

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 27, 1861.

OUR FLAG.



"Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

FIVE DOLLAR BILL FUND.—A \$5 bill was found on the street, in Carlisle, on Saturday last. The owner will call on W. A. MILES, at his store, opposite the mansion House, prove property, and receive it.

A QUIET SABBATH.—Sunday last was the quietest we have had since the war broke out. There were but few people on the streets during the heat of the day.

HOT WEATHER.—The weather, for the last ten days has been exceedingly hot and dry. The corn is suffering for want of rain.

HAY MAKING.—Our farmers are busy in cutting and housing their hay crop.

BEEF.—A large train of cars filled with beef cattle passed over the Cumberland Valley railroad on the 24th inst., destined for the "army of invasion" now at and near Harper's Ferry. Uncle Sam takes good care of his men, no doubt. The boys have been treated badly long enough.

WE learn that our respected fellow citizen, Wm. M. PENROSE, Esq., has been appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 6th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. We congratulate him on his good fortune. This makes the eighth military appointment from this county; all Republicans.

APPOINTED TO A CAPTAIN.—Our member of Assembly, Wm. B. IRWIN, of Mechanicsburg, has received the appointment of Captain in the eleventh Regiment. We know nothing of Mr. Irwin's capacity for this position, but we wish him success at all events. The Harrisburg Telegraph congratulates him thus:

"We notice that our clever friend, Wm. B. Irwin, a member of the late Legislature from Cumberland county, and one of the gentlemen who signed the roll of the Legislative Guard, has been commissioned as a Captain in the eleventh Regiment of United States Infantry. We congratulate the Captain upon his promotion, and have no doubt he will win laurels in the service of his country."

ANOTHER REGIMENT.—Col. J. W. Geary, who commanded the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in Mexico, has received from President Lincoln an order to raise a regiment of volunteers for the war. Col. Geary is now in Philadelphia, and his desire is to procure the best military talent for offering his regiment, so as to credit to himself and the State which he represents.

CAMP WAYNE.—There are now two full regiments encamped on Camp Wayne, West Chester, and it is reported that they are to have a regiment of Cavalry in a few days.

MR. BURLINGAME, of Boston, has been transferred from the Austrian mission to that of China. This change is in consequence of the refusal of the Austrian government, to receive him.

LEGISLATIVE GUARD.—This force is handsomely played out. Only 17 of the 120 officers and members were present on the day of meeting for enrolment. After some discussion as to the ridicule that would be heaped upon them, they coaxed Gov. Curtin to tell them that it would be better not to accept them, as another extra Session might be necessary. Bah!

MEANS WHAT IT SAYS.—Congress meets in July next, and it is confidently asserted that three weeks after it has assembled, there will be an "army of the North" of not less than 500,000 troops. The Government means to make lively but short work of testing the country to suppress rebellion and strong work in vindicating the success of the experiment of a people's Government.

This is as it should be, for the last hope of freedom hangs on the issue, and if we fail "tyrants will rule by the grace of God."

SAD ACCIDENT.—A most sad accident occurred at the Fourth Regiment of Connecticut volunteers on their way to the seat of war—was almost instantly killed on Wednesday last at the borough of Columbia, under the following circumstances:—There were two trains, and while they were in motion, the unfortunate man got off one, and in attempting to get on the other, he stumbled and fell across the track, and the cars passing over him, literally served his body at the thighs. A gentleman who saw the man immediately after the sad event took place, informed us that he was most shockingly mangled. He lived but a few moments after the sad accident occurred. This is another melancholy warning to those who recklessly persist in jumping off and on cars while in motion.

There will be no Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society this fall. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That owing to the unhappy and deplorable condition of our country, it is inexpedient to hold an Annual Fair during the year 1861.

KENTUCKY ALL RIGHT!—The Congressional elections in Kentucky, held last week, resulted in the success of the Union candidates in every district but one—and by large majorities.

WILL THEY EVER FIGHT?

The rebels, it appears, are better at retreat than anything else. We do believe they are more fleet-footed than the Yankees, particularly when the latter are in pursuit. We had hoped that the traitor Davis and his rebel followers would have attempted to put their threats into execution, by disputing ground with the government troops when they entered Virginia. But notwithstanding all his bluster, Davis don't appear at all anxious to test the power of the Northern soldiers. Perhaps when our brave approach the city of Richmond, the self-constituted "President of the Southern Confederacy" may be induced to make an effort to retain possession of the capital of the Old Dominion. We hope he will, for we desire to see a regular engagement, just to let Southern traitors see the kind of men our army is composed of. If we could have one real, old-fashioned fight, it would go far to open the eyes of the South and give encouragement to the Union sentiment in the border States.

Davis, we see, is writing letters and having them published, in which he deprecates war and desires peace. But, he is either a mad-man or a skeptic, if he expects peace on the conditions he names, viz: the recognition of his Southern Confederacy. That, we take it for granted, will never be even thought of by our Government. Jeff, if he desires peace, must lay down his arms and disband his army of rebels. Failing to do this, the war must and will go on, until every traitor is conquered. It is too late in the day now to talk about peace, unless the offer comes with a proposition from the Secessionists to submit to the laws of the United States and to behave themselves in future. This is the only way we can secure peace, and for their own sakes we hope they may speedily be convinced of this fact.

The Herald asserts that "the only two men yet named as incompetent or fraudulent, in connection with the Pennsylvania volunteers, are both prominent Democrats." It was very proper for the Herald to place an exclamation point after a "whisper" like this. Is not our neighbor aware that seen prominent Republicans were recently presented by the Grand Jury at Pittsburgh for fraudulent transactions in furnishing army clothing? And is he not aware that these men are now under arrest and are soon to have their trial? Is he not aware, too, that the proper authorities are in pursuit of some twenty others, who have committed similar outrages? Did he not read the presentation of the United States Grand Jury at Philadelphia, a few days since? Why, the editor appears as ignorant and innocent of the doings of the speculators as a "sucking dove." But two speculators have been discovered, and they are both Democrats, ay? And pray, who are they? Out with their names, and we will help you to expose them. We would like to hear, too, who the "prominent Democrats" are who have been appointed to office by Gov. CURTIN or STROUD CAMERON! These officials have not been in the habit of doing such things, and we doubt not, if our neighbor will but make strict inquiry, he will discover that these two "prominent Democrats" voted for both LINCOLN and CURTIN. Do try and book yourself up a little, most amiable Herald!

Is it not in exceeding bad taste for the Herald to attempt to scold us because we held the Post Office of Carlisle a few years, when it is well known that the proprietor of that paper tried to become our successor, and could not? All the power the crew about that establishment brought to bear upon the President and the Post-Master General, availed nothing. The "powers-that-be" appear to have a very contemptible opinion of the "old organ."

THE PRESIDENT GETTING CROSS.—A letter writer from Washington, to GREELEY'S Tribune, says that during a conversation with President LINCOLN, a few days since, the recent appointments in the army were discussed, where the President exhibited much temper, and declared that "no more incompetents men should be selected to lead our armies, and if they were selected he would remove them as fast as their appointments were announced." The President is evidently getting his "mad up." He had better be careful, however, or his organs here in Carlisle, (if they desire to be considered consistent,) will be compelled to denounce his language as "little less than treason."

NO PARTY NOW!—The Republicans of Philadelphia refuse to enter into any arrangement with the Democrats and Bell men, by which only one candidate shall be run for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. E. Joy Morris. They are determined to "ignore party" by having the whole lot or no brand, and have accordingly placed in nomination CHARLES O'NEAL, Esq., an out and out Republican of the strictest sect. The Democrats have not yet made a nomination.

GREELEY'S New York Tribune—the Republican organ of all the North—is assailing the dishonest contractors most unmercifully, and demands their arrest and punishment. "Little less than treason," again. Old white coat must be more guarded.

The rage for relics of departed heroes is frequently carried to a ridiculous excess. The flags which Colonel Ellsworth seized and carried, the oil cloth on which he fell, &c., have been divided, and the pieces are carefully preserved by the curiosity hunters. A resident of Paterson New Jersey, boasts of possessing, and exhibiting a piece of cheese which the gallant Colonel had in his haversack! This has been divided into a dozen parts and given to as many persons.

A letter from the tobacco region of Virginia warns the tobacco choppers of the North against using "the weed" prepared in the South, as they are poisoning it to kill off the Northern men faster than they can hope to do it with powder and ball. If this is true it is certainly very important to those who indulge in the practice, and we commend this notice to their careful consideration, leaving them to judge of the value of the information.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Dr. Henry H. Smith, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon General of the Army in Pennsylvania.

BUZZARDS IN CARLISLE.

It appears we have a few buzzards in Carlisle, in addition to those who have been following our armies. We regret this, for we did not suppose our town contained a single individual so utterly depraved and lost to decency, as to attempt a defence of the heartless wretches who have been robbing the brave men now engaged in fighting for the Stars and Stripes. But so it is. One of these buzzards—one of these defenders of the speculators—contributed two articles last week, (one appearing in the American, and the other in the Herald,) in which he attempted to prove that robbing the soldiers of their rations and clothing was perfectly justifiable, under a Republican administration. Wonder if this itinerant scribbler is not one of these very contractors. If he is not, he should be, for the man who will dare excuse or palliate the conduct of the robbers, (against whom two-thirds of the Republican and all the Democratic journals have been thundering their anathemas,) has certainly a heart in his bosom that qualifies him for similar peculations. A defender of vagabonds is a vagabond himself. "Birds of a feather flock together," is a trite but very true adage.

We are a little surprised—not much—that our neighbors of the American and Herald consented to lumber their columns with the miserable twaddle of this parasitical scribbler. Their "reserve" must be in bad plight, indeed, when they consent to pad in the productions of one whose ignorance disqualifies him from advocating even a good cause, much less a bad one. It requires a man of genius—a "smart fellow"—to defend a stupendous piece of villainy. The big rats must not presume that we will consent to let them remain in their holes, while they send out "a nice" to confront us. We will not even lift our foot to crush the poor thing. It would be an unprofitable task to chase down pigmies, and refuse the rigmaroles of an anonymous writer—who of course is "forward," or he would not conceal his name—and who can spin out a column of balderdash with as much facility as the spider spins out of its own stomach a web for its lair, or a cord for hanging itself two feet heaven and earth. It is about time, we think, that these popinjay politicians—these seals upon society, who are constantly prating about their "patriotism," and attempting to deify the patriotism of those who have always stood fast to the Constitution and laws—it is time, we say, that these masked creatures should be made to know their places. If they choose to set themselves up for criticism, and to become the defenders of speculators, let them come out over their own signatures, and not act the craven, by firing their pop guns from a concealed battery. The attempt to deluge us with wish-wash and slush, for the sacrilegious we are supposed to have committed, in defending the rights of our troops—no less than eleven of whom are our near relatives—can afford to treat our utter contempt. The scribbler's effort to be severe, by dealing in deliberate falsehood, is evidence of toadyism and malignity. His intimation that we placed a flag over our office only after receiving a "gentle hint" to do so, is a fabrication from the whole cloth. No one, we presume, ever thought of giving us a "gentle hint" on the subject; and had the scribbler attempted to do so, he would certainly have received a gentle kick for his pains. The fogs and mists of falsehood may for a time envelop the holy shrine of truth, but they will be in time dispelled.

As to the material of our "back-door mat," which "Sumpter" intimates was part of an old flag, he is mistaken. It is true, as he says, that it was striped, but it was the remains of a child's old shawl, as he would have discovered, had he turned it over again. We feel an interest in knowing who this "Sumpter" is in our day, for the very night on which he was in his bed, examining our mat, we lost a pair of favorite pillows! Though detesting a sneak-thief above all others, we will take back our chickens and "ask no questions," if the fear of probable exposure will induce him to return them.

But, enough. We seldom consider it either necessary or a duty to notice anonymous writers. They generally mistake too much of the guerrilla to be worthy of attention. Our former remarks have evidently stirred up the robbers and their friends, and they hope, by a low abuse, to attract attention from their misdeeds. So far as we are concerned, we care nothing for the opinions of the Herald and American; and if they please to employ language to assail us, we can do so, if it affords them any gratification. But of one thing they may rest assured, that we are not to be driven from duty by the billingsgate language of the tools of the administration; nor will we permit the apologists of fraud to whitewash the short-comings of officials. It is said—now that old "honest Jacob Fay" is after the robbers of our troops with a sharp stick—that a better state of things is to be inaugurated, and that the speculators are to be choked off the public tent. When this happens, then our censures will cease, but not one hour before. As we said on a former occasion, we shall sustain the administration in all efforts it may make to push forward the war to a successful termination. But we avow our eternal enmity to the robbers of our soldiers—to appointing broken down political hacks to command our armies—to military despotism. As old PATRICK HENRY said, when assailed by cravens with outcries of "treason, treason," "if this be treason, make the most of it."

We beg pardon of our readers for detesting so much rage to a fellow who is afraid to show himself.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Capt. Breton, of Pittsburgh, late of the United States Army, has been appointed by Governor Curtin to the Position of Chief of the Ordnance Department for the State of Pennsylvania. It is said that the Captain has had much experience in this very important arm of the service. He is scientifically educated and accomplished, and will, no doubt, fill the post with credit to himself, and with great benefit to the State at large. As it is the design of the State Government to organize a complete and permanent system of defence for this State, this bureau has been formed, and becomes one of great importance. We understand that the Captain is ordered to report himself at Harrisburg immediately—Harrisburg Telegraph.

No doubt about the above. Capt. BRETON'S appointment is a good one, and we only hope the Governor may continue to select just such men. We have had bad appointments enough; now let us have a few good ones.

Letters from Our Volunteers.

From the Souther Bibles.

The following letter is from a member of Capt. Knox's Summer Bibles of Carlisle. When written, the company was at Williamsport, and all hands were well!

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., June 19. This is the very first time I have had of writing to you. Since we parted, (at Chambersburg,) I have been on a tramp every other day. We received orders on Wednesday to get ready for a march, to Harper's Ferry, as we all thought. The first afternoon we went about seven miles, and about two miles the other side of Greencastle. Next day we rested. I was so sore I could hardly get along. I was not used to traveling with such a heavy load, for we had our knapsacks full of clothes, our cartridge boxes had fifty cartridges in them, and we were carrying our rifles. Next day we went two miles the other side of Williamsport—that was Sunday. We had to ford the Potomac river; it was over three feet deep, and was a beautiful sight to see a whole division crossing, with their knapsacks and guns on their backs, trying to keep their cartridges dry. The second and third infantry took the lead. They went into it like old water dogs; then the ninth followed, regular step and in a well dressed line. The current was very strong, and it was very hard to keep the men from being carried away. I put me in mind of Washington and his men crossing the Delaware. We stopped in a clover field, where there was no woods within gun shot of us. As we passed through Virginia, some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed. About forty men went with us from the Maryland side. They had been driven from their homes by a body of Secessionists that had been encamped there two days before. Some of the soldiers had their rifles fixed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

The officers appointed to the eleven new regiments added to the regular army, in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, are announced, with the exception of Second Lieutenants, the majority of whom are yet to be appointed. These regiments, we understand, are to be organized upon a new system—each regiment containing about two thousand men. The officers are taken from the regular army, the volunteers, and from civil life. The following will show the officers of different grades appointed from Pennsylvania:

Colonels.—Wm. B. Franklin, late Captain Topographical Engineers; Andrew Porter, late Brevel-Lieutenant-Colonel Mounted Rifles; Samuel P. Heintzelman, late Brevel-Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonels.—John E. Reynolds, late Brevel-Major Third Artillery; John P. Sanderson, B. Rush Petriken. Majors.—William Williams, Adam J. Slemmer, late First Lieutenant First Artillery; Edmund Underwood, late Captain Fourth Infantry. Captains.—Isaac N. Moore, D. McEn. Gregg, late First Lieutenant First Dragoons; John R. Smead, late First Lieutenant Second Artillery; George Gilson, Jr., Henry A. Hambricht, Wm. B. Frin, John J. Parke, late First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers; J. D. O'Connell, late First Lieutenant Second Infantry; David C. McKibben, late First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry; William H. Brown, Louis H. Pelouze, late First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; Nelson B. Sweitzer, late First Lieutenant First Dragoons; Hugh B. Fleming, late First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry; Henry W. Freckley, late Lieutenant Third Artillery; Jacob M. Eyster, Augustus H. Plummer, late Lieutenant Seventh Infantry; Edmund L. Smith. First Lieutenants.—Sewall S. Brown, John B. Johnson, Lorenzo Loran, Chas. McK. Leeper, late Lieutenant Second Dragoons; Jacob A. Smead, late Lieutenant Third Artillery; Elmer G. Scott, David H. Veach, Thomas Williams, Jr., Chas. P. Muhlenberg, Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Jacob C. Hoyes, Walter S. Franklin, Joseph Harris, Alexander Murry, Frank P. Moninger, Charles P. Dickey, John H. McClellan, John P. Ritter, late Lieutenant Fifth Infantry; Robert Montgomery, John B. Parke, Francis J. Crilly, Augustus Boyd, John P. Ely.

This list is necessarily incomplete, as a number of officers are appointed from the Volunteers without designating what State they are from. John P. Sanderson is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, of which Fitz John Porter, an old army officer, is Colonel; and H. Bush Petriken is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, under Colonel Andrew Porter, late Brevel-Lieutenant-Colonel of the Mounted Rifle Regiment. The rumor that these war-birds had resigned appears to be, without foundation. The recruiting for the new regiments will be commenced immediately. The headquarters of the Fifth Artillery are established at Harrisburg.

HOW VIGILANT THEY ARE WITH THE MAILS. It is just coming to light, that while the Government was carrying the mails for Virginia at its own expense, the leaders of that State were engaged overhauling the contents of the letters, and discovering who were for them and who were not, and intercepting letters directed to Union men in various parts of the South, and withholding money drafts intended to aid them. The Richmond Enquirer lets this disgraceful fact out, for it publishes a letter addressed by Amos A. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, to Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, enclosing a draft for \$1,000 to aid the Union cause in the latter State. This letter was opened and sent to Governor Harris, of Tenn., as an evidence of Johnson's treason (?) to the State, or in other words, his loyalty to the Union. The Enquirer in publishing the fact, says "it was intercepted in its passage to Johnson, and is now in the possession of a reliable gentleman of this city. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the letter." The Enquirer of course is very indignant against Johnson, but in its eagerness to convict him of treason, overlooks the humiliating position in which it places the public officers of Virginia, who do not scruple to open and pilfer the contents of letters like common thieves. When the first steps in a revolution so debauches and demoralizes a people, what expectation can they have of successfully establishing an independent Government which is to overshadow all other Governments in the world.

DIPLOMATIC DINNERS, &c.—Every few days we have accounts from Washington of the "brilliant" of the Diplomatic Dinners, the "Secretaries' Entertainments," the balls, receptions, parties, and, in general, we learn that feasting and hilarity are the order of the day amongst its guests; but, in the present deplorable condition of the country, such feasts had better be dispensed with, and the persons engaged in them should set an example of abstinence, instead of riotously making merry in the midst of the general gloom and distress throughout the land. Such scenes contrast to great disadvantage with the universal prostration of business and the sufferings of the people generally, and should be dispensed with by those high in authority at the National Capital. When the civil war now in progress is over—when rebellion is crushed out, and prosperity again returns to our beloved Union—it will be quite time enough to "rejoice and make merry" at our good fortune; but not before.

PAY AND PENSIONS OF VOLUNTEERS.—The following recapitulation affords useful information to volunteers and their families. After being mustered into the service of the U. States, volunteers are entitled to pay, the same as regular troops. If disabled by wounds received in service, or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues. If any are killed or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay is due her husband, and a pension. If there is no widow, the child or children of such volunteer is entitled to the pay and pension until they are sixteen years of age. If there is no widow or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs of decedent are entitled to the pay due the volunteer at the time of his death.

In South America they find the diamonds in rivers by turning off the current from their beds, in the heart it is after the flow of passion is turned aside that the diamonds are found below it in the depths.

The expenditure for rations and pay of a regiment of soldiers for a month, is about \$20,000.

THE WAR NEWS.

Henry A. Wise Appointed to a Rebel Command.

We hear from Virginia that Henry A. Wise has been appointed Brigadier General in the rebel army, and assigned to the command of the Department of Western Virginia; but he will have some difficulty in taking possession of his department, inasmuch as General McClelland is at work in that direction.

The Defences of the Potomac Line. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 17. The defences on the line of the Potomac are now in the most complete condition. Every accessible point where a crossing can be made, from Aquia Creek to Williamsport, is occupied by federal troops. But while our forces are pushing forward, the rebel troops at Manassas Junction are said to have commenced a backing-up movement, and are supposed to be retiring on Richmond. The terms of the farmers have been impressed to carry the troops away. It is believed at Washington that with the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the threatening attitude which General Butler's advances make for the river assuming the other direction of Richmond, that the rebels cannot safely withdraw their forces from the latter point for an attack on Washington. General Scott, as we are informed, is confident that, so far from having to meet an advancing force of the rebels, he can compel them to retire out of Virginia and Tennessee altogether, and the admirable disposition he has made of the army so far would seem to indicate the probability of such a result, unless some unforeseen circumstance should arise and thwart his plans. The effect of being compelled to abandon Virginia without a serious engagement would be the most striking on the rebel troops, if, indeed, it did not wholly demoralize them.

Advance on Leesburg—Skirmishes with the Rebels. It is known that the body of troops, of which Colonel Stiles' New York Ninth Regiment form the advance guard, have advanced on Leesburg, which is the western terminus of the Manassas Railroad. There were said to be 300 of the rebel forces from Harper's Ferry in the town, but the probability is that they will retire before the federal troops. Two skirmishes took place on the road as the troops advanced; one between the advance Major-General Smead and a body of Virginia cavalry opposite Point of Rocks, in which two of the latter were killed; and another skirmish above Great Falls, on the Potomac, between a detachment of the Washington Constitution-Guard and the rebels, in which one of the latter fell.

A Union Soldier Hung by the Rebels. A gentleman just arrived from Chambersburg says that on Saturday last a report reached that place that a young man named Gaff, residing at Greencastle, was hung by the secessionists near Harper's Ferry. This report was confirmed on Monday. A permit was in his pocket, from Capt. Elder, of St. Thomas, stating that he belonged to his company, with leave of absence, and was on a pay visit to his relatives in Virginia, for the purpose of settling some business relating to estate. This, and all this, was all that the rebels found upon him. It was his death warrant. Young Gaff was a printer by trade, and just married.

Capture of a Rebel Privateer. NEW YORK, Monday, June 17. On Saturday evening the Southern privateer Savannah was brought as a prize to this port by Mississippi, a schooner of the United States Navy, that vessel having captured the privateer off Charleston, with a crew of twenty men and one long eighteen pounder pivot gun. The Savannah is the first privateer captured, and the first that has been commissioned—her letters of marque being endorsed No. 1.

Weakness of the Rebels at Manassas Junction. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18. It was reported in Washington yesterday, by a person just arrived from Manassas Junction, that this point is by no means as tenable as was supposed, and that the evacuation of it by the rebel troops is not more unlikely than their retreat from Harper's Ferry. General Scott, it is said, knew very well how affairs stood at that point, and he has arranged his plans to treat the Junction precisely as he treated the Ferry.

Proclamation of Gen. Beauregard. HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF ALEXANDRIA, Camp Pickens, June 5, 1861. A PROCLAMATION.—To the People of the Counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William. A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Although a foreigner, and less 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 about twenty crimes and outrages too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. Allries of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is "Beauty and Beauty." All that is dear to man—your honor and your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives, are involved in the 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 itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do hereby issue this 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 fireside, to rally to the standard of your State, and county, 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 under its legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these headquarters, or to the officers under this proclamation, of any desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be given to you all. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier General Commanding. Official:—THOMAS JORDAN, Acting Assistant Adj. General.

Sharp Conflict at Vienna—Eight Ohio Troops Killed. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19. Another sharp conflict has occurred in Virginia since our last advices. Brigadier General Schoenck, it appears, in pursuance of orders received from the chief officer in command on the south side of the Potomac, left the camp at Alexandria on Monday with the First Regiment of Ohio volunteers, Colonel McCook, and proceeded along the Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad, guarding at various important points. The object of the trip was, doubtless, one of reconnaissance, and for the protection of the railroad track, which had been injured by the rebels; and also to look after guerilla bands that were prowling about the line had been

It is suggested that the federal army celebrate the 4th of July in Richmond. The notion is a good one, and we hope to see it carried out by a sumptuous and enthusiastic celebration of the day in the capital specified.

In one of the Ohio regiments there are sixteen brothers named Fish. They are Germans.

Congress meets in extra session on the 4th of July.