THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, FROM NIBLO'S, NEW YORK, WILL APPEAR IN BALTIMORE THIS Tuesday) EVENING, June 18th. 1t

BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for month of June.

B. F. NEWCOMER.
JNO. R. SEEMULLER, | J. PARKHURST, Jr.,
RICHD. LEMMON, | WALTER B. BROOKS.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1861.

The record of transactions at the Stock Board to day was a blank, no business whatever being done at it. Most of the securities on the list were however steady at Saturday's quotations. Railroad shares, for which there was inquiry, closed at $40 bid, $44 asked for Baltimore and Ohio; and $13 bid, $14½ asked for Northern Central, and Railroad bonds left off at 70 bid for Baltimore and Ohio 1875's, 39 bid for do. 1862's; 35¾ bid, 38 asked for North ern Central 1885's; and 60 bid for Northwestern Virginia second mortgage. Northwestern Virginia first mortgage bonds were offered at 70, but no bid was made for them For City 6's there was no demand to day; 1890's were offered at 79½, and 1875's at 80½, but there was no bid made for either. The Mining stocks are dull and very heavy. The only one for which there is inquiry is Springfield, which closed to-day at 3¼ bid, $1⅛ asked regular way.

In New York to-day North Carolina bonds declined 3 per cent.; Virginia 6's 1; and Tennessee bonds ½; but Missouri 6's advanced 1 per cent.; and Canton ¼. Erie, New York Central, and Reading all closed at Saturday's figures.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

MONDAY, June 17, 1861.

No sales at the Stock Board to-day.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK. BY TELEGRAPH.

Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	40¾	60
Missouri 6's	77½	77½
Tennessee bonds	34½	60
North Carolina bonds	49	60
Canton Company	8¾	60
Erie Railroad	22	22
New York Central Railroad	73½	73¾
Reading Railroad	32	32
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	60	60
Michigan Southern Railroad	60	60
Harlem Railroad	60	60
Illinois and Chicago	60	60
Michigan Southern, guaranteed	60	60
Rock Island Railroad	60	60
	steady.	steady.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, on Tuesday the 18th inst., at noon, the stocks deposited as security for its circulating notes by the National Bank of Albany. They consist of $66,000 New York State Fives, $5,000 do. Five and a Half, and $8,000 United States Sixes of 1867. The stocks disposed of by the Superintendent for account of the Bank of Albany were found to exceed the amount of the circulation several thousand dollars; the bills are being redeemed at par.

In view of the advance in the rates of insurance on specie coming from California to New York, the San Francisco *Price Current* congratulates its readers on the fact that they are not under "the necessity of paying any such exorbitant rates," and that treasure remittances may be "sent to England and thence to New York at one-half the expense," and sets forth the advantages in the following figures:

VIA ENGLAND.

Freight and all expenses of transit through to Bank of England	2 per cent.
Insurance all risks	2¼ "
Freight and all expense of transit thence to New York	½ "
Insurance	½ "
Loss of interest for excess of time required	½ "
Total expense via England	6 per cent.

EXPENSE TO NEW YORK DIRECT.

Freight	1 ½ per cent.
Insurance all risks	10 "
Total expense to New York	11½ per cent.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 17.

COFFEE.—There has been some further movement on a day in Coffee, the sales embracing 300 bags Rio at 13 cts., and 50 bags do. at 13⅝ cts. The market is very firm in tone and holders are indisposed to sell unless at full rates. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 12@12½ cts. for ordinary to fair; 12¾@13 cts. for good; 13½ cts. for prime; Laguayra at 13¾@14½ cts. for green and white; and Java at 17@17½ cts per lb. The stock here is about 20,000 bags

FLOUR.—There has been no movement to day in Flour so far as we have heard, but the market exhibits the same general features as on Saturday. Howard Street and Ohio Super, for both of which varieties there is some little inquiry, are steady at $5.50 per bbl., and for City Mills do. the same figure is generally asked. There is however little or no demand for it. For Extra Flour the market is a little heavy, but we still quote Ohio at $6.50; Howard Street at $6.50@6.75; and City Mills at $7@7.25 per bbl. for standard shipping brands.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is still selling by the drey load to the trade at $9 for Welch's; $8.50 for the leading brands of Baltimore; and we quote Baltimore high grade Extra at $8 per bbl. Ohio and Howard Street Family may be quoted as ranging from $6.75 to $7.50 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour may be quoted at $3.75@4 and Corn Meal at $2.87½ per bbl. for Baltimore.

GRAIN.—The market for Grain of all descriptions was dull this morning and in Corn there was a further decline. Of Wheat the offerings were quite light only 1,400 bushels being at market. There was but little sold, but we quote red as before at 120@125 cts. for good to prime, and white at 127@130 cts for fair, 140@145 cts. for good, 150@155 cts for prime, and we note a sale of a lot of 300 bushels very choice at 160 cts. Corn was very dull, and prices for it were some 2 to 3 cts lower than on Saturday. There were some 10,000 bushels received, but only a few lots were sold. White ranged at from 50 to 56 cts., the latter figure being paid for one or two lots of very superior, and yellow at from 45 to 48 cts. per bushel. There was nothing done in Rye, but of Oats there were some 700 bushels, which embraced all that was offered, sold at 30 cts for Maryland, and 32 cts. for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—There is something doing in Molasses. We note a sale to day of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 28 cts., and we heard also of a sale made on Saturday of 10 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 17 cts. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at 15@16 cts. for clayed; 17@20 cts. for Muscovado; English Island at 19@21 cts.; Porto Rico at 28@30 cts.; New Orleans 32@33 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is still very dull. There is some little Bacon selling in retail lots but beyond this there is nothing doing. Bacon is very irregular in price, and much of the stock offering is, as is usually the case at this season of the year, more or less out of condition. Shoulders range at from 6 to 7 cts., Sides at from 8 to 9 cts., and Hams at from 10 to 12½ cts. There is no demand whatever for Bulk Meat, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations for it Lard is offering at 9@9½ cts. for Western in bbls. and tcs., and we quote refined at 12@12½ cts. There is however none selling. Mess Pork may be quoted at $16.50 per bbl. A lot of 100 bbls. was sold a day or two since at this figure. We quote Prime Pork nominal at $13@13.50. Bump do. at $12.50@13; and Beef at $12.50 for No. 1; and $16 per bbl. for Mess.

RICE.—We still quote Rice at 5¾@6 cts. for good to prime Java, but there is very little doing in it. The stock here is light, but it is quite equal to the demand.

SUGARS.—Sugars continue firm. There is still an inquiry for them, but so far as we have heard no sales have been made to-day. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba and English Island at $4.75@5 for common to good refining; and $5.25@5.75 for grocery grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at $4.75@5 for low grades; $5.50@6 for fair to good; and $6.25@6.50 for prime.

SALT.—Salt is quiet, but Liverpool is selling from store in lots as wanted at 75@80 cts. for Ground Alum; and 155 @160 cts. per sack for common to fine Turks Island. Turks Island may be quoted at 15@16 cts for cargoes afloat, but it is selling from store in lots at 20@25 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is beginning to accumulate, and the market for it is dull and heavy. We hear of no sales to-day, but we quote Country and City nominal at 17@17¼ cts., and Ohio at 17¾ cts. per gallon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton is firmer—sales of 800 bales at 14@14¾ cts. Flour is heavy—sales of 18,000 bbls. at a decline of 1@10 cts; State $4.80@4.60; Ohio $5.20@ 5.85; Southern $5.70@5.75; and Western $4@4.75, lower—sales of 267,000 bushels; Chicago Spring $1.07; Milwaukie Club $1.08@1.15; red $1.27@1.29; white $1.35@1.38. Corn is firmer—sales of 116,000 bushels; mixed 56¼@44 cts.; very choice 46 cts.; white 60 cts.; yellow 48 cts. Pork is steady, mess $15.50@16.75; prime $10.50@10.75. Sugar is steady—Muscovado 4¾@5¾ cts. Coffee is firm—sales of 2,000 bags at 12@13 cts. Molasses is quiet. Rice is firm. Spirits Turpentine closed firm. Rosin buoyant at $2.25 @2.28. Rice is firm at 5¾@6½ cts. Freights are dull. Flour 1s. 10½d @2s. Grain 0½@7½ cts. in American vessels.

ALBANY, June 15—Flour steady. Wheat in light supply—sales 3,000 bushels white Michigan at $1.42, and small lots choice do. at $1.55 Corn is shaky but unchanged, 5,000 bushels Western mixed at 43 cts. Oats in good supply and lower; Chicago 30 cts; State 32 cts. Whiskey 16@16½ cts. Shipped by tows, 7,100 bushels corn, 11,900 bushels barley, 81,800 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, June 15.—Flour steady. Wheat dull—sales 2 200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukie club at 98 cts. Corn quiet—Lake Imports—1,350 bbls. flour, 6,300 bushels wheat, 5,700 bushels corn. Canal Exports.—27,000 bushels wheat.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Flour steady. Wheat lower, with fair sales this morning—sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie club at 80 cts; 18 000 bushels No. 1 do. at 82 cts; 12 000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at 77 cts.; 13,000 bushels red winter at $1.11. Lake imports to-day—16,000 bbls. flour, 556,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 bushels corn, 22,000 bushels oats. Canal Exports—400 bbls. flour, 181,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bush. oats, 6,000 bushels rye, 18,000 bushels barley.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15—Cotton—sales of 29 bales; the stock in port by actual count is 7,400 bales, all in the presses and pickeries. Sugar 4¾@4¾ cts. Flour declining—sales at $7 75.

IMPORTS INTO BALTIMORE.

FOREIGN.

BUENOS AYRES—*Bark Sarah Sheaf*—104 tons hides, 203 do. bone ash, being her inward cargo for Falmouth, England.

HALIFAX, N. S.—*British schr Sir Colin Campbell.*—1 345 bbls. herrings, Jas. Corner & Sons.

BERMUDA—*British Schr. G. O Biglow.*—123 bales wool, 225 bbls. potatoes, 1 do. tomatoes, 32,600 bbls. onions, J. C. Yates & Co.

THE U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR SARATOGA.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from on board the Saratoga, at Cabenda, Africa, says:

Nearly all the Saratoga's officers are from South-ern States, with Southern feelings and Southern principles. Two are from the seceding States, Alabama and Mississippi. Here is a list:

Captain, Alfred Taylor, Virginia; First Lieutenant, John Julius Guthrie, North Carolina; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Hayes, Alabama; Third Lieutenant, Joseph S Sherrat, Ohio; Fourth Lieutenant, Francis M. Ramsay, Pennsylvania; Surgeon, Richard W. Jeffrey, Virginia; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter, Kentucky; Assistant-Surgeon, James E. Lindsay, North Carolina; Boatswain, George Smith, Virginia; Gunner, Robert H. Cross, Washington, D. C; Captain's Clerk, Benjamin K. Shekell; Master's Mate, Lewis E. Rogers, Washington, D. C., Paymaster, Frederick G. Rowe, Norfolk, Virginia.

Not one of them, have even the smell of abolitionism on his garments, and yet they are all as eager to suppress the slave trade, and their hearts feel as deeply for the real sufferings of poor negro humanity, as even Greeley and Sumner, with all their crocodile tears over the fact that many of the officers here are Southerners. Let not the hope of prize money be imputed to them as a motive. The Nightingale would have been taken before she took her negroes, for all were sure she was "after no good" here, but the fear was that without the negroes on board, evidence could not be produced to convict her before even a New York or Boston jury, and commanders of naval vessels here do not wish to make themselves personally liable for damages to wealthy slave-traders, when their own government will not protect them in the discharge of their duty from such risks. Besides, what is the prize money on a few hundred negroes, compared with the value of such a ship as the Nightingale? Let the law be amended so as to protect officers in the discharge of their duty from legal action for damages, and slavers will be taken much faster, without slaves on board than they even have been before with them.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE REPORTERS.—General Scott was heard to say yesterday that he would have captured the rebels at Harper's Ferry and all their munitions of war, had it not been for the newspaper press (in their anxiety to give early news) keeping the rebels fully posted up in every movement of the United States troops. He said "*he would rather have one hundred rebel spies in his camp than one newspaper reporter!* He said right. *Wash. cor. Phil. Inquirer.*

The Western papers say that nothing but sheet iron gloves can resist the mosquito bites at Cairo.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A Skirmish at Newport-Newspoint--Trial of Rifled Cannon at the Rip-Raps--Sewell's Point in Range.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16, 6 P. M.—Commissary Taylor, just arrived from Newport News, reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies sent out by Colonel Phelps to gather in some cattle belonging to secessionists were fired upon by a company of light-horse and three men wounded. The Confederates escaped, but the detachment succeeded in its purpose.

The Confederates are evidently landing a large body of troops at a point seven miles above Newport-News, on the same side of the James river.—Steamers come down the river daily, and an attack from that quarter is anticipated.

The experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon at the Rip Raps last evening was a brilliant success. Sewell's Point is clearly within range of this tremendous projectile. Seven of the eleven 48-pound shells exploded a short distance from the Confederate camp, and one of them over their entrenchments.

There is a grand parade of six regiments this afternoon near the fortress.

There is much dissatisfaction in Colonel Allen's Regiment. Charges have been preferred, mutually, by the Colonel and the Captains of the companies.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Seizure of Jefferson City by Federal Troops.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 16.—The Capital of Missouri was taken possession of at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the steamer Jatan, by five companies of Colonel Blair's regiment of Missouri volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, and a company of regular artillery, under Captain Totten, all under command of Brigadier-General Lyon. The balance of the force remained on board of the J. C. Swan until further orders.

A company of regulars, under Major Corant, thoroughly searched the country for contraband articles, and found some wheels and other parts of artillery carriages.

No violence was offered, but on the contrary, the boats containing the federal troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by a large concourse of the citizens.

Governor Jackson and the other leading secessionists left here on the steamer White Cloud at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Much disappointment was manifested by the troops on finding that the enemy had fled. The officers, however, expressed no surprise, they having been previously informed by their spies.

The troops under Lieut. Col. Andrew are now occupying the State House. One or two houses have been searched for secession flags, but none have been found.

Letter from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Report says that Brigadier-General Slack, while mustering troops into the service of the State at Chilicothe, Mo., was taken prisoner by Col. Curtis with his United States volunteers, on their way to St. Louis. It is understood that Gen. Slack will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

Affairs in Missouri--Proclamation from General Lyon.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—General Lyon has issued a strong proclamation, pointing out the determined efforts of the Governor and Legislature to force the State out of the Union, and the unconstitutionality of the military bill. He rehearses the result of the conference with Gov. Jackson, and states that attempts to execute the provisions of the military bill have imposed most exasperating hardships on the peaceful and loyal citzens with persecutions and proscriptions of those opposed to its provisions.

Complaints of such acts, he says, have been received by him as commander of the federal forces, and also sent to Washington with appeals for relief for Union men, who, in many instances, have been driven from the State. He gives his orders received from the President, stating that it devolves upon Gen. Lyon to stop them summarily by the forces under his command, with such aid as may be required from Kansas, Iowa and Illinois.

Army Movements in Western Maryland.

FREDERICK, June 17.—The 6th regiment of United States volunteers, probably the Rhode Island regiment, are expected here at daybreak to-morrow.—They left Hagerstown last night, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon were at Middletown, eight miles distant from here, where they will encamp for the night, and resume their march early at dawn, arrive here shortly after daybreak. Their destination is unknown.

It was rumored at Hagerstown yesterday that they would proceed to Cumberland, and it is thought probable that they will take the cars at Monocacy station and proceed to Cumberland by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The fact that no provision had yesterday been made for their conveyance across the Potomac, and the scarcity of boats at that point renders this supposition a very doubtful one.

Gen. Shriver, of this city, has made ample arrangements for breakfasting the force at the several hotels here. During their stay in Frederick they will be quartered at the barracks, on the outskirts of the city. Their expected arrival creates much excitement, though not of any unfriendly character. The regiment, I learn upon high authority, was on the point of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport yesterday, when orders were received which led to their diversion from that line of advance, and their subsequent march in this direction.

Major General Patterson's force are encamped at Hagerstown, and at Funkstown, three miles distant, and at Boonsboro, three miles distant.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has, it is reported, led to a sudden change in the line of march of this column; a portion of it only had forded the Potomac, when the marching orders of the force were countermanded and they returned to camp.

A large number of wagons were hurriedly collected in this neighborhood and vicinity during Saturday night and Sunday, and a messenger who left there this morning states that he saw indications about the camp of an early departure.

The 11th Pennsylvania regiment reached the camp this morning.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The East Pennsylvania Railroad has made an offer, which has been accepted, to receive Government Bonds in payment for the transportation of troops and munitions of war on the route between New York and Harrisburg. The bids were opened at the Post-office Department to-day for carrying the mails on route No. 1425, for four years, from the 1st of July next—that is for supplying the branch post-office for the General Post-office in the City of New York. There were 53 bidders in sums of from $12,000 to $17,000 per annum. The contract was awarded to Wm. Wray, at the latter sum. This service has been performed by G. D. W. Norris for $3,500 per annum.

The withdrawal of Mr. Burlingame from the Austrian Mission, was not in consequence of any protest, but a delicate unofficial intimation that the appointment was not agreeable.

Major Henry Hill, of Virginia, Army Paymaster at New York, has resigned.

Army Medical Board.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—It having been determined, as announced in the general orders containing the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States, that the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one Surgeon for each brigade, the Secretary of War has instructed Surgeon-General Finley immediately to convene in this city, after due notice, an Army Medical Board, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons referred to it by the Department as "applicants for Brigadier Surgeons, and report the result of such examination. Appointments will be made only from among those who shall be so examined and reported by the Board as qualified.

A further order has also been issued by the Secretary that the Surgeon-General institute a similar Board, in consequence of various complaints having reached the Department, of the incompetency of Regimental Surgeons who have been appointed either by the commanding officers, or the Governors of the several States. The Board is to examine Surgeons, of whom complaint is made, in order to secure their dismissal, if found incompetent.

The Bids for the Steam Gun Boats.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The bids for the construction of the steam screw gun-boats advertised by the Navy Department, were opened to-day. The largest portion of the bids are from the New England Ship Yards, and manufacturers. The bids for the vessels range from $55,000 to $99,000, and for the engines from $35,000 to $48,000. There are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty bidders for the hulls. The time in which the bidders propose to comply with the obligation, ranges, as to the hulls, from 90 to 105 days, and as to the engines, from 60 to 100 days.

The above information was obtained from one of the bidders. It may be proper to remark that the Department as expressed in the advertisement, reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and reject them all at its option.

Movements of the Western Division of the Army.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—A special dispatch from Grafton says there is a gradual concentration of federal troops in the direction of Philippi. The report of fighting at Buckhannon with considerable loss to the Confederates, has not been authenticated.

A number of rifled cannon have arrived here from Ohio with a large amount of ammunition. The Confederates are at Cheat River Mountain Gaps, under command of Gen. Jackson.

A messenger from Phillippi announces that scouts have discovered that the Confederates are marching towards Phillippi, and the federal troops there expected an attack this morning.

Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, June 17.—Col. Clark's splendid regiment, one thousand strong, and Major Cobb's new Light Artillery corps, and a battalion of Zouaves, paraded to day among the other military features of the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill at Charleston. The military marched around the Monument in the presence of an immense assemblage of citizens. Col. Clark's Regiment subsequently went into barracks at North Cambridge where they will remain till they march for Washington next week. This afternoon the Light Artillery were reviewed and drilled on the common. Their battery consists of six rifled cannon capable of throwing shell four miles.

New York Military Movements.

ELMIRA, June 15.—The Buffalo Regiment, Col. Rogers, and the Utica Regiment, Col. Christian, have received orders to report at Washington.—They will probably leave on Tuesday next. The remaining five regiments will be mustered into the United States service for two years, and fully equipped. They hope to receive orders the coming week to march.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment is ordered to Washington, and will leave on Monday or Tuesday.

Capture of a Prize.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The brig Hattie Jackson arrived here to-day as a prize of the blockading squadron off Savannah. She belongs to and was bound for Savannah from Matanzas with a cargo of molasses. She was captured by the gunboat Union after five hours chase. The Confederate flag was found on board. The Minnesota and the Union were off Savannah but the former would soon leave for Hampton Roads. The Wabash, flag ship, was off Charleston.

Army Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Colonel Ernstein's regiment broke camp this morning, and are about starting for Chambersburg. General Small's regiment starts by the same route this afternoon.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

[*Special Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

ROCKVILLE, Montgomery co., June 14, 1861.

About one o'clock on Monday, 10th instant, our usually quiet village was thrown into an excitement by the arrival of some forty federal troops with two field-pieces, who passed through and took up their encampment about one mile west of the village; they were soon followed by a company of cavalry numbering about sixty men, who went into camp near the artillery. About nightfall the silence was again broken by the arrival of the New York 9th regiment. This regiment had marched about fourteen miles during the day. The men were apparently broken down and overcome by the heat, and it was rumored that quite a number suffered from sun-stroke on the march. The Pennsylvania regiment, under Colonel Patterson, arrived during the night. The two last regiments took up their encampment in and near the agricultural fair ground. The New Hampshire regiment and a battalion of Washington volunteers arrived on Tuesday and went into camp at the same place. On Tuesday our village was much annoyed by squads of drunken and disorderly soldiers. The Episcopal church was broken open, though no depredation was committed. A squad entered the Court-house and broke open the doors of the Sheriff's and County Commissioner's rooms, for the purpose, they said, of getting on the roof to raise a flag. Not succeeding in getting on the roof, they contented themselves by sticking up a small flag in one of the windows. They were waited upon by one of our citizens, whom they abused for being a secessionist. Wednesday everything went off with but little annoyance. A demonstration was made to destroy the office of the Montgomery county *Sentinel* on account of its States Rights principles, but by the entreaties of the wife and mother-in-law of the owner the soldiers desisted. Application was made to Captain Smead to send a guard to protect the office, and it is said he gave very little satisfaction, but said the paper deserved to be destroyed from articles which had appeared in it, and it would only be preserved because *Maryland was still under the good government of the United States.* We anticipated some trouble on the day of election, but the only demonstration of the military was made by an officer and squad of the New Hampshire regiment. They came up near our polls and hoisted their flag of the United States, on one of the stripes being inscribed in large letters, "The New Hampshire Volunteer Regiment." The flag was guarded during the day by a picket of soldiers. Frank Dunlop, Esq., a son of Judge Dunlop, residing in Georgetown, D. C., on his way home from a visit to his uncle's, Major George Peter, had his buggy run into by a wagon belonging to the New York 9th regiment, and broken to pieces. They gave him no satisfaction and made no reparation for the damage. Mr. Dunlop was detained by the officer in charge from down to look at the troops, whereupon he was arrested by the New Hampshire regiment and required to take the usual oath before he was released. Owing to the troops being in our county the vote was small, the States Right men generally staying home on account of threatened arrests, more by the Union loving slaves of Jackson than the soldiers. Some of the soldiers have spoken freely to the negro population about freeing them, and on one occasion a soldier said to a negro man, "the ought to have cut his master's throat for correcting him." It is due to the officers commanding the troops to say they have, as a general thing, offered every facility to protect the rights and property of our citizens. The most of the outrages perpetrated in our midst, there is little doubt, were perpetrated by the indignation of a portion of the Union shrickers. They were participated in chiefly in circulating copies of the *Sentinel* among the troops. The New York 9th, Colonel Patterson, the Pennsylvania and New Hampshire regiments have left, taking the route to Edward's Ferry and to Leesburg, Va., the latter regiment of the Highlanders will be here to-night. G.

[*Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

Mutiny at Melvale—The Pikesville Arsenal—Disgraceful Proceedings—Our Reporter Makes an Interesting Inquiry.

TOWSONTOWN, June 17.—On Saturday last, the camp at Melvale, some five miles from this place, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, where a company attached to the Pennsylvania Twelfth Regiment is stationed for the protection of the road, was thrown into no little excitement by four of the privates attempting to murder one of the picket-guards. It appears the captain gave the four men a leave of absence for several hours, and they repaired to a place near the camp where they obtained liquor and became intoxicated. On their return, they assaulted the guard, took his musket from him, and attempted to bayonet him, and upon the guard ran to the captain's quarters and informed him of the fact. The captain immediately detailed five men to pursue them and bring them to his quarters for trying.

As soon as the detachment came in sight of the disorderly soldiers they were rallied upon, and the sergeant, upon hearing the shouts of "kill them! kill them!" ordered his detachment to fire, which resulted in one of the mutineers being shot dead on the spot, three balls entering his breast and one taking effect in his forehead; another was shot through the left hand and the remaining two taken prisoners. The wounded man is confined in the hospital at Melvale, and the two prisoners were taken to Fort McHenry to await court martial. The Major of the regiment passed through this place yesterday from Cockeysville, on his way to Melvale, with the view of investigating the matter. Three hundred United States troops arrived at the Pikesville arsenal, eight miles from Baltimore, last week and are guarding it.

On Saturday night, the citizens of this place held another meeting, with the view of organizing a Home Guard.

This place has been for the past four or five nights, the scene of disorder and rowdyism. Pistol shot after pistol shot, oath after oath, and knock down after knock down fall upon the ear, while unoffending citizens are compelled to seek shelter from a desperado brandishing his pistol followed by threats. Why is it the officers of the peace do not exercise their authority and stop this outrageous conduct?

Charles Chew, Captain of the Towson Guards, has resigned his commission as an officer of that corps.

Peace and States Rights Meeting in Harford County.

At a meeting of the friends of Peace and States Rights, of Abingdon District, Harford county, held at the Academy in the town of Abingdon, on Saturday, the 15th inst., Septimus D. Sewell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William Young appointed Secretary. A committee composed of Col. John Carroll Walsh, Dr. Saml. H. Birckhead, James Cochran, Wm. J. Price and Robert Henry, Esq., was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The following were presented, read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Believing the prosecution of the war between the Northern States, which is now impending, will be destructive to the liberties of the country, and be the means of producing a never ending hatred between the two contending sections of it, and that, therefore, it is the duty of every patriot to use his influence and ability in having such measures adopted as will prove most effectual in terminating hostilities—

Be it resolved by this meeting, That it be recommended to the people of Harford county, who are in no way connected with, or dependent upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and who are opposed to the continued military occupation of this State by the federal troops, that they shall at once organize themselves in the several election districts of the county, for the formation of committees of observation and vigilance, which committees shall appoint five delegates from each district, who shall collectively constitute a County Central Executive Board, for the more immediate management and direction of the movements of the Peace and States Rights party of Harford.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of Peace and States Rights, and all opposed to military domination within the borders of our commonwealth, to organize at once, in their respective counties, such committees as are mentioned in the above resolution, and that an effective State organization may be made as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That by thorough organization, and ceaseless and untiring efforts directed to the proper end, the friends of Peace and States Rights in Maryland will materially hasten the arrival of that day of reconciliation and fraternity eventually come, and which is free us from the horrors of bondaldom, which has deprived us of nearly every attribute of State sovereignty, and made our people objects of contempt and derision to the people of the North, and of pity to our brethren of the South.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves to an unqualified and determined opposition to a war between the North and South, by all peaceable, legal, and every proper and legal mode, including the refusal to furnish the Confederacy, and accordingly pitched in. A struggle ensued, when Walsh drew his bayonet and attempted to thrust Macken, but the latter rushed upon him and he fell to the ground, skinning his nose and suffering a slight embrasure of the skin and the forehead. The police interfered and took them to the police station, and Justice Griffin committed Welsh to jail on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

SWINDLING SOLDIERS.—Three members of the Thirteenth New York regiment, which came to this city on Sunday, yesterday went into the photograph gallery of Mr. E. Politzer, on West Baltimore street, when each one had a picture taken. When they were done, one of the party took all of the pictures and stated that he wished to show them to a friend. He then went out, leaving the other two remaining, but in a short time they moved off. Seeing they were about to cheat him, Mr. P started in pursuit of them and succeeded in overtaking them, but they only cursed him and refused to pay him. He then went for a policeman, but before he could find one, the swindlers had fled.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named Francis Blair, fireman on locomotive No. 5, yesterday morning about 11 o'clock met with a serious accident at Mount Clare station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was engaged in coupling a train of cars, the bumpers of which were very short, and when the two cars came together he was caught between them and badly crushed about the hips. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 602 West Baltimore street, when Dr. Naff rendered his services.

ASSAULTS.—Isaac Peregoy was yesterday arrested by officer Councell, upon the charge of assaulting J. S. Schaffer with a billy. He was held for a further hearing by Justice Shipley.

THE HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—The Hooley and Campbell Minstrels who commenced their engagement at this Theatre last evening were received by a good audience. The comicalities of Birch, and the singing of S. C. Campbell seemed to be appreciated.

THE CONTINENTAL.—This place of amusement continues to be filled nightly.

A SIGNAL BALLOON.—Last night, about 11 o'clock, a balloon, to which was attached a light, was observed to rise from a point near the Chain bridge and Leesburg turnpike, some six miles above the bridge. It was doubtless a Confederate signal, answering or to be answered by some signal from traitors in this city or within the United States lines on the other side of the Potomac.—*Wash. Star.*

A NEGRO APPOINTED TO THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The *Leader* says: We are informed that on last Monday a free white citizen of the Fourteenth Ward, of this city, named William O'Brien, was removed from the position of a marker in the Custom House of this city, and a negro named Robert Vosburg appointed in his place!

urious extravagance, and the millions that heretofore went to the North will be kept at home. And as she is every hour becoming more self-reliant, in a short time it will not be *absolutely necessary* to send abroad for one dollar of supplies all being produced in her own borders. Her soldiers care nothing about their pay. Give them enough to eat, and they are always in fighting trim. But I might go on *ad infinitum*. I will only add that the war tax in this State is 8 cents on the hundred dollars.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

By the arrival of the Bay line of steamers, we learn that the condition of affairs at Fortress Monroe are anything but agreeable to the commanding officer. The greatest dissatisfaction prevails among the volunteers in regard to their commanding officers. A number of Captains and Lieutenants have tendered their resignations, and the men flatly assert that they will not march from their encampments to execute any advance order, unless they are commanded by Gen. Butler in person, or by some officer of the regular army, distinguished for his military skill. They are all anxious that the command of any expedition may be given to Col. Dunwick. This, however, will scarcely be the case, as a very bad feeling exists between the regular and the volunteer officers, the former expressing the greatest contempt for the latter. Gen. Butler changed his mind relative to taking the battery at Great Bethel, and allowed Saturday to pass by without making a demonstration.

It was rumored just before the steamer left, that a large force, with General Butler commanding, would leave the Fortress and vicinity for some point in the direction of Yorktown.

Gen. Pierce asserts that no blame can be attached to him for the disaster at Bethel as the programme was prepared for him by Gen. Butler, and he followed it out to a letter. All the stories put afloat to the effect that Gen. Butler was highly incensed at Gen. Pierce, and reprimanded him in harsh terms for the defeat are erroneous. As yet he has expressed no displeasure to Gen. Pierce. It is now asserted that Col. Townsend gave the order to retreat. Provisions are plenty, but consist principally of salt meats and dry bread. Green peas, new potatoes and roast lamb are scarce, owing to the backwardness of the season.

Troops Hastily Recalled to Washington.

On Sunday afternoon the regular four o'clock train over the Northern Central Railway was detained several hours beyond its usual time of starting. In the meantime a special train, consisting of a locomotive and a single car, containing two government messengers, was sent up the road at full speed. Later in the evening an immense train of empty cars was despatched from the depot, for the purpose, it is supposed, of bringing back to Washington, in all haste, a portion of Patterson's or Cadwalader's columns.

To-day two regiments will arrive from Chambersburg, and more will follow as fast as railroad facilities can be afforded.

Arrival of Troops.

Yesterday about 1 o'clock, by way of the Philadelphia road, the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Robert Cowdin, arrived in the city. They marched by way of Baltimore street to the Camden station, here and took the cars for Washington. The regiment numbered 1040 men.

A Skirmish.

A little fight occurred near Seneca's Mill, which is off the Maryland side of the Potomac, some 28 miles above Washington. Lieut. Col. Everett, in command of three companies of Pennsylvania volunteers, about 200 men, being a detachment of Col. Stone's column, who started in canal boats from Georgetown, and were obliged to leave them a few miles up, and march, the Confederates having cut the dam.

At Seneca the detachment was fired upon by a party of 100 cavalry, on the Virginia side of the river. Col. Everett marched his men into the dry bed of the canal, and, sheltered by the opposite bank, returned the cavalry fire. Shots were exchanged for some time across the Potomac, a distance of seven-eighths of a mile.

Capt. Shreves is reported to have been killed.

Col. Stone is at Darnestown with the Ninth New York regiment, four miles above Seneca Mills. His command was fired upon by this same cavalry company yesterday morning, and two of the enemy's balls were picked up. They were the long range Minie musket balls. The enemy burnt a bridge some two miles from Seneca, which crosses a branch of the Potomac over which the federal forces must cross if they advance across the river. A party of some thirty or more of the enemy are throwing up an earth work on a high bluff opposite Seneca Mills, and the federal troops, with a glass, can see them working at it.

At Cabin John bridge, the woman who keeps the lock house says that there is a secession flag opposite that point, in the woods, and that the woods is full of rebel troops, who are waiting for an opportunity to make a dash at our men.

The Constitutional Guards, Capt. Degges, (Everett's battalion,) occupy the heights at Great Falls, on the Maryland shore.

Several secession soldiers were discovered making a raft below the falls, when Capt. Degges fired three shots at them, the third one striking so near them that they immediately suspended their raft-making and retired precipitately.—*Wash. Star*

RICHMOND ITEMS.

[*From the Richmond Dispatch, June 15.*]

LUNENBURG Co., VA., June 10.—The County Court of Lunenburg, to-day unanimously ordered that $45,000, in addition to $10,000 already used, be raised, and invited the militia *en masse* to volunteer and go into the service.

This county—a small one—has three companies in the field, and Major Robert N. Neblett has a full artillery company nearly ready, in which the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment are privates.

NORFOLK, June 11.—Monday evening, (the day of the fight,) the order was issued that our whole force should retire upon Yorktown, and the march was taken up at once. Everything was removed that was of any value. The following are the reasons for this movement: 1st. Our ammunition was nearly exhausted. 2d. We were much further from the "back bone," or strength of our position, than were the enemy. 3d. The position itself is by no means a strong one—on the contrary, in some respects it is very weak.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, June 11.—The Military