THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

FEDERAL TELEGRAMS.

A Skirmish—Army Movements, etc.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—There was a skirmish last night between the pickets of the Eighth battalion of the District of Columbia Volunteers, under Major Gerhardt, and the pickets of the Confederate forces on the other side of the Great Falls. The former lost one man. The enemy, concealed in the bushes, were fired at, with what effect was not ascertained.

A detachment of 300 recruits for the Maine regiments, also 150 horses for baggage trains, reached Washington this morning.

It is the impression here that Representatives Carlile and Van Winkle, of Parkersburg, will be elected United States Senators by the Legislature in session at Wheeling.

The Skirmish at Great Falls.

WASHINGTON, July 8—P. M.—Further intelligence from Gerhardt's District of Columbia Volunteers at Great Falls has been received. Two of his men were killed, and several wounded, in the skirmish of yesterday. The secessionists had a body of cavalry. The parties were separated by the Potomac, but kept up the fight at intervals throughout yesterday. A company of Texas cavalry went up this morning from Washington.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 8.—Reports from all the camps and outposts represent all quiet to-day, and no movement whatever has yet been made. The weather is intensely hot.

Locomotive No. 163, which was sunk in the Potomac some weeks ago, has been successfully raised and brought ashore in a slightly damaged condition.

Despatches to President Lincoln Sent by a Flag of Truce from the Confederate Army.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The despatch from Arlington is that Major Taylor, of New Orleans, arrived at the camp of the 8th New York regiment, Col. Lyon, this afternoon, under a flag of truce, with despatches for President Lincoln. He was detained there awaiting further orders and was last from Manassas Junction.

It may be proper to state that the visit of the Hon. Henry May to Richmond, was not superinduced by the Government, and it is at last probable the despatches brought under the flag of truce are from him. The Government has not transpired.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The death of Senator Douglas will probably be announced in both houses of Congress to-morrow. Among the designated speakers for the occasion is Mr. Crittenden.

The steam transport Cambridge, which brought Colonel Cass' Massachusetts regiment hither, has been purchased by the Government, and is being fitted up as a gunboat.

Twenty-one members of the New York First German Rifle Regiment, refusing to take the arms allotted to them, but insisting upon having rifles instead, were this evening put under arrest and conveyed to jail where they now are.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The Governor of Tennessee has been regularly notified that no more trains on the Nashville road will be permitted to go into Tennessee until the stolen cars and locomotives have been restored.

The *Courier* of this morning has an advertisement notifying citizens of the opening of a recruiting office for the Southern Confederacy.

An Arkansas paper names Jeff. Davis and Albert Pike as President and Vice President of the Confederate States.

Memphis papers say that many deaths are occurring in Camp Cheatham, Nashville, from measles.

The South Carolina regiment has left Manassas Junction to return home, their time of enlistment having expired.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7, P. M.—The steamer Susquhanna is being cleared up the Rorebah by a tug boat; one of her shafts is broken. The Cumberland will sail for Boston within 48 hours. John A Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and Charles S. Sedgwick and Theo. M. Pomeroy, members of Congress from New York, are at Old Point to-day. Young Raymond, a son of the principal of the Chesapeake Female College, came in to-day as a deserter from the secession army.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

A Battle Near at Hand.

BUCKHANNON, July 8.—A despatch received here says that Gen. McClellan's column is within one mile of Laurel Hill, where the Confederates under Gen. Garland are posted. A skirmish is probable within twenty four hours.

BUCKHANNON, July 8.—A courier has arrived from Webster who reports that four companies of the 19th Ohio regiment at Glenville, about forty miles distant to the rear of the rebels, besieged by a picket regiment of Virginians and fifteen hundred militia under O. Jennings Wise. Col. Tyler, of the 7th regiment, has marched to their relief from Weston, and the 10th regiment, Col. Lytle, has just gone forward with their rescue from this place.

FROM MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The Missouri State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City, July 22.

The 13th Illinois regiment of Volunteers, Col. Wyman, reached here from Caseyville this evening, and marched to the Pacific Railroad depot, whence they go to join Col. Siegel's command in the southwest.

The 20th Illinois regiment, Col. Marsh, arrived Saturday, and went into quarters at the Arsenal, whence they will probably proceed South by the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Colonel Williams's 13th Illinois regiment left for Rome yesterday, fully equipped for a long march.

Gen. Lyons's command was two days on march, 31 miles south of Booneville, on the 4th.

Several officers of Lieut. blood's battalion of the 6th Missouri regiment, which went down to Iron Mountain on a scouting expedition on Tuesday have returned, and report the death of one captain and fifty-four privates of the secessionists in a little skirmish near Valley Forge on the 4th.

The Federals surrounded Farrington on the night of the 3d, and the next morning thoroughly searched the town and administered the oath to some 50 of its citizens. The troops then marched to Pilot Knob, where they encamped, waiting for the 6th regiment from Illinois, when it is thought they will march South.

A Bill for the Collection of the Revenue, etc

WASHINGTON, July 8.—One of the bills submitted by Secretary Chase, with his report on the finances, contains features similar to those in the bill report in during the second session of the late Congress by Mr. Hingham, of Ohio, commonly known as the "Force Bill." It places in the hands of the President the military and naval power to collect revenue in cases where there are unlawful combinations against the laws of the United States, authorizes him to close ditsrict ports by proclamation, and provides for carrying on trade with any part of a State (as in the case of Western Virginia), in favor of which the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the Postmaster-General—with respect to commerce and postal accommodations—have already acted.

The contract for supplying the War Department and its various bureaus with stationery for the ensuing fiscal year has been awarded to Philp & Solomons of this city.

Captain Van Vliet, it is said, has been removed as quartermaster from Fort Leavenworth, and Captain Easton appointed to the place.

It is a noticeable fact that Gen. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, has chosen the seat formerly occupied by Mason, of Virginia, and his colleague (Gen. Lane) that of Jeff. Davis.

Destruction of the Boston Railroad Depot at East Albany.

ALBANY, July 5.—At about seven o'clock tonight a fire broke out in the freight house at the Boston Depot, at East Albany. Soon after the alarm was given the flames were seen bursting forth in large volumes, and spreading with great rapidity, until the whole line of the building was one sheet of fire. So fierce was the conflagration that nothing could be saved. From this side of the river the sight was very grand. Five canal boats and steam dredges which were in the slip had no time to get afloat, and the persons in them barely escaped with their lives. The destruction of property embraces two large freight depots, the passenger depot, the ticket office, the elevator, fifty-four carloads of freight, eight car loads of live hogs, five canal boats and one valuable freight bridge. The long passenger bridge was partially saved; the canal boats were all loaded with grain. The destruction of property cannot be less than from $300,000 to $400,000. There are rumors that some lives are lost, about ten men were in one building that burned so rapidly as to render escape very difficult. Mr. Fairchild, one of the superintendents of the freight department, who was endeavoring to save the books, was badly burned about the face and breast. Several men jumped into the creek; some it is supposed, perished in the building, and two firemen were injured by a collision between two engines. The whole dock was burned, and so entire was the destruction that everything at the depot is swept clean.

The loss by this fire will exceed half a million of dollars. The buildings that were destroyed cost the company over $400,000. Up to a late hour rumors prevailed of loss of life, but nothing certain on that point has yet transpired. The company had no insurance.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.—The death of Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, is announced in the news by the Great Eastern. The Sultan was born May 6, 1822, and consequently at the period of his death was thirty-nine years old. At the death of his father, Mahmoud II., in 1839, Abdul Medjid ascended the throne. He found the affairs of the Empire in almost inextricable complication, and his naturally weak and pliable character would have secured his overthrow, but for the intervention of England and Germany against Mehemet Ali, who had led Egypt into revolt, and the Sultan's Grand Admiral, who treacherously surrendered all his fleet to the enemy. By the treaties of 1840 and 1841, Turkey was admitted into the political system of Europe, and from that day the Sultan has been passive in the hands of western diplomacy. He was happily not one of those weak characters who refuse to be moved as well as to move.

By advice of Reschid Pacha, his Vizier, a most enlightened and able Turk, he made many important reforms in the administration of justice, the tolerance of religion, the educational system, and the financial levies of the empire. He offered a nobly sacred asylum to the refugees of Hungary, and rather than violate a Mahomedan's traditional hospitality, ran the risk of a serious war. For the last ten years of his life he has been destroying his nerve and brain by dissipation, and his long expected death has at last come, as the result of that course.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PARTIAL FAILURE OF THE COFFEE CROP IN THE BRAZILS.—We have received files of Rio Janeiro papers with dates to May 25. The most important item of news we find is that a disease has attacked the coffee plants in some localities, and the new crop in those places will be entirely destroyed. The farmers are naturally very much alarmed. The river Misericordia, in the province of Minas, has been found to contain diamonds, and numbers of men have gone to try their hand at diamond hunting.

The Jews suffer many hardships in several countries of Europe, but social exclusiveness is fast disappearing there and everywhere. The Bavarian Chambers have repealed the laws which forbid Israelites from entering certain professions, and the Archbishop of Munich and the Bishop of Augsburg voted with the President of the Protestant Consistory for the proposition.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS---SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senate met at 12 o'clock. After prayer by Mr. Sunderland and the reading of Saturday's proceedings, Mr. WADE offered a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all duties and imports on all arms imported since the 1st of May, which have not actually been paid, and on all arms which may be imported prior to the 1st of January, 1862, for the use of any State which in good faith is aiding in suppressing the rebellion now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. HALE presented a petition for the relief of Roger Jones, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to destroy public and private property there, and of volunteers in the service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in relation to harbor defences. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated that he had a memorial from the Wyandotte Indians, which would be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr HALE moved that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report the feasibility of so altering the present Senate chamber as to make it convenient for the accommodation of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the joint resolution legalizing all the acts of the President, at the same time stating that the committee had concluded that the purpose of the bill could be materially aided by the future introduction of other b lls for the same purpose. Laid over.

Also, the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Laid over.

The Senate then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. FESSENDEN stated that he had given notice yesterday of his intention to move to proceed to elect the members of the various standing committees of the Senate, but upon reflection and at the request of several Senators, who were absent, he would offer it as a whole.

The following is a list of the committees as at present composed:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Polk, Breckinridge, Trumbull.

On Military Affairs and the Militia.—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Rice, Latham.

On Finance—Messrs. Fessenden, Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Pearce, Bright, Hunter, Bayard.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thomson, Kennedy, McDougall.

On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury, Johnson of Tennessee.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale, Nesmith.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Johnson of Tennessee, Rice, Nesmith.

On Claims—Messrs. Clark, Simmons, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Polk, Thomson.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, Foster, Sumner, Polk, Bayard.

On District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, Powell.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, Foot, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson, Saulsbury.

On Pensions—Messrs. Foster, Bingham, Lane of Indiana, Howe, Wilmot, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Chandler, Bright, Kennedy.

On Territories—Messrs. Wade, Baker, Wilkinson, Hale, Browning, Johnson of Tennessee, Breckinridge.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Latham.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Dixon, Clark, Johnson of Tennessee.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Baker, Saulsbury.

On Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Harlan, Powell.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, Collamer, Fessenden.

The Chair appointed as the Special Committee on the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Latham, Sherman, Powell, Cowan, King, Kennedy and Howe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Messrs. Delaplaine, of New York, Dunn, of Indiana, and Nugent, of Ohio, severally appeared today for the first time this session, and took the usual oath.

Mr. WALDRON presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, praying the establishment of a National Armory at Rock Island.

The SPEAKER announced the Standing Committees, of which the following are the Chairmen:

Ways and Means—Mr. Stevens.
Claims—Mr. Fenton.
Commerce—Mr. Washburne.
Public Lands—Mr. Patton.
Elections—Mr. Dawes.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Colfax.
District of Columbia—Mr. Conkling.
Judiciary—Mr. Hickman.
Public Expenditures—Mr. Covode.
Private Land Claims—Mr. Blair, of Pennsylvania.
Manufactures—Mr. Hutchins.
Agriculture—Mr. Lovejoy.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Aldrich.
Military Affairs—Mr. Blair, of Missouri.
Militia—Mr. Valkenburg.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Sedgewick.
Foreign Affairs—Mr. Crittenden.
Territories—Mr. Ashley.
Revolutionary Pensions—Mr. Van Wyck.
Invalid Pensions—Mr. Ely.
Roads and Canals—Mr. Mallory.
Patents—Mr. Dunn.
Public Buildings—Mr. Train.
Revised and Unfinished Business—Mr. Logan.
Accounts—Mr. Bufflington.
Mileage—Mr. Robinson.
Expenditures of State Department—Mr. McKean.
Expenditures of Treasury Department—Mr. Odell.
Expenditures of War Department—Mr. Wheeler.
Expenditures of Post-office Department—Mr. Kerrigan.
Expenditures of Interior Department—Mr. Allen.
Library—Mr. McPherson.
Public Printing—Mr. Walton.
Enrolled Bills—Mr. Granger.

At their request Messrs Hickman of Pennsylvania, Burnett of Kentucky, Curtis of Iowa, and Wickliffe of Kentucky, were severally excused from serving on the committees to which they had been appointed.

The House proceeded to draw for seats, a proceeding which consumed more than an hour.

The SPEAKER calling upon the several States for bills, which under the rules would be referred, a number were reported, among them the following:

By Mr. BABBITT of Pennsylvania—A bill to divide the State of Pennsylvania into three judicial districts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By THADDEUS STEVENS—A bill to repeal all laws creating ports of entry in the rebellious States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill was also introduced creating one judicial district out of North Carolina and Western Virginia—the courts to be held at Wheeling.

By Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—A bill to repeal the Tariff act of March 5th 1861, and the Tariff act of March 3, 1857. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana—A bill granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who have been and shall be engaged in the service of the United States. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa—A bill to provide for a more safe and rapid transmission of mails, military and naval stores, &c., between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Referred to Select Committee of Nine.

By Mr. ALDRICH—A bill to secure homesteads for actual settlers on the public domain. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill to establish a general bankrupt law. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York—A bill to reduce the expenses of the Government; also a bill to increase the pay of soldiers in the service of the United States.

By Mr. COX, of Ohio—A bill to increase the number of cadets at the West Point Academy.

The presentation of resolutions being next in order,

Mr. BAXTER, of Vermont, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report upon the expediency of rising after the year 1863 the whole number of representatives from the several States of 239, the present apportionment.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to amend by substituting 250 for 239, and upon this motion Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, called the previous question.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table—negatived upon a division which was called for. The original amendment was then put and rejected, and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare a bill confiscating the property of every officer in the service of the so-called Confederate States, who has taken up arms, or who may take up arms against the General Government, and upon this resolution demanded the previous question.

Mr. BUSKEY, of Kentucky, desired to discuss this resolution, but the call for the previous question was insisted upon, and the resolution adopt d.

A resolution was offered and adopted allowing a pension to the mother of the late Colonel E. E. Ellsworth.

A member from New York offered a lengthy address from the Congress of the United States and the people of the seceded States, which he desired should be printed.

Mr. LOVEJOY opposed the motion to print. We have talked too long to these people. He now wanted to argue with them through the musket's mouth. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, offered a resolution requiring all officers in the service of the United States to report to the proper department the names and numbers of such persons as may be released upon parole on taking the oath of allegiance.—Adopted.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, presented a resolution referring to the Committee on Elections the question of the legality of the election of Mr. Upton, of Virginia. Adopted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that during the present session of Congress the House will only consider bills relating to the military and naval service, or to the financial matters connected therewith, and that all other bills shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, for the consideration of the next Congress. Adopted.

Mr. LOVEJOY presented a preamble and series of resolutions asserting that, in the judgment of this House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves; instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the "Fugitive Slave law;" and declaring that Major Emory, having resigned his commission in the United States service under circumstances showing sympathy with the rebellion against the General Government, his reappointment was improper and unjustifiable, and that this House, in the name of the people of the United States, demand his removal.

Mr. HICKMAN rose to a point of order. He urged that the resolutions were in contravention of that proposed by Mr. Holman, limiting the legislative action of the House, and which has been adopted.

Numerous points of order were raised by other members among the opposition, and considerable confusion prevailed for a brief while.

The CHAIR, after appealing to the members to sustain him in his efforts to enforce the rules of the House, overruled the point of order raised by Mr. Hickman.

The question recurring upon Mr. Edwards' motion to lay on the table, the ayes and nays were demanded by Mr. Lovejoy, and the motion agreed to—ayes 87, nays 62.

Mr. HICKMAN moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Mr. Holman's resolution was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. BURNETT desired to know whether the adoption of Mr. Holman's resolution would cut off the proposition of measures looking to a peaceful settlement of our national difficulties.

Cries from the Administration side "yes," "yes."

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rose to a point of order. He objected to the debate which was being attempted.

The CHAIR ruled that all debate was out of order.

Mr. BURNETT thought that having the floor it was his right to debate the question, nevertheless he did not wish to infringe upon the rules of the House. He was one of those who had not yet resigned all hope of a peaceful solution of our difficulties.

Objections being made by Messrs. Washburne and Lovejoy to his remarks, he renewed the motion of Mr. Holman to lay upon the table the motion proposed by Mr. Hickman; negatived. Mr. Hickman's motion to reconsider was then adopted, and the gentleman proposed to so amend the resolution submitted by Mr. Holman restricting the action of the House as to include general questions of a judicial character, and on this amendment he called the previous question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM held that the amendment was out of order inasmuch as that it changed the nature of business in the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, requested Mr. Hickman to modify his resolution so as to include also cases of contested election, which request was declined.

Mr. RICHARDSON then asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to urge upon it the rejection of the resolution.

After a brief colloquy between Messrs. Richardson and Hickman, in which the Speaker interrupted with a peremptory call to order—

Mr. BURNETT asked permission to propose an amendment to include within the restriction all questions looking to a peaceable settlement of our national difficulties.

Objections were raised by Messrs. Washburne, Lovejoy and several other Republican members.

Ex-Gov. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, then moved, in the name of his constituents, of his country and of his God, to lay the resolutions on the table, and on this motion called the ayes and nays, which resulted in its rejection—ayes 52, nays 102.

The amendment of Mr. Hickman was then adopted.

Mr. FOUKE, of Indiana, offered a lengthy series of resolutions, declaring that in a crisis like the present it is the bounden duty of all to strengthen the hands of the Government; that all partisan influences should be ignored, and that in the appointment of all public officers the only questions should be, "Is he honest, is he faithful?" [Suppressed laughter on the floor.] That the Federal Government would promote the cause of the loyal by extending to our deluded brethren of the South the olive branch of peace.

Mr. LOVEJOY interrupted the further reading with a motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. HOLMAN raised the point of order, which was sustained by the Chair, that the resolutions were excluded under the operation of those of the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution authorizing the standing committees to employ clerks as at usual.

Mr. RICHARDSON objected to the resolution as being out of order under the Holman resolution.

This point of order the Chair sustained, amid general laughter on the side of the opposition.

Mr. WASHBURNE appealed from the decision of the Chair, when

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved to lay the appeal on the table. Adopted. [Renewed laughter from the opposition.]

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, offered a resolution withholding pensions from all persons sympathizing with or aiding in the rebellion, and providing for pensioners from these States which have not contributed their aid to the General Government to swear that they have at no time favored or encouraged Secession.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected to this resolution also as being out of order, and his objection was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. POTTER submitted a resolution requiring the heads of departments to return the number of clerks from the Southern States retained by them, and the name of those who have refused to take the oath of allegiance. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMMUNITION FOUND AT THE WESTERN POLICE STATION—*The Facts.*—It was yesterday stated in all the morning papers except the *Exchange*, and was also telegraphed to the New York press, that a quantity of ammunition and arms had been found at the Western Police Station, by the vice-policemen on that district. As these statements are calculated to mislead the public as regards the facts of the case, and cast odium upon the Board of Police and Marshal Kane, it is due to them to make a correct statement of the matter. As far back as the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, the powder referred to was consigned to parties in Virginia. It had it sent to Mr. Fairbanks, at Mount Clare Station. The owners never called for it, and it remained with Mr. Fairbanks until the affair of the 19th of April, when, fearing that some persons might attempt to seize it, he requested the police officers to take charge of it for safe-keeping. Captain G. H. Zimmerman, of that district, took charge of it, giving Mr. Fairbanks a receipt for it, so that if the owner ever called for it, he would be able to obtain his property. The ammunition, which consisted of two kegs of powder and two boxes of cartridges, was placed in the bath-room of the Station-house, but as the weather grew warm and some of the officers were in the habit of taking a light into the bathroom after night when they went to bathe, and in order to avoid accident Captain Zimmerman had the ammunition removed to the garret of the station-house, where it was found by the vice-policemen—not concealed between the floor and the ceiling below, as has been stated, but lying upon the floor; some straw which was in the garretwas thrown over it to hide it from the eyes of any curious party who might at any time have occasion to go up there. The arms which were found were pieces that had been taken from boys in the streets during the excitement in April, and from other irresponsible parties. These are the facts, beyond controversy, as to the "discovery of munitions of war at the Western station," by the indefatigable vice police, who might have found them at an earlier day had they look for them. Their place of deposit was known to every man connected with the station.

ARREST ON BOARD THE MARY WASHINGTON.—We learn that Mr. Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's county, and five or six other persons were arrested on board of the steamer Mary Washington, as she was coming up the bay yesterday. The charges against them are believed to be that they were concerned in the seizure of the steamer St. Nicholas a few days since. The party were coming up to the city as passengers, when they were pointed out by two spies on board the vessel, who also reached the wharf at Fort McHenry, the boat rounded to and they were delivered up to the officer in command.

A LADY SHOT BY A SOLDIER.—Mrs. Thomas E. Hambleton, residing at Franklin Square, was shot on Sunday evening last, whilst walking with her daughter in her garden, which fronts on Fayette streets. As they were passing along she was struck in the stomach by a musket ball, the force of which was somewhat spent when it reached her. She was protected from serious injury by her bustle, which had stopped the ball. This occurred at 9 and the skin broken. It is not known who shot her, but the bullet evidently came from the direction of Fort Carroll, where there was at the time an indiscriminate discharge of musketry. Several persons in the vicinity of Stricker and Baltimore streets had to retire within their houses in consequence of the balls striking about them.

OUTRAGES BY SOLDIERS—AN ASSAULT ON A CITIZEN.—On Saturday last a gross assault was made on a citizen, Mr. Wm. E. Simms, by a number of rowdy soldiers belonging to Col. Morehead's regiment. Mr. Simms was on Eutaw street near Barre, and some half a dozen soldiers were amusing themselves by throwing flour (a barrel having burst in the street) into the faces of all the negroes who passed along. An old negro whom Mr. Simms knew well came along, and one of the soldiers dashed a handful of flour in his face. The old negro remonstrated with the soldiers, when one of them told him to go Col. Morehead's camp and report the conduct of the soldiers. At this one of the soldiers threw a handful of flour in Mr. Simms' face, while another struck him a blow on the right eye. A half dozen more then knocked him down, and as he for some of the more respectable, he would have been beaten to insensibility. Mr. Simms reported the outrage to Col. Morehead who promised redress, and in the evening reported that the man who had led in the outrage was under arrest.—On Sunday about noon, three soldiers, among whom was the principal of the rowdies who attacked him the day before, and who Col. Morehead had stated was under arrest, called at Mr. Simms' dwelling, on Barre street, and demanded admittance, as they desired to get a chance to whip the man who had dared to report them. They were drunk and most profane and vulgar. Before Mr. Simms could prepare himself for their proper reception, two officers of the regiment, who were visiting a gentleman in the vicinity, came out and ordered the men to camp.—Mr. Simms has reported the case to Col. Kenly, who has ordered the arrest of the parties.

RUNAWAY.—Some excitement was created in the vicinity of Baltimore and Poppleton streets about noon yesterday, in consequence of the running away of the horses attached to the baker's wagon of Mr. Seeger. In crossing the street the driver, a German, was tilted from his seat. The horses, no longer feeling the reins, took fright.—The driver was badly bruised about the head, and his injuries were dressed by Dr. Neff. The horses were stopped by some soldiers.

BURGLARY.—During Saturday night the dwelling of Mr. Charles E. Dickey, on Charles street avenue, near the city limits, was entered by thieves. Their object appeared to be more to secure the keys of Messrs. Sadtler & Sons' store, Baltimore street, near St. Paul, than for the purpose of robbing Mr. Dickey's dwelling. Mr. Charles Sadtler has been residing with Mr. Dickey for some weeks past, and the thieves entered his room and took the keys of the store from his pockets and then left, taking no other article from the room excepting a meerchaun pipe. During Sunday night a private watch was set over the store, but the thieves did not attempt to enter the establishment.

MEETING OF THE UNION CITY CONVENTION.—Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the Union City Convention met at Temperance Temple, but after waiting for over an hour, the body was compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum. Out of the one hundred members composing the body, there were but twenty present, and an adjournment took place until Thursday night next.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a boy between thirteen and fourteen years of age, named James H. Gamble had his left leg accidentally broken in Ashcraft's shinyard by a heavy piece of timber falling on him He was taken to his home, No. 70 Happy alley, where Dr. Evans set the limb,

STABBING CASE.—On Saturday night last officer Crawford, one of the vice-police, attempted to arrest Albert Hadaway, when the latter assailed him, drew a knife and stabbed Crawford in the arm. Hadaway was afterwards arrested and committed for Court by Justice Griffin.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.—Pursuant to adjournment, the members of both Branches of the City Council will meet in their respective chambers this morning, at 10 o'clock.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July

The fallacy of subjugating the South by withholding from her the usual supply of coal, dry goods and drugs, is now apparent to the Northern Administration. Nor has the closing of their ports, the employment of idle mercenaries in the shape of a large standing army, and the "*glorious news items*" of New York and Philadelphia journal intimidated the rebels in the least. We daily hear of advances of Southern troops to aid the Virginians, and withal their movements are conducted so quietly, that perhaps but few Virginians know the actual force and their disposition, even on their own soil.

The State and Treasury Departments are in a state of great confusion, and the heads thereof appear to be much perplexed. It is evident that France, least suspected, *will* have cotton, if she has to force the blockade; while we all know that the supply now in England is limited; there remains but little at the North, and *four millions* of British subjects are dependent for their daily bread on the manufacture of this great Southern staple.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in doubt as to the realization of his pet projects of raising Government funds. It is believed that the Senate will oppose a direct taxation of a people who can be only *constrained* to aid in the present unholy crusade; while the special revenue tax proposed by the Secretary will meet with violent opposition in the House, some members of which branch having already framed bills for the repeal or amendment of that monstrosity—the Morrill Tariff. This, notwithstanding that both Senate and House are willing to grant the requisite supplies, they have spent two months in idle speeches, which are now a source of regret. Meanwhile the insolent Zouaves continue to insult the citizens, and even some of the officers are not behind the rank and file in their conduct. The Zouaves, assisted by soldiers not belonging to their regiment, had fired the house and two others adjoining it, and prevented any one from attempting to extinguish it. While the fire was yet burning, a body of Cavalry (Second regiment Lieut. Ash) dashed down the street and through the crowd of quiet and inoffensive spectators, sabre in hand, and sabre in scabbard, thus inflicting on several bystanders severe wounds; nor was their gallant ardor cooled here, for in a vacant space opposite the burning buildings were several small children playing, who were heroically chased by these mounted "yeoman of the North," will-o-the-wisps, and the children, more gallant, routed alike from their sport and the field.

At six o'clock last evening all three houses were totally destroyed.

NOTE.—The Cavalry have returned to their quarters without the loss of a man.

The Secretary of the Treasury's proposition to abolish or curtail the franking privilege, as a source of revenue, meets with ill favor in the House. Republicans, as a body, have always voted for it, and on Friday Mr. Van Wyck gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to allow the postage of each company in the United States service to frank the letters of all his men, and that officers and soldiers should receive all letters free of postage. Mr. Burnett, of Ky., was the only member present who objected to the bill being put upon its passage at that time.

Considerable numbers of Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky troops are now concentrated at Memphis and other points on the Mississippi. It is conjectured that they will either be thrown into Missouri to aid Jackson, or be marched down to an expedition against Cairo. In anticipation of such movements, the neighborhood of Cairo is being daily strengthened by the Federalists, while Gen. Lyon has extended his line in such a manner, he believes, as Gov. Jackson's retreat may be cut off.

The New York 17th regiment, Col. Burke, arrived here yesterday at 1.30. While at the depot they drank much whiskey and indulged among themselves in a game of ticticuffs.

The 71st New York regiment is now at the Navy Yard. They leave, on Tuesday or Wednesday next, either for Mathias' Point or Fortress Monroe.

The Federal troops advanced this morning one mile beyond Falls Church.

At Fairfax C. H. the Confederates are stationed with two regiments and eleven field pieces. They are now prepared to defend the road from Vienna, the Falls Church road, and the River road leading from Alexandria.

On Saturday the Maine regiment, over one thousand men, with two heavy batteries of artillery, crossed the river at Georgetown. On Monday, also, the 19th and 28th regiments (N. Y.) started for Harper's Ferry. The 12th New York regiment left to-day at 2.30 for the same destination.

The 34th regiment, New York volunteers, who arrived here on Friday night and were quartered in Woodward's building, started for an encampment north of the city to day.

The Mozart regiment (New York city), Colonel Reilly, which arrived here yesterday, are to go to Virginia on Wednesday.

The soldiers are making constant arrests of *suspicious* parties. On Friday two drunken men arrested a deaf-mute, a pupil of the Columbian Institution, "on suspicion."

The report (Federal) of the Confederate loss at Martinsburg is greatly overrated, as no one was killed, wounded and prisoners. A gentleman just from there informs me that he supposed he saw all the prisoners, and that instead of there being more than 200, there were but five. The same gentleman states that McMullin's Rangers (Secession rowdy firemen) were appointed to the right of the column by Gen. Patterson, but that on the first rush of the Confederate cavalry they broke, and each running for a tree, ensconced himself. This action of the Rangers is credited throughout the Northern journals as a peculiar mode of fighting.

The Message does not excite any comment in this city, the substance thereon being already exhausted by the Northern newspapers. Even the partizans of the Administration, many of them, studiously avoid arguing many palpable weaknesses contained in the document.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.

It is ascertained that the new Military Department composed of the State of Missouri and all the Territory west of the Rocky mountains, is to be under the command of Major-General Fremont.

Yesterday a party of five men, belonging to Col. Clarke's Mozart (N. Y. city) regiment, went into the lager beer shop of a Frenchman, on the Island near the Capitol, and shortly after were all seized with pains indicating poison. Three have since died, and the other two are not expected to live.

Capt. Mason (brother of the late Senator Mason), of the 63d Virginia Artillery, while removing his family from Alexandria, on Monday morning, was arrested by a detachment of Connecticut volunteers. Accompanying him were nine negroes, four horses and four mules. The arrest took place near Falls Church.

The Rhode Island batteries practised with their eight-pound, James' patent, field pieces at the monument on Saturday. The guns had a range of little over a mile. The projectile used was the eleven-pound percussion bomb.

The 38th and 5th New York regiments have gone to Harper's Ferry.

The 1st Maryland, and 15th Pennsylvania regiments are at Frederick, Md.

The 30th New York regiment arrived here yesterday.

Gen. Lyon, with 1,700 men, left Booneville on the 3d instant, for the neighborhood of Cole.

The 71st New York regiment goes down the river to-night; destination supposed to be Alexandria.

The commander at Fort Pickens has sent for reinforcements. An attack by Gen. Bragg is daily expected.

A soldier yesterday firing his musket in the street, near B and 4½ streets, nearly caused the death of Mr. J. Q Smith, who was standing in the yard of his house. The ball passed through the fence and grazed the side of Mr. Smith.

An attempt was made yesterday to fire the disreputable mansion of Miss M. Hall, on the Island. It appears that the proprietress refused to admit a party of New York Zouaves, who endeavored, as stated, to revenge themselves.

A noticeable feature of the paintings in the Rotunda is the removal of the excellent portrait of the venerable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

A large number of Southerners are now in durance at Cincinnati.

Professor Lowe's mountain's balloon arrived at Falls Church on Saturday night last.

Thomas Curry is the name of the Zouave killed at the disreputable house on Saturday morning.

A gentleman from Alexandria this morning reports nothing stirring there.

There is yet no sign of any intention to hurry through the business of the session. There will probably be no important business transacted until the latter part of this week, and Congress will probably continue in session for three weeks yet.

SPECIAL.

[*Correspondence of the Daily Exchange.*]

More Despotism--Right of Prayer Denied--A Church Closed by Order of a United States Officer--The Iron Heel of Despotism Pressing Hard on the Necks of a Captive People.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 8th.

To a people once accustomed to enjoy the fullest liberty, oppression goes hard. Our sins against the assumed power of Abraham Lincoln have been most heavily visited upon us, and deep is the wound inflicted upon the people by the iron heel of despotism. Daily are the cords tightened, and daily are we made to feel the authority of *kind "protectors."* The Northern arms never meet with the slightest reverse—never run foul of a pig-pen, or a masked battery—that our community is not made to feel deeply the wrong that has been done, in daring to obstruct the passage of our *"protectors"* on their journey to Richmond.