from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

LONDON, May 25.—Would any one believe that a paper that claims to be the leading journal of the world, a journal published in the last half of the nineteenth century, and in the virtuous and decorous reign of good Queen Victoria, would utter sentiments so atrocious as has the *Times* lately? I trust that the course taken by this paper will long be remembered. It is plainly to be seen and readily appreciated. At heart the British aristocracy are jealous of the growing power of America, and ardently desirous that it should be dismembered.

That the great house of the Rothschilds, the noted Jew bankers, who own the *Times*, and have virtually got mortgages on nearly every kingdom and throne in Europe, dread a financial convulsion such as the failure of a cotton crop would inevitably produce; hence the direct object is to put a stop to the war by embarrassing the Government and encouraging the independence of the South.—Every possible effort, except war itself or a loan of money, will be resorted to to bring about this desirable end.

The *Morning Post* (Lord Palmerston's organ) is already preparing the public mind for a diplomatic recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

A letter in the same number of the *Post*, (22d,) dated Boston, May 7, says:—"The Republican party has no capacity for government, and must be swept out of existence in a short time; and Mr. Lincoln stands, as did Mr. Buchanan in the last half of his term, without any party to support him."

The *Chronicle* claims to be an oracle on the subject of the Americans. It utters *ex cathedra* the opinion that the Southern slave-owner has a higher social position than the higher, wealthier, or more aristocratic classes at the North. This will be news to you at the North, whose merchant princes have ships that whiten every sea, and whose philanthropists give away their money for benevolent and patriotic purposes by millions.

How commerce is to be affected remains to be seen. From the proclamation of the Queen one would almost think it unlawful to send guns, ammunition, ships or coal to the United States for any purpose whatever. The "Queen of England" government would be glad to see the Union discovered, the government hampered, and all warlike stores kept out the country—that might come from British ports—is most true; but it remains to be seen whether the shipment of such articles will be positively forbidden. By her Majesty's proclamation, and the recognition of the two sections of the United States as "belligerents"—on equal terms—and by forbidding any and all British subjects from extending aid to either party, either by men, vessels or munitions, the Confederate States have got all the recognition they want, except an actual reception of an ambassador.

Respecting all articles that are usually considered contraband of war, the British government did no more nor less during the war between France and Austria. If this course is not a breach of friendship with the United States, a nation with which we are at peace, I am no judge.

The rule and sentiment of this government seems to be, let rebellion and anarchy thrive everywhere except in Britain; let thrones tumble, dynasties end, and kingdoms and States fall to pieces, and no nation preserve its unity, its magnitude or its strength, except that arrogant power known as the British empire—a power that has intermeddled in every war and every international dispute for two hundred years. Rebellion at home is horrible, and to be put down at all hazards; but rebellion, confusion, treason or anarchy, in any other great nation is "a people struggling for their liberties," and their rulers should be overthrown.

[*From the London Times (City Article), May 23.*]

THE LETTER-OF-MARQUE QUESTION.

The following communication on the subject of letters of marque suggests points on which all the principal merchants connected with America are anxious to obtain some definite view:

MAY 22, 1861.

SIR—The commercial community is at present in the greatest uncertainty as to the consequences resulting from the British government having decided to concede to the Southern Confederacy of North America the rights of belligerents. A vague impression seems to prevail that Southern privateers would have to bring their prizes into a port of one of the seceded States in order to get them legally condemned; and it is generally concluded that, as the United States navy is about to establish a close blockade of all Southern ports, privateers, even if they succeeded in eluding the blockading vessels, and in getting to sea, would find it next to impossible to bring their prizes into a port for condemnation.

The best legal authorities on this subject seem, however, to establish clearly that captains can bring their prizes into neutral ports and have them condemned—while lying in such neutral ports—by prize courts sitting in the captor's country. * * * * * *

From these extracts it would seem that, as the law stands now, a privateer, with letters of marque issued by Mr. Jefferson Davis, may take his prize into any British or other neutral port—say, in the West Indies, in the Pacific, or in European waters, and, while lying there, have her legally condemned by a prize court sitting in Charleston, New Orleans or Mobile, the sentence of such court being virtually binding upon our courts.

My object in claiming space for these remarks is to elicit some decided and competent opinion as to the real state of the law respecting this very important subject, and either to allay vague fears or show clearly the dangers we may have to guard against. FREDERICK LEHMANN,

Firm of Naylor, Vickers & Co.

[*From the London Shipping Gazette, May 23.*]

The correspondent of a contemporary, whose letter (given above) we transfer to our columns, touches upon a question of considerable interest to merchants and shippers in the American trade—namely, whether the laws of maritime war sanction the condemnation of prizes brought into neutral ports by the Prize Court sitting in the country of the captors? The writer supposes the case of captures made by the privateers of the Southern Confederacy while the ports of the South are effectively blockaded by the cruisers of the Federal Government, rendering ingress impossible, and he cites competent authorities to show that a Southern privateer, in that event, might take his prizes into a British or South American port, and there await the decision of the Prize Court sitting at Charleston, New Orleans or Mobile.

Such appears to be the state of the law of maritime warfare as regards the establishment and jurisdiction of Prize Courts, so far as that law has been settled by the jurists of England and America.

A CHRISTIAN REGIMENT.—We learn that arrangements are being made in this city to raise a regiment which shall be composed of members of the various city churches without distinction of sect or creed. The design of the projectors of the movement is to enroll a body of men who will enter the battle-field under a deep conviction that they fight from principle and for the sole purpose of maintaining right. In furtherance of this design a notice detailing the plan and objects of the organization will be read from the desks of a number of the city churches next Sunday morning, at which time the place chosen for the headquarters of the command will be announced. The leaders in the movement are Horace Webster, LL. D., of the Free Academy, who is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly an officer in the United States Army, and Edward Bayard, M. D., a well-known physician of this city, who has had some military experience, he having at one time held a colonel's commission in the State militia. These gentlemen will probably be the colonel and lieutenant colonel of the regiment. A number of recruits have already enlisted, and for two weeks past have been under drill.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Richmond *Examiner*, in giving its account of the occupation of Alexandria, says, in plain words: "It appears that an officer of the Pawnee notified Colonel Territt—the commander of the troops in Alexandria—that the Northern army were coming, three hours before their arrival, and all our troops in the town had orders to leave.—Territt got away safely with his men.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

The business transacted in the Senate was altogether local in character.

Petitions against the confirmation of Tench Tilghman, as Major General, were received from Cecil and Talbot counties.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FREDERICK, June 7.—A number of local bills were disposed of.

The bill reported by Mr. WALLIS authorizing the Baltimore Board of Police to temporarily close all drinking saloons, whenever necessary for the preservation of the peace of that city, was passed.

Mr. WILSON reported a bill relative to the inspection and weighing of loose hay and straw brought to Baltimore in wagons or other vehicles. Passed.

The bill reported by Mr. WARFIELD authorizing the Mayor and City Council to increase the public debt of Baltimore $1,500,000 beyond the sum now allowed by law, and to issue bonds to meet the increase excited a lengthy and animated debate. Mr. MONFITT, of Baltimore, opposed the bill on the ground that the City of Baltimore was already burdened with debt and would be unable to meet an augmented obligation. He presented, as an amendment, a proviso that no portion of the money proposed to be raised shall be issued for the payment of any interest upon railroad stock or water tax, or any other debt, for which the city is the guarantor and not the original creator.

Messrs. Pitts, Wallis, and Gordon, of Alleghany, vigorously opposed the amendment, contending that its effect would be to repudiate obligations for which Baltimore was legally and morally bound.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 5, nays 54. The bill was then passed—ayes 50, nays 7.

Mr. DENNIS, of Somerset, offered a preamble and resolutions, the former of which recited at length that Maryland is yet a State in the Union, submitting peacefully to the Federal Government, yet nevertheless the President has raised and quartered large standing armies upon her territory; has occupied the houses of her citizens without their consent, and has made the military superior to the civil power; that he has assumed to regulate the internal policy and government of the State; has seized upon and appropriated our railroads and telegraphs; has seized and searched our vessels; has forcibly entered houses; has deprived our people of their arms; has seized and transported our citizens to other States for trial upon charges, or pretended charges; has taken the private property of our citizens; has caused peaceable travelers to be stopped and their persons, trunks and papers to be searched; has arrested and caused to be imprisoned without any civil process of whatever, the peaceable citizens, and by the military power kept, and still keeps them in confinement against, and in contempt of, all civil process. The resolutions protest against these acts of the President as a gross usurpation, and in utter violation of the Constitution. They declare that the right of secession is not a constitutional but a revolutionary right. That the Federal Government has no right, under the Constitution, to wage war against a State. That prudence and policy demand a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and denounce the proclamation for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Merryman case.

The resolutions were laid over under the rule.

The resolutions of Mr. Chaplain, made the special order for to-day, adopting the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, expressing the policy which Maryland should pursue, and instructing the representatives of the State in Congress to vote for the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, were taken up.

Mr. CHAPLAIN advocated their adoption at length, when, without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

FREDERICK LETTER.

[*Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

FREDERICK, June 6th, 1861.

But little business of general interest was transacted in the Assembly to-day. The most important measure under consideration in the House was the bill for the repeal of the act authorizing the sale of the State Tobacco Warehouses, introduced by Mr. Briscoe, of Calvert.

In the course of a lengthy colloquy upon the subject, it was stated that the act had been rushed through the forms of legislation at the last session with a speed which permitted no examination into its merits; and the fact that its repeal was now pressed with quite as much earnestness as was its original passage, and that the sole effect of the law up to this time, had been to involve the State in a perhaps expensive litigation, were made the grounds of a strong appeal to the Legislature, recommending greater caution in any renewed legislation upon the subject.

Mr. Wallis, in explanation of the causes which led to the litigation referred to, stated that under the existing law three Commissioners were appointed to dispose of the warehouses, who were required to be bonded in compliance with the terms of the law, the third declining to do so. The two Commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties, and had duly given public advertisement of the sale, when certain private parties—who had previously obtained from Governor Hicks the loan of the name of the State of Maryland, in order to give them a footing in court they would not have otherwise possessed—applied for an injunction a few hours before the period fixed for the sale, and stopped further proceedings for the disposal of the property. The only essential question involved in the case, which was now before the Court of Appeals, legally performs that for which three were appointed; and the only effect of the repeal of the law would be to throw the case out of the courts and to put an end to further litigation. The State would be put to no expense by the proceeding, for it had been expressly stipulated by Governor Hicks, in allowing the use of the name of the State to the litigants, that the expense of counsel employed to represent the State of Maryland should be borne by them.

The repeal of the bill was finally agreed to by a vote of fifty-six to one, Mr. Chaplain, of Talbot, constituting the solitary negative. Messrs. Wallis and Brune, of Baltimore, were excused from voting; the former because of his connection with the case as counsel for the Commissioners; and the latter because of pecuniary interests in the matter.

In the absence of the Clerk of the House, Milton Y. Kidd, Esq., who is quite ill, the responsible duties of Chief Clerk have, by the unanimous vote of the House, been assigned to Thomas H. Moore, Esq.

The curt replies of Governor Hicks to certain inquiries propounded to him by the House, though good-humoredly received, have evidently provoked a feeling of positive resentment.

The retort of Mr. Wallis to the statement of the Governor, that he had received no official intimation or complaint from any quarter, of outrages committed upon citizens of Maryland by officers of the General Government, was severely sarcastic. He called for a second reading of the Executive communication, assigning as his reason for the request that he "could scarcely believe his ears" when first he heard the document read. He could not comprehend the reason or the motive which prompted such an assertion, when it was notorious to the people of the State that the Governor had been present, had seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears, all the outrages connected with the outrageous, arbitrary and illegal arrest of a member of this House by soldiers in the service of the United States.

A motion to lay the second communication—that referred to by Mr. Wallis—upon the table, was briefly discussed, but finally abandoned, and the two messages were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, of which Mr. Wallis is chairman.

The Message of the Governor to the Senate, in relation to the disarming of the State military, also created an excitement in that Chamber, and has since led to much angry comment.

T. Parkin Scott, of Baltimore, obtained leave to introduce a bill to pay to William Ellinger, for the use of the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers, a sum of money to compensate the members of the Division for services rendered subsequent to the 19th of April.

Mr. H. M. Warfield reported a bill authorizing the city of Baltimore to increase its funded debt $1 500,000 beyond the sum now authorized by law, and a bill authorizing the Mayor and City Council to make and enforce with fines, not exceeding $500, rules and regulations necessary for the good government of Druid Hill and Patterson Parks, and investing the Park Commissioners with the powers of conservators of the peace within the limits of those places.

Messrs. Miles, of St. Mary's, and Townsend, of Worcester, arrived to-night. The Senators yet absent are Messrs. Dashiell, of Somerset, and Yellott, of Baltimore. In the absence of the latter, the report of the Committee appointed to wait upon the Montgomery Government with certain resolutions passed by the Assembly will be made by Gen. McKaig, of Allegany, one of the Committee.

OCCUPATION OF MARYLAND SOIL.

The following is a portion of the report presented in the House to-day by O. Horsey in relation to the occupation of Maryland soil.

A motion of Mr. Goldsborough, of Caroline, to print two thousand copies of it, reduced to one thousand upon motion of Mr. Miller, was negatived:

"The undersigned made as thorough an examination of the condition of things on the Maryland mountain opposite Harper's Ferry as the pressure of circumstances, and the almost inaccessible nature of the mountain and its approaches, would admit of. The top of the mountain is found occupied by four or five hundred Virginia troops, who had cut down four or five acres of the small and indifferent timber which clothes the summit of the mountain, for the apparent purpose of constructing huts for their temporary shelter, and about the same space of land had been burnt over by accidental contact of the dried leaves with the camp fires, as your Commissioner supposed. That as soon as he had investigated all the complaints, he returned to Richmond and reached there on Wednesday, the 29th ult., when the authorities were engrossed with the pressing duties arising from the reception of the President and Government of the Confederate States of America; that on the evening of the 30th he had a short interview with Governor Letcher, and brought to his notice the object of his mission, and the specific acts of aggression complained of in the entrance upon our soil by the troops of Virginia.

"The Governor was understood to say that he would apply to the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry for information on the subject, and would be prepared to reply more fully when the report of that officer was received, but he begged me to convey to your honorable body the distinct and earnest assurance that if at any time the military forces of Virginia should trespass upon and temporarily occupy the soil of Maryland, it could only be justified by the pressing exigency of a military necessity in defence and protection of her own soil from threatened or actual invasion, and certainly with no hostile intent towards the citizens of the State of Maryland, and that any and all damages to person or property consequent upon such alleged trespass or occupation should be fully and liberally compensated for." O. P.

CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.—On Thursday last, Mr. C. O. White, Consul at this port for Sweden and Norway, visited the Minnesota to inquire if the Norwegian bark Admiral Peter Tordenskfold, now in this harbor, (which vessel arrived here after the steamship Niagara had been off this port, and while the entrance to the harbor was unobstructed,) could load for a place in Europe, and the permission was refused, and he was informed that the bark could only be allowed to depart in ballast, and even that much was perhaps more than orders justified.—*Charleston Mercury, May 31.*

The British slave squadron captured from 1854 to 1859, 80 vessels. Number of slaves liberated—1,974. The amount paid to captors for vessels captured during the same period amounted to £95,145 19s. 8d.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Departure of Troops for Chambersburg—Expected Movement Against Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Five companies of the 3rd U. S. Infantry, namely: Company B, Captain Shepherd; company D, Lieut. Bell commanding; company G, Lieut. Williams commanding; company I, Captain Sheridan; company K, Captain Sykes, accompanied by a band numbering twenty pieces with eleven heavily loaded baggage wagons, left their barracks in the first ward at four o'clock this afternoon and marched to the railroad station, where they took passage, so the men said, for Chambersburg.

This movement, in connection with the concentration of troops at that point, is regarded as indicative of immediate designs by the Government with reference to the stronghold of the enemy at Harper's Ferry. Company F, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, left the Arsenal this afternoon by rail for Carlisle Barracks. Their place at the Arsenal was relieved by Company D of the 2d Artillery, which company arrived here a few weeks ago from North Carolina.

The defensive works beyond Arlington House, near Hoover's place, opposite Georgetown, are being rapidly and effectually strengthened by the United States forces there. Thirty-six guns have been mounted on the embankment. The troops are inexpectation of an attack upon their line by the Confederates from Manassas Junction very shorty.

Advance of Federal Troops Southward from Chambersburg, towards Harper's Ferry.

HAGERSTOWN, June 7.—An advance brigade of Federal troops under Col. Thomas, reached Greencastle, thirteen miles south of Chambersburg, today. This column is expected to reach here by to-morrow night.

Four brigades are being pushed forward rapidly. The first column will probably encamp at the Fair Grounds, one mile below here, on the Williamsport road.

Another column will push on southward.

There is great delight among the Union men at this point at the advance of the Federal troops. Everything looks like a decisive action within and on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederate pickets still occupy a position opposite Williamsport.

The news from the Ferry to-day is, that the Confederates have had Shepherdstown bridge mined, ready to blow it up, for a fortnight past. Shepherdstown is ten miles west of Harper's Ferry.

The Latest from Harper's Ferry—Readiness for an Attack—Jefferson Davis Expected.

FREDERICK, June 7.—An intelligent and reliable gentleman just from Harper's Ferry reports a complete state of preparation for attack, which is eagerly expected there. The indications are all against any intended evacuation of the post.—Troops were constantly arriving in companies and in squads. Fifteen hundred reached there last night, apparently from the interior of Virginia, and five companies, of about 600 men, arrived while he was there.

He also noted the arrival of several squads of recruits. Provisions were abundant and the men cheerful. The strictest discipline is maintained, and any informant was only permitted to enter the town under a guard and to return to any of the soldiery in the presence of the officers who accompanied him. Pickets extended for some distance in the direction of Pennsylvania.

Six or eight deserters from the Federal camp at Chambersburg reached Harper's Ferry yesterday evening, and several on the day previous. Their arrival created much merriment in view of the reported desertions from the Confederate camp, and which were pronounced wholly untrue. Nothing was heard by him of the prevalence of sickness in the camp.

President Davis is expected there to-morrow, when he will review the whole body of troops there stationed, which an officer stated to my informant numbers about 16,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

The steamer Adelaide, of the Bay Line, arrived yesterday morning from Fortress Monroe. The news contains but little interest. The Harriet Lane is lying at the side of the Cumberland in the sickly condition in which she returned from her mission of discovery on Wednesday last. Among the passengers who came up is Capt. Brocdon, of the Prussian bark Albertine, and eleven of his crew. This bark was wrecked some two weeks since off Cape Henry, and the crew have been living in the village of Hampton since. Col. Joseph Seeger was also a passenger. It is on this gentleman's farm that the troops are encamped, and he is on his way to Washington to see the government in regard to the occupation. The naval brigade, or a small portion of it, remain, and have not yet returned to New York, are in a very destitute condition, and Captain Merrill, of Company F of the brigade, came up for the purpose of visiting Washington, to see if the condition of his men cannot be improved. On Thursday the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, of New York, arrived, and took up a position near the fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6, P. M.—The steamer Alabama has just arrived with Hawkins' Regiment from New York.

Another regiment is hourly expected, and will proceed to Newport-News.

The Naval Brigade is fast diminishing. Some two hundred have returned to New York, and nearly as many have enlisted in other regiments now here. Those of the Brigade who refuse to la- [illegible] facetiously called "Butler's Coast Guard."

The gun-boat Quaker City brought up another valuable prize, and the Harriet Lane also captured a small sloop last night.

A steamer arrived here to-day under a flag of truce from Norfolk with a large number of refugees.

An important military movement is on the point of execution, of which it would be imprudent now to speak particulary.

Aquia Creek.

An eye-witness of the fight informs us that but two guns of the upper battery were used by the Virginians, and that the guns from the lower battery were only used when the steamers were within range. There was no one hurt with the exception of one person, who was bruised on the hand from a splinter. A gallant chicken-cock met an untimely death. The Pawnee was considerably damaged, and a raft was alongside her, on which were men making repairs.

The Batteries at Aquia Creek—Affairs at Alexandria—A Union Meeting.

ALEXANDRIA, June 7.—The U. S. steamer Reliance arrived off this harbor about noon to-day, and transferred her officers and commanding to the Washington steamboat. She brings news from Fort Washington that four slaves had sought refuge there from Virginia, who state that the Confederates at Aquia Creek have so far only used rifle field pieces, which they have used at various points—changing them according to the fire of the U. S. vessels. They have not yet used their battery of four 32-pounders, which is masked behind an old fish-house, outside the range of the vessels' guns.

A yawl-boat which has been carrying letters between Maryland and Virginia, has been captured. The fugitives had been engaged throwing up earthworks.

From the confidence expressed by the inhabitants here, there is not much fear of an attack from the enemy at present.

There is not much doubt about General Beauregard being at Manassas Junction.

A private meeting of Union men, to the number of about thirty-five, was held here last night at the Marshall House, and was addressed by W. C. Parsons, of Washington.

To-day forty-eight met at the same place, and nominated Henry R. Martin and James T. Chase, delegates to the Wheeling Convention. The leaders in this movement expect to receive seventy-five signatures to an address to that Convention.

The Michigan regiment band is now serenading Col. Heintzelman.

The flag brought by the Third Infantry from Texas will be to-morrow hoisted over the Quartermaster's Department, when a great jollification is expected.

The Provost Marshal, Captain Medlar, has recalled the prohibition of the proposed publication of a newspaper here by the soldiers. The first number will appear on Monday.

It is reported that the Federal and Confederate pickets are gradually approaching each other on the Fairfax road.

The Steamer Merrimack.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—A Norfolk despatch to the Atlan