THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Confederate Troops Still in the Neighborhood--Occupation of Martinsburg by United States Troops.

SANDY HOOK, June 15, 12 o'clock, A. M.—A person who left Harper's Ferry half an hour ago states that the town has been entirely deserted by the military. This is contradicted by a later messenger, who declares that a large body are yet stationed at Bolivar, on the outskirts of Harper's Ferry.

All the Government buildings have been destroyed with the exception of a store house, the blacksmith shop and the rifle works, all of which have been spared to avoid jeopardizing private property. The bridge across the Shenandoah has been spared.

The American flag is flying at Berlin and Knoxville.

Martinsburg has been occupied, according to latest reports, by a large force of United States troops.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Further from Harper's Ferry.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—The express messenger of the Associated Press returned from Harper's Ferry this evening, where he spent several hours. He saw that all the Government buildings, save two, had been destroyed. The trestle work, three hundred yards in length, still hung in ruins. The bridge over the Shenandoah was still standing. People were moving up and down the canal on the opposite side of the river freely, although there were still a few sentinels on the river shore, and two camps on the heights behind the town containing 600 of the remaining troops, all of whom would be gone by to-night to follow the main body to Winchester.

The greater part of the 16,000 troops stationed at the Ferry go southward to join Generals Beauregard and Lee's forces. The smaller body, it is believed, will march to join General Henry A. Wise, near Romney, who is to oppose the advance of General McClelland's column from the West. General Wise has 3,000 men at Staunton, one regiment of which is already on the march.

The whole place wears a desolate appearance. Some of the large guns only have been removed a distance of six miles up the Shenandoah. It was reported at Harper's Ferry that all the engines below Opequan have been destroyed, also those at Martinsburg, numbering upwards of seventy at both places. The pickets of the Confederates, opposite Williamsport, returned to-night, firing upon the Federal forces, after an absence of two days. They are also reported to have returned to other fords. Ex-Governor Manning brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

The messenger saw the Scott Legion on their march, to-day. He also saw the First City troop.

Advance of the Federal Army into Virginia.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—Several pickets were thrown across the Potomac River last night, opposite Williamsport. The First Division of the army, under Major General Cadwalader, crossed the river to-day. The troops waded through the stream, with the water up to the waist, and soon established themselves across the river, their advance being covered by two pieces of cannon of the Rhode Island Regiment, planted on the bluffs at Williamsport.

Governor Hicks Visits the Federal Camp at Hagerstown.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—Governor Hicks arrived here this forenoon to consult with General Patterson. He visited the camps of the various brigades and was received with cheers, loud and strong. He is staying at the Washington House, where, in answer to repeated calls, he appeared upon the balcony, but declared his unwillingness to speak, but made sundry promises to meet his friends socially to-morrow. He was called upon by many citizens to day.

Evacuation of Leesburg by the Confederate Troops--Destruction of Railroad Property.

HAGERSTOWN, June 16.—Information deemed reliable has been received here that the secession troops abandoned Leesburg yesterday morning and made a hasty retreat after burning the cars, locomotives, depot, etc., of the railroad terminating there.

The Federal troops, under Col. Stone, according to the same account, soon entered and took possession of the town.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of the Privateer Savannah—Prize Sent to New York.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—C. B. Cotton, the new Surveyor of Customs, at this port, enters upon the discharge of his duties on Monday.

The Postmaster here will deliver letters from the South on payment of the Federal postage by the recipient.

A gentleman at Hopkinsville writes to the Louisville *Journal* that an officer of the Tennessee forces stationed near that State informed him that Gov. Magoffin, in answer to an inquiry of an officer as to what part of Kentucky he should occupy with his troops, advised him to keep near the State line, and hold himself in readiness to give assistance to Kentucky when needed.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 11th, states that the privateer Savannah had been captured by the brig Perry. The crew, thirty in number, had been transferred to the Minnesota, and the privateer sent to New York. If the crew should be hung, the *Mercury* calls upon "President Davis" to retaliate.

The Raleigh *Standard* says that the North Carolina volunteers have a force of 20,000 men.

Arrival of a Secession Prize Privateer at New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The schooner Savannah, a privateer, in charge of Midshipman Cook, arrived this afternoon. She was captured by the brig Perry about 60 miles off Charleston. She had taken the brig Joseph, of Rockland, and sent her into Georgetown, South Carolina.

The Savannah is armed with an 18-pounder pivot gun amidships, and was formerly a pilot boat. Her crew, consisting of 30 men, were in irons on board the Minnesota.

Reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.—The obstructions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point have been removed, and the road, under the vigorous supervison of the Master of Transportation and other officers of the road, was re-opened to Harper's Ferry for the first time this morning since the occupation and obstruction of the road by the secessionists.

The immense boulder, weighing about one hundred tons, thrown from the Point of Rocks upon the road by the Confederate troops, was removed last night by blasting, and the track now passes over its crushed fragments, which served to fill up the depression in the bed of the road caused by its fall. An immense mass of the rock projects into the canal, leaving sufficient space, however, for the passage of the canal boats. This obstruction can be easily removed by blasting, and the canal fully re-opened for navigation. The culverts which were attempted to have been blown up are now fully repaired, the solid character of the work rendering the attempted destruction but partial in extent. A picket guard of cavalry was stationed on the Virginia side within sight of this point, at last accounts. They were but few in number—not more than six, it is said.

Affairs at Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 15.—Mr. Dickens, who has been a prisoner here some days, having been arrested at his farm house, was released this afternoon by order of the War Department, it having been ascertained that his arrest was entirely unwarranted, and that the informer was a youth of suspicious character, who has himself been arrested for horse stealing and other crimes. Mr. Dickens is a son of the venerable Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate. In order to guard against other errors of this character, a general order has been issued governing the troops in their deportment toward citizens, providing that no arrest be made unless by special order of an officer.

There was a dress parade of all the troops here this afternoon.

To-day we have had the hottest weather the troops have yet experienced. The thermometer stood at 105 degrees in the sun.

It was reported among the secessionists at Vienna, fifteen miles out, this afternoon, that federal troops are at Leesburg. The people there were in communication with the Confederates, their scouts being there up to yesterday.

Speculations as to the Movements of the Confederates--Four Additional Regiments of Federal Troops Sent into Virginia.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has naturally awakened increased interest here as to the next movement of the Confederate troops, and the mind is instinctively directed to Manassas Junction.

The present plans and purposes of the War Department are matters of speculation, but it is evident that the preparations are of such a character as to efficiently meet all contingencies. The city is remarkably quiet this morning, there being neither extraordinary facts nor falsehoods to produce excitement.

The Second and Third Connecticut Regiments, it is said, in addition to the two Ohio Regiments, passed over into Virginia last night.

From Texas and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Texas advices say that Cortinas was attacked about a mile from Redmond's Ranchero by a force under Captain Bernarades, and completely routed, killing seven of his men, wounding several, and dispersing the balance.—Cortinas escaped with about ten of his men into Mexico.

It is understood that a revolution has been inaugurated in Tamaulipas by Gurneo, the defeated candidate for Governor, who has issued a proclamation declaring that he had removed the question as to who should be Governor from the ballot-box to the sword. It was believed that the revolution would become general, and that Gurneo would unite his forces with those of Marqueses and Mejea, who have been setting the Juarez Government at defiance.

Army Movements.

ARLINGTON, June 15, P. M.—Many heavy guns and carriages arrived here yesterday and are being rapidly placed in position. There were several alarms last night. Company "B," U. S. Cavalry, under Lieut. Tompkins, went near Fairfax Court House last night reconnoitering, but did not fall in with the Secessionists, who are reported to be in large force there. The New York 8th, 13th and 28th regiments are all encamped near the 69th regiment.

WASHINGTON, June 15, P. M.—A company of U. S. Infantry, Capt. King, passed over into Virginia this evening. Col. Stone, has, it is said, reached Leesburg, Virginia, with the New York 9th regiment, his advance guard.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—It is reliably stated that there are 4,000 State troops at Boonesville, well entrenched with cannon, determined to resist the Federal forces. The Secessionists are said to have full sway on both sides of the Missouri river from Boonesville to Kansas.

Besides the Federal forces at St. Louis and en route for Jefferson city, there are fourteen Illinois Regiments within a few hours' march of St. Louis.

There is a report of a skirmish near Independence in which the Federal troops are represented to have been repulsed, but this requires confirmation.

Affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs on the 14th that "General Buckner, of Kentucky, was here to-day, and says that the State of Kentucky intends establishing a grand encampment of State troops at Columbus."

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 14th says a warrant is out for the arrest of Senator Andrew Johnson for treason against the State of Tennessee.

Reconnoisance of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad--The Train Fired Into.

ALEXANDRIA, June 16.—A reconnoisance of the London and Hampshire Railroad was made to-day beyond Vienna, which is 15 miles North of Alexandria, the train being under charge of Col. Powers, accompanied by First Connecticut troops, under command of Brigadier-General Tyler. All the bridges were found to be safe, and the train returned. When two miles this side of Vienna a man fired on the train from an ambush, wounding Geo. Busby, of the Connecticut Light Guards. General Tyler was standing beside the wounded man, in an open car. The shot was evidently intended for him. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the companies divided, and scoured the woods.

Two men were arrested, named Walker and McMills, in the house of the latter. All the evidence that could be obtained tended toward criminating Walker, who, with the other prisoner and a negro witness, were brought to Alexandria.

The train was within three miles of a camp of 9,000 Confederate troops, and six miles from Fairfax C. H., where it is understood there were 2,500 troops, besides recent arrivals.

On reaching Arlington Mills, the train met with a party of cavalry and infantry who had set out to examine into the truth of a rumor that the Federal troops were attacked and the bridges burnt, cutting off their retreat.

A Philadelphian who had been within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court House, also met the train at Arlington Mills, bringing information that troops were arriving at Fairfax Court House, from Manassas Junction. He was standing on a hill near Fairfax, heard drums beating, and saw a number of tents, when he thought it best to return.

Another report says that three companies arrived at Fairfax this morning. Movements towards this point from Fairfax are apprehended in some quarters.

Information was received this evening that a coal schooner which sailed hence on Friday and which ran ashore below, was set on fire by a United States vessel.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Nine rifled cannon arrived here to-day, six of which were immediately sent forward.

Wm. G. Moore, of this city, has been appointed assistant Quartermaster General under Quartermaster General Meigs, with the rank of Captain.

The Washington City Infirmary, now used as a military hospital, contains 104 patients, only three of whom are considered seriously ill.

The 3d Michigan regiment, 1,050 strong, arrived here to-day. They immediately joined the camp of the 2d Michigan regiment, near the great reservoir of the Potomac aqueduct, about four miles from Georgetown. No note-worthy military movements have been made here to-day. The troops, however, are prepared for any emergency.

A Southern spy was arrested to-day within four miles of Leesburg, and brought hither and lodged in jail.

Boston Troops En Route.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The 1st Boston regiment arrived here this afternoon at 2½ o'clock and were received at Jersey City by a large delegation of the Sons of Massachusetts, who furnished an excellent collation. They left for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock amid the the cheers of thousands.

Daniel Miller, of Roxbury, was killed at New London last night by falling from the cars whilst in motion.

Rendezvous of the New Illinois Regiments.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Orders have been received here direct from the Government that the twelve regiments now organized in this State shall on Tuesday, the 18th inst., rendezvous as follows: At Quincy, Col. Smith's, Col. Palmer's, Col. Good's and Col. Scott's regiments; at Alton, Col. Ross's, Col. Turner's, Col. Marsh's and Col. Hecker's; at Caseville, Col. Wyman's, Col. Dougherty's and Col. Mulligan's.

Troops En Route.

BOSTON, June 15.—The First Regiment, Col. Cowdin, leaves here to-night for Washington, fully provided with all necessary equipments. The Fourth Maine Regiment will reach Boston on Tuesday, and proceed to New York.

Movements of Gen. Patterson's Division.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 15.—General Patterson's division is now in full march towards Williamsport.

Naval Intelligence.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamer Iroquois, Com. Palmer, from Cadiz, arrived to-day. The steamer Karnak, from Havana on the 8th, has arrived. Major Fletcher, Captain Clarke and Lieut. Davenport, of the United States Army, came passengers. The steamer Minnesota, bound South, was signalled on the 9th.

Anti-Separation Majority in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—The *Courier* says that the majority against separation in East Tennessee is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. The Tennessee Secessionists have taken possession of Island No. 6, within the jurisdiction of Kentucky.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOLDIER SHOT.—On Friday night about eleven o'clock a soldier named Felix McCormick, a private in Col. Morehead's regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was shot on Broadway, near Gough street, and quite severely wounded. It appears that McCormick, with a companion, was passing along Broadway, when he stopped in front of Capt. Jacob Meyers' house, on the step of which several of the family were sitting. McCormick asked how many squares it was to Lombard street. One of the party addressed replied "forty-nine," at which the soldier took offence, and commenced using abusive language. It is asserted that one of the soldiers drew a knife, when a pistol was fired from the house, the ball of which took effect in McCormick's left shoulder. Policeman Peacock, attracted by the report, hurried to the scene, but when he arrived the windows and door of Mr. Meyers' house were closed, and he would not force the door unless a warrant was procured for the arrest of the party who fired the shot. A large crowd rapidly gathered at the scene, and threats were made to mob the house.—The timely arrival of a number of police prevented any violence, and the house was guarded. Col. Morehead, on hearing of the affair, dispatched a squad of soldiers, under Lieut. Col. Curry, with instructions to see to the arrest of the party who fired the shot. On arriving at the house they were met by Capt. Myers, who immediately invited them into the house for the purpose of searching it. A thorough search of the premises was made, but no male person found. Mr. Myers then assured the officers that he would do whatever was in his power to secure the party charged with the offence. It is said that there were but two gentlemen on the steps when the shot was fired—Dr. J. Buckler Jones and Wm. H. Myers, the former son-in-law and the latter son of Mr. Myers. On Saturday, Marshal Kane was informed of the affair, and on his oath warrants were issued for both of them. Dr. Jones was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury, to whom the Marshal will transmit the facts. Mr. Myers has not yet been arrested.

The wounded soldier was taken to the office of Dr. Dwinelle, who probed the wound but did not extract the ball. He was afterwards removed to the house of Mrs. Daniel D. Wright, where he now remains. The wound is not considered dangerous.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—It will be seen by a telegraphic despatch that this road has been re-opened to Sandy Hook, within half a mile of Harper's Ferry. Ten heavy freight engines from Baltimore were sent forward on Saturday afternoon to bring the large number of cars that were stopped more than two weeks since on the Eastern side of Harper's Ferry bridge. These cars were laden with coal, flour, whiskey, lumber, etc., and were all brought troughh safely to Baltimore, being more than three hundred in number. They arrived after midnight on Saturday at Mount Clare. The quantity thus added to the supply of coal in the city is over 2,000 tons.

It is thought by the officers of this road that it will be from eight to fifteen days before there can be any further arrivals of freight cars in Baltimore, from the other side of the Potomac. They report that some 3,000 tons of coal are occupying their cars at Martinsburg and other stations beyond, which are to come forward as soon as the intervening bridges are restored. The reconstruction of bridges on the road will prove a more serious matter than was expected, not only because the destruction is greater than was anticipated, but because the timber best adapted for the purpose was mostly procured from Cumberland, and can hardly be had east of Harper's Ferry with promptness.

No attempt will be made to restore the bridges until the road is occupied thoroughly by a military force. It is believed that the Confederate troops still occupy the vicinity of the line at several points. No permanent structure will be erected at present, but the temporary tressling will be of heavy and strong timber. No engines have been destroyed by the Confederate troops. There have been no men shot for desertion, but two spies have been hung at Harper's Ferry. Regularly, hereafter, the morning train will go to Sandy Hook, and the curious will have an opportunity of visiting Harper's Ferry by means of a skiff, in which they can cross the river.

BOYS RUN OVER.—About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, as two of the Maryland volunteers, now encamped at McPherson's, were driving a buggy wagon at a furious rate of speed through the Southern section of the city, they ran over two boys, named Richard and William Hogg, aged respectively 3 and 10 years, who reside with their parents, at No. 5 Kauffman street. Policemen Norfolk, Dewalt and Jones immediately started in pursuit of the parties, who, finding that the officers were gaining upon them, jumped from the vehicle and made their escape. The horse and wagon were taken to the station, and afterwards returned to the owner. The boys were slightly injured.

FRAUDULENT ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ARMS FROM OUR CITIZENS.—For several days past members of the Maryland Guard and of other corps have been receiving, through the post-office, printed circulars requiring them to deliver their arms to Colonel Edward Petherbridge, and signed "Washington Bonifant, Marshal." In the District Court of the United States, on Saturday, Mr. Addison, the District Attorney, took occasion to state that the use of the name of the Marshal was unauthorized, and was in fact a forgery. No such circular had been issued by the Marshal. The author of this trick has not been discovered. If he should be, his name will, we hope, be given to the public.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—Captain Boyd and Sergeant Hause on Saturday last arrested John Welch upon a warrant charging him with attempting to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Deitz, in April, 1860, and also charging him with an attempt to commit the same offence upon the person of Eleanor Foreman, at Brooklyn City, Anne Arundel county, on the 6th instant. Charles Stevenson was arrested by Sergeant Collins upon the charge of aiding and abetting in the attempt upon Eleanor Foreman. They were both arraigned before Justice Showacre, who committed them to jail for the October term of Anne Arundel county court.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF THEFT.—On Saturday a man named Robert Chatterton was arrested on the charge of stealing a number of silver spoons, the property of Barnum & McLaughlin. It appears that Chatterton stopped at Barnum's Hotel, where he remained some days. After leaving it was suspected that he had appropriated a number of spoons and other silver-ware. The matter was placed in the hands of detective Gorman, who succeeded in arresting Chatterton in the county. Some of the spoons were found in his trunk. He was committed for Court.

A SOLDIER SHOOTS HIMSELF.—Some time during Friday night an intoxicated soldier named Jack Plummer, accidentally shot himself in the left hand whilst attempting to shoot a negro man on Jasper street, near New. Policeman McCain went to his assistance and took him to the office of Dr. Dalrymple, where his wound was dressed. The fleshy part of his hand behind his little finger was badly torn.

FOR COURT.—George J. Smallwood was on Saturday taken into custody by officer Hosfrous, upon the charge of assaulting and biting John J. Lane. He was arraigned before Justice Shipley, who committed him to jail in default of security to answer at Court.

Sergeant Maloney also arrested T. B. Buckingham, charged with assaulting A. Spreche, and tearing his clothing. Justice Shipley committed him for Court.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning a man named Graham, whose family reside in a court near Mott street, and between Ensor and Gay streets, committed suicide by hanging. Graham lost his eyesight about Christmas last, and has since been laboring under much mental depression. He had been hanging an hour when his wife cut him down. Coroner Hall held an inquest over the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The dead body of a white female child was found on Saturday evening by officer Brown upon the lot at the corner of Fremont and Hamburg streets. It was taken to the Southern police station, where, in the absence of the coroner, Justice Showacre held an inquest upon it, the verdict being that the child came to its death "from natural causes unknown to the jury."

SUN STROKE.—Whilst a man named Henry Lowers was engaged on Saturday afternoon last in unloading some wood in front of the residence of Mr. Reinhardt, No. 207 South Eutaw street, he was prostrated by the excessive heat of the sun. Officer Phelps noticed his situation and carried him into the house of Mr. Reinhardt, where Dr. Curry rendered his services. In a short time his condition was such as to admit of his removal.

CHANGE OF CAMP.—Yesterday morning Col. Morehead's regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who have been encamped for some weeks on Patterson's Park, struck their tents and marched through the city to [illegible] on the Washington road near Gwynn's Falls, where they encamped.

FURTHER HEARING.—Officer Councell on Saturday arrested Joseph Cook upon the charge of assaulting J. S. Schaffer with a billy. He was held for a further hearing by Justice Shipley.

John Lanagan was arrested by officer Johnson, upon the same charge, and also held for a further examination.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—Miss Mary Emma Clayton, daughter of Mr. Edward Clayton, No. 70 Conway street, near Howard, who was so badly burned on Thursday night last by the explosion of an etherial oil lamp, died from the effects of it on Saturday night.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The famous Hooley and Campbell Minstrels commence a series of performances at the Holliday Street Theatre to night. Billy Birch, who is well known here, accompanies the troop.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL SESSION.

FREDERICK, June 15, 1861.

HOUSE.

The House met and adjourned until Monday without transacting any business.

[*Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

LETTER FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, June 14, 1861.

The House was in a decidedly indolent mood to-day, and though it voted down with energy two successive propositions to initiate the example of the Senate in adjourning until Monday, it nevertheless evinced no very decided inclination to "go into business."

Mr. Burgess, of Charles county, submitted an order, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report an amendment of the Stay Law, requiring defendants seeking to avail themselves of the benefits of the law to give bond with security, for the ultimate satisfaction of such executions. The order was rejected, chiefly upon the ground of the almost impossibility of meeting its requirements, at a time when the depreciation of values was daily lessening the ability of the wealthiest to guarantee their obligations. The effect of such a provision would therefore be to defeat the whole object of the bill. That the law as it exists is very defective in several important particulars is admitted, but the difficulties in the way of its effectual amendment appear to be insurmountable.

MILEAGE AND CONTRACTOR'S PAY.

The question of mileage, &c., which has absorbed the thoughts of the more provident members for some time past, and which was committed to the consideration of the joint special committee, consisting of Messrs. McCleary, Barnard and Maxwell, of the House, and Messrs. Townsend and Stone, of the Senate, was definitely acted upon to-day.

Mr. McCleary, on the part of the majority, submitted a report declaring the members and officers of both Houses to be entitled to their *per diem* during the recess.

Mr. Kessler, of Frederick county, regarded the report as outrageous, and expressed a determination to oppose its adoption.

Mr. McCleary confessed to some surprise at the economical spirit of the gentleman from Frederick, who, as a member of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, had remained at Annapolis eleven days after the termination of the last session, and had pocketed forty-four dollars, his *per diem* for that period.

Mr. Barnard, of Allegany county, thought the report but just and fair. The present sitting was either a continuation of the session or it was not. If it was, then members who were here at much sacrifice of private interests, engaged in legislating upon the business of the State, certainly deserved a remuneration which barely covered their current expenses. If the session was a new one, then they were entitled to mileage, and there was but little difference between the two. He was not afraid to go upon the record, for he knew his constituency would endorse his views—at least in this respect. He was inclined to believe that they didn't exactly agree with him politically, but that they would ultimately do so he had no doubt, none whatever.

Mr. Ford, of Baltimore county, was opposed to the report *in toto*, because it was in violation of express provisions of the Constitution, and contrary to the facts in the case. He repudiated the idea that he could be induced to take four dollars a day from the depleted treasury of the State for a period during which he was at home digging his potatoes.

Mr. Maxwell, of Cecil, submitted in his own behalf, a minority report, which, though it conceded the right of the members to their *per diem* during the recess, yet proposed, upon the score of a necessary economy, to allow only mileage, a saving to the State in the aggregate of upwards of $5,200.

Mr. Briscoe, of Calvert, to whom was allowed a mileage of $45, moved to strike out that sum and insert "actual expenses," but subsequently withdrew his motion.

The question being then submitted, the minority report was adopted *viva voce*, without dissent.

The order of the day—Dennis' resolutions and the report of the Committee on Federal Relations—was taken up at noon, when Mr. Fiery, of Washington county, again addressed the House, in response to Mr. Wallis.

Mr. Fiery said in substance, that he should enter at once upon his argument, and without reference to any extraneous subjects. The basis of this whole question, or at least of the views which he should present, was that the Constitution of the United States is a government proper, formed by the people, and which no power short of that by which it was originally created could destroy.—Upon this fundamental principle depended, he insisted, not only the present existence of the Union—but its future perpetuity as well. These views he supported by a lengthy quotation from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in *McCullough vs. State of Maryland*, and by a reference to the Constitutional clause, making acts of Congress passed in compliance with that instrument, the supreme law of the land. He contended that if the States were sovereign, each State Legislature would be fully empowered to pass an ordinance of secession: whereas, all gentleman of the legal profession will admit, that an ordinance of secession, passed by a State Legislature, would be entirely null and void of legal effect.

He insisted upon his first assertion, that the South was herself the aggressor in this conflict, judged even by the Law of Nations which Mr. Wallis had quoted. The seizure of forts and arsenals belonging to the Federal Government, and the firing upon a national vessel seeking to communicate with a national fortress, were severally acts of war, the consequence of which rested upon those who had provoked it. The question became under these circumstances one of might, and the revolted States can only establish by force of arms their claims to nationality. They are yet in law and in the eyes of the world, under the jurisdiction of the General Government. Their flag is nowhere recognized among the powers of the earth—they dare not go out under that infamous blood-red banner of rebellion, but were still compelled to avail themselves of the protecting power of the national colors.

Discussing the financial aspects of secession, he said it was simply absurd that Louisiana and Florida, acquired at the cost of a vast expenditure of national wealth and blood; and Texas, which had sturdily begged for admission into the Union, should now set up a right to dissolve that connection. To Maryland secession would be utter ruin. Her geographical position would certainly insure such a result, and that Maryland was not now in the same pitiable and melancholy position as Virginia was due solely to the firmness of Governor Hicks, whose patriotic course merited the admiration and gratitude of his country, instead of which even the violation of his private correspondence had been resorted to in order to cast odium upon his motives.

The gentleman from Baltimore had denounced the attempted reinforcement of Fort Sumter as a trick, and attributed to the influence of demagogues the excitement which followed the assault upon the flag of that fort, but he had seriously erred. That assault upon a small and heroic garrison touched a hidden chord in the nation's heart, and millions of true men had sprang forward to ward off the blows vindictively aimed at a nation's life. The work of demagogues! Why, as well call upon demagogues to break the ominous stillness which precedes the outbreak of a volcano.

The General Government was now in arms to suppress rebellion, and this is called "coercion." True! The government was driven either to coerce or to be coerced—it has chosen to defend its own life. It did so only after threats had been made by traitors to march upon Washington and to plant their contemptible flag over the Capitol, and even upon Faneuil Hall. They had now discovered that the threat was not one easy of fulfilment.

The opinions of statesmen had been quoted in opposition to the right of coercion. He, too, would show that the right of a government to enforce its laws, was, in the opinion of eminent American statesmen, one of unquestioned existence. Mr. Fiery here read an extract from the speech of John Randolph upon the enforcement of the Embargo Act; from Webster, on the Force Bill, and from Henry Clay, on the Compromise Measures of 1850. In introducing the views of Mr. Clay, the speaker said he could imagine his form before him now, returned from its abode of bliss to speak them in the hour of national madness and folly, the words of truth and wisdom.

It was under the force bill of 1795 that Mr. Lincoln was now acting, and though he admitted that the President's second proclamation was not in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, yet it was in the power of Congress to legalize all acts performed under it. And such a procedure would not be without precedent, for the war with Mexico had actually been begun during the recess of Congress, yet that body had legalized the acts of the Administration upon the ground of an overruling necessity. And if justified then, surely now, that the flag of the Union is being trailed in the dust by traitors, a similar necessity should justify even Mr. Lincoln for a slight stretch of power.

Mr. Fiery said in continuation of his argument, that reverence of God and His teachings was all too rare among the rulers of the nation, and thought much of our present troubles was traceable to the gross corruption and debauchery of mind and morals which unhappily prevailed in high places.

The secession movement had been promoted, he said, by a system of terrorism and of outrage. It was only by mob law that Virginia, after having again and again voted down the proposition of secession in Convention, was ultimately dragged out of the Union. Had the matter been left to the free choice of the people, she never would have consented.

Mr. Fiery stated upon the authority of a member of the Virginia Convention, that Gov. Wise telegraphed to Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, that unless Fort Sumter was bombarded Virginia would not secede, and hence the attack upon that fort.—He had also heard that in secret session several reluctant members had been compelled, with pistols pointed at their heads, to vote for the ordinance of secession. He reviewed the present position of Virginia converted into one hostile camp, and said that it was to such a "dance of death" the gentleman from Baltimore and his friends would invite Maryland.

He thought a peace-offering should be offered the South in the Crittenden Compromise. If they refused that, upon their own heads will rest the consequences of what must then follow.

But even should the Union be peaceably dissolved, how long after such a separation would peace continue? Short time indeed! the interest of the two sections would be too conflicting to prevent an early and constant hostility. But the Union was not yet dissolved; it was yet full of vitality; and though the gentleman from Baltimore had pronounced a reconstruction hopeless, yet he, the speaker, was more sanguine; he believed it would be re-organized; that it will survive even this struggle. Maryland's true position was, he contended, within the Union. He spoke for one hour.

To-morrow Mr. Gordon, of Allegany, will take part in the discussion.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Further Accounts of the Battle of Bethel.

We clip the following from the special correspondence of the Richmond *Dispatch*, evidently written by an eye-witness.

YORKTOWN, June 11.—On Monday morning about 600 infantry and two guns, under Gen. Magruder, left the camp and proceeded towards Hampton, but after advancing a mile or two received information that the Yankees were coming in large force. We then retired, and after reaching camp the guns were placed in battery, and the infantry took their places behind the breastwork. Everybody was cool, and all were anxious to give the invaders a good reception.

About 9 o'clock the glittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite, and above them waved the Star Spangled Banner. The moment the head of the column advanced far enough to show one or two companies, the Parrot gun of the howitzer battery opened on them, throwing a shell right into their midst. Their ranks broke in confusion, and the column, or as much of it as we could see, retreated behind two small farm-houses. From their position a fire was opened on us, which was replied to by our battery, which commanded the route of their approach. Our firing was excellent, and the shells scattered in all directions when they burst. They could hardly approach the guns which they were firing for the shells which came from our battery. Within our encampment fell a perfect hail-storm of canister shot, bullets and balls. Remarkable to say, not one of our men was killed inside of our encampment. Several horses were slain by the shells and bullets.

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy, about 11 o'clock, tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as he tried to scale the breastworks. The men disregarded sometimes the defences erected for them, and, leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the New York Regiment, under Winthrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their Captain, a fine-looking man, reached the fence, and, leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, "Come on, boys; one charge and the day is ours." The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and his men fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about 300 New York Zouaves charged one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy, on the hill, were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shell from the Howitzer battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff. The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.

Our cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit, and harassed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died, and the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, canteens, muskets, &c., which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

After the battle, I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms on the bodies were very different, and many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little farther on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay-looking uniforms of the New York Zouaves contrasted greatly with the paled, fixed faces of their dead owners.

Going to the swamp through which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate-looking fellow lying on the mud, with a bullet hole through his breast, his hand was pressed on the wound from which his life blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from his pocket, dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, "Presented to the Defenders of their Country, by the New York Bible Society." An U. S. flag was also stamped on the title page.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000, according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head. He died this morning at the hospital. The wounded are: Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Brown's battery, shot in the wrist; John Werth, of Richmond, of the same battery, shot in the leg, and Lieut. Hudnall, of the same battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

The Louisiana regiment arrived about one hour after the fight was over. They are a fine-looking set of fellows.

As there was force enough at Old Point to send up to Bethel and surround us, we took up the line of march and came up to Yorktown, where we now are.

Official Report of Col. Duryea.

The following is Col. Duryea's official report to General Pierce, of the Great Bethel "mistake:"

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON,
near Fortress Monroe,
TUESDAY, June 11, 1861.

Sir—In accordance with your instructions previously received, I proceeded, on the night of the 9th of June, at 11½ o'clock P. M., on the march to Bethel.

The first two miles to Hampton Bridge we proceeded leisurely along, waiting for the howitzer, which should be placed at the head of the advancing column. Arriving at Hampton Creek, much delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of the surf boats, which were to convey the regiment across the river, and it was 10 o'clock before the column was formed, ready to push forward upon the other side.

We now advanced rapidly, and soon came up with our two companies of skirmishers, under Captains Bartlett and Kilpatrick, who had been despatched ahead an hour and a half previous. Proceeding steadily on without resting a moment, we came, about 4 o'clock in the morning, to Little Bethel, a distance of about 13 miles. At this point we discovered and surprised the picket guard of the enemy, and a mounted officer, with four or five foot, were taken prisoners.

While pushing forward towards Big Bethel, we suddenly heard a heavy fire of musketry and cannon in our rear, bespeaking a severe engagement. Supposing it to be an attempt of the enemy to cut off our reserve, we immediately counter-marched in quick and double-quick time, when, having proceeded about five miles, we came upon two of our regiments, and learned that in the darkness of the night they had mistaken each other for enemies, and that an unfortunate engagement, accompanied with some loss, had taken place. We then, by your command, returned and advanced upon Great Bethel, being supported by the Seventh regiment, under Col. Benedix, and the Third, under Colonel Townsend.

Proceeding to within a mile of County Bridge the column halted, Capts. Kilpatrick and Bartlett, having discovered that the enemy were holding a strong position in battery at the head of the road. We now drew up in line of battle on the right, at the skirts of the woods, and the artillery, two howitzers and a brass six-pounder, was pushed some thirty rods up the road. At this point, Lieut.-Col. Warren rode into the field and assumed his position in the regiment, and, from his previous knowledge of the ground, proved of invaluable assistance.

Capts. Winslow, Bartlett, and Kilpatrick, having been ordered to advance, under Lieut. Col. Warren, as skirmishers, the regiment was formed on the left, from whence I led the column in person, up the road, towards the enemies' battery; but the firing proving very destructive, we marched in good order till we were covered by the woods on the right, where we halted for some time to rest, and in order to complete the preparations for charging the batteries in flank. In the meantime, Lieut. Col. Warren made a reconnoissance, and reported a plan of attack.

I then led off the troops to the left, in the open field, and also to the right, supported on the right by the German Rifles. After several attempts to charge batteries, being prevented by the creek, we withdrew, by your command, to the rear, and having collected our killed and wounded, such as we could find, proceeded down the main road. Lieut. Col. Warren, however, with a small detachment, remained and brought away the body of Lieutenant Greble with the field-piece he was serving with such effect at the time of his death.

Our chaplain also remained to care for the wounded, but being cut off by a company of cavalry, he only escaped by taking to the woods, and escaping under cover of the night. We continued our march towards Hampton, and reached the bridge, having only four killed, twelve wounded, and two missing.

The following names deserve an honorable mention: Lieutenant Colonel Warren, for his aid in forming the plan of attack, and remaining among the last to bring away a brother officer; also, Chaplain Winslow, for his many kind attentions to the wounded; also, Captains Bartlett, Kilpatrick and Winslow, for the effective manner in which they skirmished before the enemy's heavy fire; also Lieutenant J. Duryea, who led the charge on the left flank of the batteries; also, Lieuts. York and Cambreling; Surgeon Gilbert, for performing upon the field of battle successful amputations, and for his continued attentions to the suffering and wounded, not only on the field, but afterwards at the hospital, when almost exhausted; also, Lieut. Gouv. Carr, who was commanding company B, his captain being ill, and Lieut. George Duryea; also, Sergeants Agnes, Onderdonk, Allison, and Corporal Brunner.

Yet there was no flinching on the part of any officer or private, and I might mention many more with honor. In closing, I cannot but speak of Col. Townsend, of the Third, who, with his whole command, stood up nobly in my support, until compelled to retreat by the terrible fire.

Per order, COL. A. DURYEA.

Lieut. Mallory, Aid-de-Camp
To Brigadier Gen. Pierce.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—The list of killed at Great Bethel is not yet complete. No information of importance has reached here to-day relative to the movements of the Confederate forces. Fortress Monroe is in reality nearly invested. Ingress and egress by sea and a few miles in extent of James river are open to the Federal forces, but no aggressive movements can be made with safety without double the present number of troops now here, and corresponding means of transportation. The camps near Hampton are now confined to a narrow space.

An exchange of prisoners was expected to be made to-day. Those in the fortress were produced, but Col. Magruder has failed to respond.

Miss Dix arrived here this morning with a number of nurses. She has spent the day visiting the hospital and the various camps, and will return to Baltimore this evening to visit the seat of war westward, on the same errand.

The affair of the Naval Brigade is culminating. Some fifty of them yesterday received naval accoutrements. Probably not 300 of the number will remain. They complain of the army pay, having been promised, they say, $20 per month.

The great gun "Union" was received this morning from Baltimore, and it will be mounted at once, probably near the "Floyd" gun, of which it is the mate. The large rifled cannon brought by the Naval Brigade is now mounted on the Rip Raps, only three miles from Sewall's Point. Its range is to be tried in a few hours. The Cumberland this morning fired one or two rounds with a rifled gun at the tug boat which is every morning seen at Sewall's Point reconnoitering the movements of the Federal troops here.

There are many vessels in the Roads and immense supplies are daily arriving.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15—6 P. M.—The steamer Adelaide arrived here this morning, with Col. Max Webber's German Regiment. They go into encampment near Hampton. Among the fifteen additional regiments expected at Fortress Monroe, is an efficient corps of Artillery from Fort McHenry and a Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. The latter are greatly needed to operate against the Virginia Light Horse. Telegraphic communication is being opened between the several camps and the Fortress.

The artesian well has been sunk to a depth of one hundred feet. Means are also being employed to bring a large supply of fresh water from Hampton.

The headquarters of General Butler and Quartermaster Tallmadge and Commissary Taylor are daily crowded by an army of defunct politicians, place seekers, importunate contractors and modest individuals with *very large axes to grind*. Every stranger must take the oath of allegiance on landing, and a sharp look-out is kept for "contraband of war."

A great part of the clothing furnished the New York volunteers is nearly worn out. Paper garments would have served almost as well. Colonel Townsend, whose command has not been three weeks in the field, has made a requisition for nearly a thousand men's coats, pants and shoes.

Insolent Conduct of the Commander of the Quaker City.

Captain Ryder, of the bark Esconaza, from New York, reports when off Cape Henry saw United States steamer Quaker City, which fired a shot across the Esconaza's bow, when he hove to; the Quaker City then ran up within a short distance of the E., and ordered Captain Ryder to bring his papers on board; the wind at the time was blowing a gale from N. N. W., and in danger of being driven on a lee shore; both the E.'s boats were on deck, and Captain Ryder was obliged to get the Baltimore pilot-boat's boat, and went alongside the Quaker City on the lee side, when he was ordered to pull around against wind and tide, to the weather side of the steamer. When he went on board he ventured to remonstrate with Captain O. Carr, the commander of the Quaker City, for his uncourteous treatment in ordering him to pull from one side of the steamer to the other, and also to inform him that in such a state of weather, at least, it was the duty of the blockading vessel to send a boat on board a merchantman, and his reply was, "he did not want any more of his cheek."

Movements of Troops.

The movement of Federal troops in this vicinity was quite active yesterday. At an early hour in the morning the Third Michigan regiment, numbering 1,040 men, passed through this city, en route for Washington. They came by the Northern Central Railway. About the same hour there arrived over the Philadelphia road about three hundred New York volunteers, destined for Washington. The Boston Light Artillery, with a full battery, in the afternoon came into this city from the Relay House, where they have been encamped with the Massachusetts Sixth and Eighth regiments for some time. They are now encamped near the camp of the Maryland volunteers, at McPherson's.—About seven o'clock last evening the New York Thirteenth regiment reached this city from Annapolis and Annapolis Junction. That portion which had been encamped at Annapolis Junction came in by railroad, while that portion from Annapolis came up by steamboat. The entire regiment repaired to Fort McHenry.

Removal of Munitions.

The munitions of war which have for some time been stored in the Pikesville arsenal, were removed by the federal troops at an early hour yesterday morning. It is believed they were taken to Fort McHenry. They consisted of several pieces of honey-combed cannon, a few muskets and some barrels of powder.

[*Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

COCKEYSVILLE, June 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the Exchange:—

DEAR SIR:—There were three soldiers came to my house this morning, to search for two car loads of muskets, which they were informed were concealed in my cellars. I was not at home. My wife received them and conducted them to the cellars, where they searched, but did not succeed in finding anything. She then expressed her wish for them to search the entire house. They said they were not instructed to do so; but if she insisted on it they would. She did insist, remarking that they would find neither men nor muskets; there was nothing but *women* about the house, and they could search where they pleased—for she liked to give people as much trouble as she could, when she was sure they would get nothing for their pains. She made them look through the house, in cupboards, clothes-presses, wardrobes, through the garret, and even in an old eight-day clock. She showed them my double barrel fowling piece, and told them they could pass their opinion on it, whether it looked anything like a musket; informing them, at the same time, that they might tell their informer for her, if he would stay at home a little more, and loaf less around the tavern, he would know more about his own business and less of his neighbors'. The reason why my house was searched was, I voted for Wm. P. Preston. I have always been a Union man, but not a Leary man. Mr. Preston (as the *Sun* remarks) is good enough Union man for me. Their informer was a Leary man, but not a gentleman; and I wish him, as well as those be informed, to know it.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., T. C.

[*From the Richmond Enquirer.*]

PROCLAMATION OF GEN BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF ALEXANDRIA,
CAMP PICKENS, June 5th, 1861.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the good People of the Counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William:

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts if not on their banners, that their war-cry is "Beauty and Booty." All that is dear to man—your honor, and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name, therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these Headquarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to you all.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brig. Gen'l Commanding.

Official, Thomas Jordon, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

THE STATE ARMS.

The following is the letter of Governor Hicks in reply to the call of the Legislature for his reason for ordering the recovery of the State arms:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
FREDERICK CITY, June 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

In response to your order of this date, asking me "to furnish the Senate, at my earliest convenience, with a statement of the facts which induced me to reclaim the arms formerly confided to certain military companies of Baltimore city; also, with the reasons why said arms were sent by my order to Fort McHenry; and also, what security I have for the restoration of said arms when demanded by the proper authorities of Maryland," I have to say that, although I cannot acknowledge any right on the part of the Senate to make such inquiries, yet it gives me pleasure to respond to them, inasmuch as I desire the people of the State to be acquainted with the motives of all my official actions, and had, therefore, determined to give the public the reasons for my action in the premises.

I issued orders for reclaiming the arms referred to because I had become satisfied that many of them had been carried beyond the limits of the State of Maryland for disloyal purposes, whereby our citizens, the loyal as well as the disloyal, have become obnoxious to the charge of aiding and abetting those persons who are now in rebellion against the United States Government, and whereby, also, the State, in addition to a pecuniary loss, has been deprived of the protection designed to her citizens by the purchase of said arms. Having good reason to believe that more of said arms would be carried off for a like purpose, unless they were promptly secured, I ordered them to be reclaimed, thinking it to be my duty to do so for the protection of the interest of the State.

I have ordered the arms to be deposited at Fort McHenry as a place of security, because other arms belonging to the State had previously been stolen from the depository selected in the city of Baltimore; and I did not deem it prudent to again incur a similar risk.

The security I have "for the restoration of said arms, when demanded by the proper authorities of Maryland," lies in the honor of the United States government, and of its loyal officers. I should have deemed it absurd and insulting to have required any other security.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Erection of a Powder Mill near Richmond--Machinery Taken from the Armory at Harper's Ferry, &c.

The erection of a powder mill has been commenced on an island on James river, seven miles above Richmond. Great quantities of saltpetre and sulphur had been collected, with which to commence operations. A pistol manufactory was started at Richmond last week, at which revolvers of an excellent quality are already made. An elegant pair made there were presented to Jeff. Davis on Monday last. The manufacture of muskets, by the machinery taken from Harper's Ferry, is actively carried on. The cannon foundry at Richmond is in full blast, and they are now making rifled cannon there. Three other iron founderies in the city are making thirty-two and twenty-four pound cannon balls.

A gentleman brought with him to Baltimore two sets of jewelry, belonging to two ladies of Richmond, which he is instructed to sell for them. One is a set of diamonds, worth at least $1,000; the other is not near so valuable. The proceeds are to be devoted to military purposes.

Disaffection in the Thirteenth Regiment--Three Companies Refuse to Parade.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11.—I understand that there was considerable disaffection among the men of the 13th Regiment, in consequence of a general dress parade being ordered on Monday afternoon, soon after the return of the expedition. I am credibly informed that Capt. Sullivan peremptorily refused to parade his men after working as they had the day previous, and that companies D, Lieut. Strang, and F, Capt. Stone, fell out of the line, the men being perfectly exhausted. From all that I can learn outside, Col. Smith is deservedly unpopular among the troops here, and I am told that in his intercourse not only with his own officers and men, but with the officers of other regiments, he is extremely discourteous and ungentlemanly. "It's a long lane that has no turn," and I hear rejoicings on every side that the expiration of the three months' enlistment is so near at hand.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Declaration of Independence.

The following declaration of the people of Western Virginia, as reported by Mr. Carlisle, from the Committee on Business, is now under consideration by the Convention now assembled at Wheeling:

DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA REPRESENTED IN CONVENTION IN WHEELING.

The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed, and when any form of organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive of this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter to alter or abolish it. The Bill of Rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to the majority of her people, and the existing Constitution does not confer upon the General Assembly the power to call a Convention to alter its provisions, or to change the relations of the Commonwealth without previously expressed consent of such majority. The act of the General Assembly, calling the Convention which assembled at Richmond in February last, was therefore an usurpation; and the Convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally entrusted to it, but, with the connivance and active aid of the Executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

The Convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the Government of the United States, and against the citizens of neighboring States, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly, social and business relations.

It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by Washington and his co-patriots in the purer days of the republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens and upon every section of the country.

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees.

It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such Confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

It has, in conjunction with the State Executive, instituted wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror intended to suppress the free expression of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud.

The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended ordinance of secession, instituted war by the seizure and appropriation of the property of the Federal Government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies, with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the capital of the Union.

They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people of the United States into direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the State, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinance treason against the former.

We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in Convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having mutually considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced, unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth; and that all acts of said Convention and Executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void, and the offices of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated.

THE ELECTION.

We give below some additional returns from the First Congressional District. Crisfield is undonbtedly elected by over 1,000 majority.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Districts.	Crisfield.	Henry.
Barren Creek	—	—
Quantico	43	126
Tyaskin	204	109
Dame's Quarter	93	76
Princess Anne	211	149
Brinkley's	164	78
Trappe	—	62 m.
Dublin	—	3 m.
Salisbury	—	9
Hungary Neck	110	8
Potato Neck	173	37
Smith's Island	—	—
Sharpetown	9	—
Lawson's	420	44
Tangier	—	—
	1,427	701

The Districts yet to hear from, it is supposed, will increase Mr. Crisfield's majority to 800.

WORCESTER COUNTY

	Crisfield.	Henry.
Parsons	13	—
Cross Roads	177	—
Adkinson's	57	—
Nutter's	—	110
Colburn's	—	159
Snow Hill	—	28
Total	247	297

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Henry.	Crisfield.
Eastern District	162 m.	—
Chapel	90	—
Trappe	17	—
St. Michael's	—	238
Bay Hundred	—	11
	269	249
	249	
Henry's majority	20	

This county gave Breckinridge 105 majority.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

This county complete, it is reported, gives Mr. Crisfield 124 majority over Mr. Henry.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

This county gives a majority to Mr. Crisfield of 490.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

	Crisfield.	Henry.
Fork District	—	26 m.
New Market	—	46 m.
Vienna	—	7 m.
Parson's Creek	88 m.	—
Lakes	101 m.	—
Hooper's Island, (rep.)	47 m.	—
Cambridge	—	19 m.
Neck	102 m.	—
Church Creek	68 m.	—
Straits	209	none.
Drawbridge	—	38 m.
Williamsburg	—	30
	615	165
	165	
Crisfield's majority	450	

Sixth Congressional District.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Calvert	Harris
District No. 1—	240	102
" " 2—	318	69
" " 3—	—	—
" " 4—	275	160
" " 5—	356	68

The majority will be about 925.

Upper District, Calvert county, majority for Charles B. Calvert 10.

Eighth District, Anne Arundel county, majority for Calvert is 60, out of 220 votes cast.

The returns of the Congressional election on Thursday indicate that the following is the delegation to represent Maryland in the House of Representatives of the United States, to assemble on the 4th day of July at Washington:

1st Dis't—Jno. W. Crisfield, Unconditional Union.
2d " —Edwin H. Webster, " "
3d " —Cornelius L. L. Leary, " "
4th " —Henry May, Independent Union.
5th " —Francis Thomas, Unconditional Union.
6th " —Charles B. Calvert, " "

NORTHERN THEATRICALS—*Keeping up the Feeling.*—On Friday last the remains of Lieut. Greble reached Philadelphia. In the afternoon it was conducted to Independence Hall by a committee of the Councils and a file of volunteers. The coffin was wrapped round with our once unsullied national flag.

SCENE AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

An immence crowd assembled before Independence Hall, and double files of police officers guarded the doorway and pavement. The American flag floated over the ancient windows and roof at half-mast. All the balconies, windows and roof-tops, for a long distance above and below the Hall, were thronged, many of whom bore in their hands and about their bodies the Stars and Stripes, craped and variously mottoed.

Until three o'clock the throng steadily poured into the entrance, and passed out by way of Independence Square, until a witness, who maintained his place until the ceremony was over, had counted seven thousand and eight hundred visitors of both sexes, and of all degrees and characters.

Many of the visitors placed tributes upon the bier, and among others several little girls, dressed in white, approached and threw flowers upon the flags, at the same time kneeling and kissing the picture of the deceased.

Scores of the visitors broke into loud laments at passing the coffin, and the hardest-hearted were more or less affected. Many aged persons who had nursed the deceased and watched him from childhood, silently wiped the tears from their eyes and gave vent to pathetic exclamations. One was overheard to say—Poor Johnny! I knew he would die young, for he was always brave.

Among others, Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth, visited the hall. He has been staying in Philadelphia some days, and attended a fire on Thursday night in full equipments. A large crowd still pursue him in every direction.

The new stamps will not be furnished until the 1st of August.

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR C. S. MOREHEAD, OF KENTUCKY.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Gentlemen:—In your paper of the 23d instant you copy the extract of a letter from the Frankfort *Yeoman*, in which is contained the following paragraph: "I saw Governor Morehead to-day, just returned from the South. He is the most ultra Southern Rights man I have seen." And you add: "Governor Morehead, we believe, is now at his home in this vicinity, and can speak for himself." Although the statement in the above paragraph may be considered by some a charge sufficiently grave to require an answer, I am constrained to admit that I am, and have all my life been, a Southern Rights man. I have labored honestly and faithfully to secure the enjoyment of those rights against the fanatical aggressions of those who have madly brought the country to its present deplorable condition.

Had the wise and moderate and just propositions of our venerable and distinguished Senator, Mr. Crittenden, been promptly accepted by the North, there are but few who can doubt that we would now have been a united and happy people. They were, however, almost unanimously repudiated by the Black Republican party. Still the lovers of the Union did not despair. Seven slaveholding States withdrew from the Union and formed a government of their own. Kentucky, ever loyal and devoted to the stars and stripes, with unparalleled unanimity of sentiment, declared herself opposed to coercion. My own opinions and feelings were thoroughly in accordance with hers, and so publicly expressed in the most emphatic terms in an address to the members of the Legislature.

After this, I was unanimously elected as a delegate to the Peace Conference, where I exerted whatever power or influence I could bring to bear for the settlement of the distracting questions which were convulsing and dividing the country. My course in that convention was the occasion of another address before the members of the Legislature, the substance of which was published and laid before the people of Kentucky. The resolutions of the Peace Conference, distasteful as some of them were to many Southern men, were more so to the Black Republicans in power. These resolutions, though the very best that we could obtain, but not by any means what we desired them to be, fell still-born. Congress would not even take them up for consideration. Still we were assured that there was a deep and constantly increasing feeling of conservatism in the North, which would override all the Black Republican influence, and give us every guaranty necessary to our security and safety. We took an appeal from the politicians at Washington to the people of the North, and trusted to the conservative element to do us justice.

South Carolina was at that time bringing all her batteries to bear on Fort Sumter, and making the most vigorous preparations for an assault. This was perfectly well understood in Congress. A bill was introduced in the House to give the President the power to call out the militia and volunteers, without limitation in number, to suppress the insurrection and execute the laws. It was well understood that the passage of this bill would have been the signal for the breaking up of the Peace Conference without action. It was accordingly indefinitely postponed. Mr. Lincoln came into power immediately after this refusal of Congress to pass any law for coercion, or for the collection of the revenue in the seceded States. It was understood that he was in favor of withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter, to preserve the peace of the country. He knew well that any attempt to succor that fort would inevitably lead to collision, and result in a ruinous and devastating civil war.

I am informed, and I believe, that a cabinet order was made to evacuate the fort, but that letters from the radical wing of the party poured in from the North, and the cabinet again assembled and the order was changed or modified. He then immediately commenced his warlike preparations. He believed that the order to withdraw the troops would disarm his party in the North, and on the other hand that a collision at Sumter would unite the entire North. To prevent the conservatives in the North from triumphing over his divided party, he and his cabinet were willing to inaugurate a fratricidal war, bringing desolation and ruin on both sections. I am not now defending South Carolina or her action. Having withdrawn from the Union either by secession or revolution, and meaning to maintain her action at all hazards, she of course would not allow Sumter to remain in the hands of her enemies. Her great fault, and what we have complained of, was the original act of secession. Her ulterior action seemed to be a necessary consequence of that. But whether that ulterior action was right or wrong, I agree with you, Messrs. Editors, most cordially in the condemnation and reprobation of the proclamation of the 15th of April last, to which it gave rise.

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But this proclamation had something like the semblance of law to authorize it. The act of Congress of the 28th of February, 1796, authorizes him to call out the militia of the States when the execution of the laws is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. The use of the militia is, however, limited to three months, and cannot extend beyond thirty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress. If nothing else, this shows that the President the law has placed this whole subject in the hands of Congress, and that the President can only act where it is not, or has not been, in the power of Congress to act. It is known that these combinations existed during nearly the whole period the last Congress was in session, yet not one step was taken looking to a coercive policy. How far he has the power to attempt to suppress combinations which were in existence when Congress was in session, and which have still continued, it is unnecessary now to discuss. Another proclamation was issued on the 19th of April, in which, after reciting that letters of marque were threatened by the seceding States, he deems it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports in the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the *laws of nations* in such case provided, and concludes by declaring such privateers pirates.

If there be the semblance of authority for this movement by the most latitudinarian construction of the powers of a constitutional President, I have been unable to perceive it. It is a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution and a wanton usurpation of power. In the time of South Carolina nullification, it was said by the friends of President Jackson and the papers in his interests, that he would put it down by blockading the port of Charleston, and Mr. Webster, in alluding to those reports in his speech at Worcester, Mass., said: "The President has no authority to blockade Charleston; the President has no authority to employ military force, till he shall be duly required so to do by law and by the civil authorities."

The fame of Mr. Webster has in no small degree been enhanced by his unanswerable argument against nullification, yet as a constitutional lawyer he proclaimed that the President had no authority to blockade Charleston, and he aided in passing the force bill, limited to two years, to enable him to do it. The law of 1795 confers upon the President his only power to act in a case like the present, and that law was scrutinized and criticized by the fathers of the Republic, and framed with such cautious wisdom as to prevent its being greatly abused, even in the hands of a wicked President.

Under this usurpation of authority, he is now interfering with the commerce of loyal States; while stating in his proclamation of April 15th that his first object will be to repossess the property and places belonging to the United States, he is daily preventing supplies of food to the helpless women and children and slaves of the South, in order that under the desperation of starvation the slaves may be excited to servile insurrection. The delusion that they can be thus starved is wonderful, but the criminality of the motive is not the less on that account, or the act itself less despotic. Having thus violated the Constitution, he seems to have lost sight of every restriction upon his power, and afterwards acted in utter defiance of its most sacred provisions. The Constitution gives to Congress alone the power "to raise and support armies." Our fathers were justly jealous of placing, in any manner whatever, a power like this in the hands of one man. The friends of the Constitution, in urging its adoption, pointed to this clause as conclusive evidence of a safe division of power. Colonel George Nicholas, who was a member of the Virginia Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, and who afterwards removed to Kentucky, declared that "the most effectual guard which has yet been discovered against the abuse of power, is the division of it." "But," said he, "no constitution affords any real security to liberty, unless it is considered as sacred and preserved inviolate; because that security can only arise from an actual and not from a nominal limitation and division of power." In the great contest between the elder Adams and Jefferson, the same distinguished gentleman published a letter to a friend in Virginia, which was extensively circulated, in which he arraigned the policy of Mr. Adams, and of the Congress under him, for the passage of the military bill by which the power was transferred to the President, in the event of a declaration of war, or of invasion by any forign power, to raise 10,000 regular troops and an indefinite number of volunteers. He considered the law unconstitutional, because the President was made the sole judge of the necessity of raising this army.

Yet Mr. Lincoln, in a third proclamation, dated May 3d, alluding to the immediate exigencies by which he was surrounded, calls into the service of the United States 42,334 volunteers, to serve for a period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and also directs that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men. He further directs the enlistment for not less than one or more than three years of 18,000 seamen in addition to the present forces, for the naval service of the United States. This power belongs alone and absolutely to Congress, and there is no law in existence attempting to transfer it to the President. It is an open and shameless disregard of one of the plainest and most sacred and vital provisions of the Constitution. Where is the use of swearing a President to support that instrument if it can be thus trampled under foot, and rank usurpation, which is despotism, reared in its place? The only extenuation I have seen offered, is the plea of necessity.—Can it be necessary to break down the barriers of the Constitution in order to preserve it inviolate? Mr. Madison, who has been justly called the Father of the Constitution, has furnished the best answer to this miserable apology for Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

"Exhortations," he says, "to disregard domestic usurpation, until foreign danger shall have passed, is an artifice which may be forever used, because the possessors of power, who are the advocates for its extension, can ever create national embarrassments, to be successfully employed to soothe the people into sleep, whilst that power is swelling silently, secretly and fatally." But what are all these mighty armaments for, to raise which the Constitution has been trodden down? Are they to subjugate the Southern States, and make them conquered provinces? I think I know something of that people—somewhat of the daring, intrepid and determined spirit with which they have gone into the matter, and I solemnly declare that I do not believe that all the power of the North, strengthened and cemented as it is by the fanatical element against slavery, can ever conquer them.—I by no means underestimate the bravery of the North. I know that they are brave—that they will fight gallantly—that they have the prestige of the stars and stripes on their side—and that in all respects they have greater resources; but a people imbued with one spirit, as the people of the South now are, fighting as they feel they are fighting, for all that is sacred to them upon earth, can never be conquered.

Mr. Burke, in his speech on conciliation with America, truly says that where slavery exists in any part of the world, "those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. They are much more strongly, and with a higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies and renders it invincible." But if conquered, what then? The organization of the general government cannot be maintained without the co-operation of the States. Can you compel this co-operation? When you have conquered Louisiana, or any other seceding State, can you compel her to elect Senators or Representatives, and if not, what would be her position? If the object of embodying an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men is not to subjugate the South, what is it for? Is it to recover a few worthless forts, or to wreak the vengeance engendered by sectional hatred? Is an ocean of blood to be shed and the gulf between the sections to be so deepened and widened as to be forever impassable, in order to do what we can do as well now?

But for this horrible condition of things, there would have been eight slaveholding States seeking redress within the Union and under the Constitution. But four have gone out, and four only, including Delaware, are left, with the iron heel of military coercion on two of them. Under these circumstances what ought Kentucky to do? My solemn conviction is, that the first and most important thing is to discard all past party feuds, and agree to unite on one common platform. If there be those who think that Kentucky ought to withdraw and unite her destiny with the South at once, and take her share of the responsibility and danger of the step, they ought to remember that the people alone can decide such a question, and that, under existing circumstances, it is almost, if not absolutely certain, that it will give rise to civil war among ourselves. On the other hand, the people of the State have decided, by a large majority, that Kentucky shall, during this unnatural war, maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and stand prepared to enforce it. The refusal of the Governor to furnish troops to fight our brethren of the South has been almost unanimously approved, and both parties seem now to agree to the common platform of neutrality.

During my absence from the State I was nominated, and, with eleven other gentlemen, elected by the people of Kentucky a delegate to the Border Slave State Convention. I was not in the State during the period of the stirring and startling events which have covered the whole country with a pall of darkness, and have had no opportunity of expressing my opinions upon them. Finding, however, an address from gentlemen composing the central committee of the party which elected me, approving in strong and decided terms the action of the Governor in refusing the quota of troops demanded by Mr. Lincoln, and stating what should be the present position of Kentucky, I am willing to endorse that address, and in the action as delegate conform to the policy there indicated. I specially and cordially agree to the following extract from that address:

"What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we of course cannot with certainty foresee, but if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceded States, through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction of a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unsheath her sword in behalf of what will then become the common cause.—Such an event, if it should occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect—and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the government, she ought, without counting the cost, to take up arms at once against the government. Until she does detect the meaning, she ought to hold herself independent of both sides, and compel both sides to respect the inviolability of her soil."

I am no secessionist, and as is well known never have been. I have treated it always as a political heresy without constitutional sanction, and I have deprecated as truly as any other man living its dangerous tendency. But we ought to remember that many of the best minds in the country do honestly believe that it is a right fairly deducible from the Constitution, and whole communities have acted under that conviction. But, opposed as I am to secession, whenever the contingency happens alluded to in the foregoing extract, I agree with the committee, and I trust, with every patriot in the land, that Kentucky should promptly unsheath her sword in behalf of what will have become the common cause. I consider the subjugation of the South the utter annihilation of every material interest of Kentucky. If the insane attempt should be persisted in, I fear that the pillars of the temple of liberty will be torn down, and that all that is now sacred to us will be crushed under their broken fragments. Respectfully,

C. S. MOREHEAD.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR HARRIS, OF THE CHICKASAW NATION, TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Chickasaw Legislature:

The deplorable and distracted condition of the States, the war existing among them, the usurpation of the government at Washington, instituting military rule for constitutional government, the cartridge box instead of the ballot box, and the formation of a new confederacy among the Southern States, under a constitution modeled after that of the old government, but greatly improved, with such checks and safeguards as give reasonable assurance of permanency, and constituting now the only repository of constitutional freedom, all vitally affect the Chickasaw nation, as well as other Indian nations, between whom and the United States of America treaties existed, and make it imperatively necessary that they should take speedy action for their own security.

By the treaties made between the Chickasaws and the United States, we occupied the position of a nation under their protectorate, but with "full jurisdiction" over personal property within our limits, so far as compatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, "made in pursuance thereof, for the regulation of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; we were also guaranteed "protection from domestic strife, from hostile invasions, and from aggressions by other Indians."—The proceeds of our land sold in Mississippi were invested in State and Federal stocks, and the Federal Government was constituted trustee, pledged to collect the interest thereon and apply the same for the benefit of the Chickasaw people; and, together with the Choctaws, we held under that government the absolute ownership of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country—a reversionary interest only being secured to the United States, in the event we became extinct or abandoned the lands. The Government with which those treaties were concluded were composed of States now dissevered, and hostile to each other. It certainly cannot be maintained that the present government at Washington is the Government of the United States, or that the Confederate States, (the Government at Montgomery,) the Government with which we entered into treaties. The fact is patent and notorious, that a dissolution of the United States of North America has taken place, and that fact leaves the Chickasaw nation independent.

The Chickasaw can no longer look for protection, or the performance of treaty stipulations by the United States, there being no such government. It is true there is a government at Washington which claims to be the United States Government, but recent events have demonstrated that we cannot look to it for protection, or for any beneficial execution of the treaties made between us and the United States. Recently the troops of the Government at Washington were withdrawn from our country, leaving it without protection from foreign and domestic foes; and the commanding officer not only refused, when called upon to do so by myself, to furnish the Chickasaws with arms and ammunition for self-defence, but permitted the wanton destruction of such as he could not remove. Under this state of things troops from Texas (commanded by Gen. W. C. Young) took possession of the deserted forts, and also captured a considerable quantity of public property in the name of the Confederate States, and now holds Forts Washita, Arbuckle, and perhaps Cobb.

The Lincoln Government has also failed to pay over, or in any way to provide for the payment of the annuities so essential to the preservation of our own government, and the continuance of our schools, and I learn that a delegation from our neighbors, the Choctaws, while at Washington, were told that "no more money should be sent South until the termination of the war." Thus we have been abandoned by the Lincoln Government to the tender mercies of the lawless savages on our western borders, and consigned to the danger of anarchy for the want of means to pay our officers; and our children to hopeless ignorance for want of funds to educate them.

Can we expect the recognition or protection of our landed rights from a Government professing to act as the Government of the United States, thus unmindful of its obligations to us? It behoves us, then, to assume our independence, and to take such steps, separately or in concert with other Indian nations, as will enable us to obtain a recognition of it, and to assume our right in lands and moneys. In order to accomplish these objects, I would respectfully recommend as I have heretofore done:

First. That the delegates on the part of the Chickasaws be appointed to meet delegates from the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, and such other neighboring Indian tribes as may desire to be represented in a convention, to assemble for the purpose of confederating together for mutual safety, and the defence of our country against invasion, and to secure the independence of the Indian nations severally or collectively as may be deemed best.

Second. That five commissioners be appointed with full powers to enter into new treaties, with the Confederate States of America, whereby all our tribal rights, landed and monied, under former treaties with the United States, may be recognized and secured; and to take all necessary steps to secure the funds belonging to the Chickasaws, now unlawfully in the hands of a portion of the States formerly constituting the government of the United States. * * * * * * *

Third. That a law be framed authorizing the Governor of the Chickasaw nation to accept the services of such volunteer companies, native or white, as may offer themselves for the defence of the country, to organize the same as battalions or regiments, according to the number, with the privilege of electing their company and field officers, the whole to be under the orders of such commanding officers as the Governor may appoint to take charge of the defence of the country, in concert with the neighboring States of Texas and Arkansas, and the Indian nation west of the latter State.

Fourth. That a law be passed, providing for commissioners to enter into convention with the roving bands, such as Camanches and Kioways, of the plains, whereby the friendship, if not the actual aid, of these bands may be secured.

Sixth. To provide for the occupation of the forts within the Chickasaw nation, and have the same garrisoned under authority, either by Chickasaw or other troops acting in the name of the Chickasaw nation, and under the orders of the commanding officer of the Chickasaw forces, until such time as by treaty arrangements they may be transferred to the Confederate States.

Seventh. That resolutions be passed by the legislature declaratory of the rights of the nation, defining its position clearly in reference to the war between the North and South, and inviting the co-operation of the neighboring Indian nations and the States of Arkansas and Texas, in the defence of the Indian country against invasion by the wild Indian tribes or by Northern troops.

Eighth. That Douglas H. Cooper, who has for many years, until recently, resided among us as U. S. agent, and is fully conversant with all our business, be appointed by your honorable body as agent for the Chickasaw people to assist their commissioners in the negotiation of such treaties as may become necessary. * * * *

And further, in order to secure independent and efficient action on his part, and a proper accountability to the Chickasaw nation, that he be adopted into our tribe as a Chickasaw.

CYRUS HARRIS,
Governor Chickasaw Nation.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND EUROPE.—The British and American Southern Steamship Company advertise that their first vessel for New Orleans direct, the Malacca, will leave Liverpool on the 7th August, to be followed on the 4th September by the Rangoon, and thereafter every alternate Wednesday by screw steamers.—*Charleston Mercury.*

General Prentiss, of Cairo, has declared, it is said, his intention of dining in Memphis on the 4th of July.