

ACCIDENT TO JUSTICE HUNTER.—On Monday evening Justice Jas. H. Hunter, Deputy Coroner, fell from the steps of Dr. S. Armor's dwelling in Second Street, and in the fall, fracturing the right clavicle, severely bruising his shoulder and partially fracturing two ribs. He had just pulled the bell, and slipped from the steps, which are high and steep. He was carried to his residence where we are glad to learn he is doing well under the care of Dr. Armor.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Monday one of the laborers on Sergeant and McGovern's work on the Reading and Columbia Railroad was killed by being crushed between two heavy banks of earth, at the top of one of the pits. We did not learn the unfortunate man's name. Deputy Coroner Hunter deputed Constable McGinnis to hold an inquest. Dr. S. Armor examined the case. A verdict of accidental death, stating the circumstances, was rendered.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—It is a combination of adventures we are deprived of our Army correspondence this week. We have received a long and interesting letter from Thursty Squad, just as we are putting in hand the last stick of copy, so must postpone it until next week. The boys are generally well, the absurd rumors of death and destruction which circulated so generally in the early part of the week, to the contrary. Our letter is up to Wednesday, 19th inst., and dated "Camp Cameron," near Funks-town, Md.

ORDERLY IS ON THE SICK LIST, we regret to state, and homo on furlough. A regiment has been formed in which our company will have a place. Important changes have been made among the officers, but until the Governor issues commissions we shall not record them. Next week we hope to give the entire list of officers of the regiment. We may, however, congratulate Col. Fisher on his advance to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the regiment—we believe he has been commissioned by the Governor. His choice by the officers of the regiment for this important rank is a high honor, and we understand, entirely unhesitatingly on the part of the Col. He will do honor to the position, and we doubt not make a first-rate officer.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of our independence is fast approaching.—Several weeks since we called for some concert of action on the part of our citizens in preparation for the proper observance of the day, but as yet nothing has been done, we believe. At the present time, if ever, we should mark the occasion by reverent and impressive ceremonial. Will not some of our citizens take the matter in hand and prepare a programme which shall meet the approval of the public? Certainly we can do something worthy of the town, and comparatively worthy of the day. Let no useless expense attend it; but rather let the celebration be a source of revenue, if possible—a title of the sum usually wasted in foolish noise and revelry would form a grateful addition to the Volunteer fund. Above all we trust that the usual waste of gunpowder may be omitted. Enough will be burned in earnest by our brave volunteers to satisfy all the propensities—the expense of a national feu-de-joie is likely to be fully up to the standard; possibly a trifle in excess.—With so many urgent calls for every penny that can be spared, for the relief of the thousands left destitute by the departure of the supporting hand to fight the battles of our country, it would be a positive crime to waste the amount of money heretofore thrown away on the Fourth in revelry and senseless din. In case no combined action is had, let every man who feels inclined to celebrate our day of Freedom set apart the sum he ordinarily devotes to patriotic noise and frolic, to charity instead.

THE ACCIDENT OF LAST WEEK.—On Monday last Francis L. Lumb and De Witt Thort, the two volunteers of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment who were detailed in charge of body of their comrade George Barrett, killed here on the railroad on Wednesday, 12th inst., reached Columbia on their return route to join their regiment. They reached the residence of Barrett's friends, New Hartford—we had it New Hartford last week—next afternoon at 3 o'clock. The funeral took place Friday afternoon when the citizens turned out in a body to follow the remains to the grave, the factories and places of business being closed. The double coffin and ice preserved the body perfectly. Much gratitude was evinced by the people towards our borough and people, and the soldiers brought with them the following expression of the feeling, forwarded on the part of the citizens of New Hartford:

New Hartford, June 14, 1861. TO THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBIA: FRIENDS:—In behalf of the citizens of this place I return you their sincere thanks for the kindness you have manifested in doing all that could be done for the remains of the young volunteer from this place George Barrett, who met with such a terrible death in your city. The body arrived here yesterday afternoon, attended by two of his companions in arms: to-day he was buried as became a soldier, with the stars and stripes for his winding sheet.—Although he fell not on the battle field he holds the distinction of a Nation's peace none the less responsible for his blood. He was in the way of his duty, and God grant if any of our brave fellows fall, it may be in as kind hands as ours.

Please receive the heartfelt thanks of his family and also of his affianced bride, who followed him with bitter tears to an untimely grave. Geo. W. STEARNS. New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn.

A YORK DAILY.—On Monday last Horace Bonham Esq. of the York Republican issued the first number of a neat little daily—the Daily Recorder. It is a spirited little sheet, and promises well. The telegraphic news is full; as it reaches here at seven o'clock in the morning the Recorder ought to be in demand. We wish our cotemporary success in his undertaking.

Tribute of Respect. Hope Looze, No. 45, I. O. G. T. Columbia, June 11, 1861. WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed Sister FRANCES SLOAT; as an expression of our regard for the deceased, we adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in Sister Sloat we had a worthy associate, an efficient co-laborer in the noble cause in which we are engaged, and in her death our order has sustained the loss of one who labored earnestly for the propagation of its principles, and exemplified in her life the three great virtues of our order, "Faith, Hope and Charity."

Resolved, That our Lodge room be draped in mourning for the space of three months. Resolved, That we sincerely regret circumstances intervened to prevent the Lodge from attending the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased, also recorded on the Minute Book of Hope Lodge, and be published in the Columbia Spy and the Evening Express.

JOHN F. HOUSTON, W. C. T. LIZZIE BEVERAGE, W. A. S. THE THREE MILLION WAR LOAN.—The three million war loan authorized by the Legislature for military purposes was all taken at par. The fact is gratifying as evincing at once the high and undoubted credit of the State, and the patriotism of her people, for the whole loan was taken within the State, and a considerable portion of it by private individuals, in sums ranging from fifty to ten and twenty thousand dollars. The whole number of bids was about three hundred, and the total amount offered \$3,000,000, all of which, with the exception of about \$1400 were at par. Of the loan taken the following was subscribed by Lancaster County:—

Table listing subscribers and amounts for the Three Million War Loan in Lancaster County.

FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEERS.—The First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, to which are attached the Union Guards, Lancaster Guards and Safe Harbor Artillery, has been organized by the election of R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg, as Colonel; H. M. McIntire, of West Chester, Lieutenant Colonel; Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, Major; L. W. Reed, of Norristown, Surgeon. The Regiment is composed of the following companies:

Table listing companies and officers of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers.

FRANK LESLIE'S MON DLY.—The incomparable Frank Leslie for July is received. A thoroughly good number in literary and artistic sense. This monthly gives a vast amount of entertaining reading for its quarter, and is abundantly illustrated with good wood-cuts. It keeps up its circulation, notwithstanding the war, which is proof positive of its popularity. "A good thing to have in the country" is Frank Leslie.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for July is refreshing. It is original and excellent. Everybody—certainly every lady—should take Godey, and we believe a fair proportion of the community does take Godey; for the "Book" is decidedly appreciated. Nothing more consoling, however, to the Editor, during hard times, than new subscriptions; so you who do not know Godey send in your names.

"Our Special Artist" on the Wing. Notes of Travel in the Track of the Army.

DEAR SIR:—Commissioned by you to join the army in Western Virginia as your "special correspondent" (and further empowered to act as "Special Artist" for Harper's Weekly), I as you know, left old Columbia on Friday 7th inst., by the Mail West.—Before arriving at Harrisburg, I learned that it was within scientific resource to lie over at that place some three or four hours, and yet reach Pittsburg only twenty minutes behind the Mail. I accordingly made the change in my schedule, and was rewarded by a most delightful trip over the Pennsylvania Railroad: the after-part of the day and evening cool and pleasant, cars comfortable and free from dust; conductor (Mr. John Mullison, formerly of Columbia,) gentlemanly and accommodating; in short every thing characteristic of the great Pennsylvania thoroughfare—well ordered and conducive to the greatest comfort and satisfaction of the passenger. I arrived at Pittsburg about 1 A. M., with little more wear and tear than if I had spent the day in a comfortable arm-chair at home.

You have heard of Pittsburg, before, I think. I shall not say a word about its smoke and silt, but get out of it after twelve hours sojourn, with thankful heart. I left Pittsburg, then, at 1 P. M., Saturday, for Wheeling, via the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway. I made this reach, of my journey—over ninety miles—under rather unfavorable circumstances for nothing care-

fully the points of interest and importance. The road is an excellent one, and as far as I could judge well managed in every respect. Our speed was nearly thirty miles an hour, and at this rate of getting over ground a passenger should make himself comfortable and enjoy his ride; yet the journey was most uncomfortable and fatiguing to your special, on account of the heat and dust.—I arrived at Wheeling perfectly used up.

The route was a new one to me, following the Ohio shore of the Ohio River and passing through numberless towns, the principal of which are Wellsville, some fifty miles from Pittsburg, and Steubenville about twenty miles farther. There are many objects of interest along the line, chief of which are the oil wells and works which line the road pretty thickly: in some localities as many as a dozen were in sight at one time. Owing to the war and excitement but few of the works were in operation. There seems, however, ample supply of the oleaginous for any number of works. From the spontaneous free-and-easy, well-greased style of the flow from the crevices of the rocks I should estimate the internal supply to be equal to the eternal lubrication of the bearings of the Earth's gudgeons, sparing enough for a general illumination of every square foot of our country's surface on the return of peace and the extinction of rebellion—next May, according to Gen. Scott's contract.

Wheeling is a long and narrow town—over three miles in length—built against a hill, with about twenty thousand inhabitants. Like all manufacturing towns of this region, it is smutted and filthy from the use of bituminous coal. I, however, saw it under unusually favorable circumstances—as regards cleanliness—almost all the factories and works being stopped by the war pressure. Nothing is spoken of here but war. The city has sent a large number of men into the ranks of the Federal forces. Of course the Union feeling is the only sentiment indulged in here. You have no idea of the intensity of hatred felt and expressed for the secessionists by these people. They say that they, better than we of Pennsylvania, or any northern men, can appreciate the unscrupulous treachery and damnable villainy of the rebels. They say that the yoke of the latter is no light one, and union men having thrown it off and got their heel upon the head of the foe are determined never to let that perfidious, cruel, devilish monster again to oppress them. They will fight to utter extermination before they will again submit to the rule of their oppressors.

Wheeling is reached, from Ohio by a wooden bridge connecting Bridgeport with the island opposite the town, known as the Sixth Ward, and a splendid suspension bridge from the island to the city. The latter structure is one of the finest I have ever seen—only excelled by the Niagara suspension bridge. It is of one span of over one thousand feet, supported by four immense cables of over seven inches in diameter. There is a broad carriage-way with foot paths at each side. The piers at each end are most massive and substantial, rising some seventy-five feet above the roadway, which is about twenty-five feet above the foundation. The floor is some ninety feet above the surface of the water.

Being pretty well used up, I was glad to take advantage of the intervening Sunday to lie over at Wheeling until Monday. The McClure House afforded me shelter and subsistence—for a reasonable consideration.—This is the principal hotel of the town, and at one time commanded a large custom, but owing to changes made in the railroads, only a few years it has fallen somewhat into the sere and yellow. It has been changing hands with little advantage to house or proprietors, until Messrs. Barnes & Edwards obtained possession. They promise fairly to restore it to its original rank among the crack hotels of the country. To any of your readers who may come this way I would cordially recommend the McClure and its gentlemanly proprietors. Mr. Barnes is a model of an obliging host, and your correspondent fared sumptuously at his hands.

Thus far I have only been traveling in the wake of the army, and even here I but begin to set my foot on the war path. The troops formerly stationed at Wheeling, with others from Ohio have gone forward to the region, Philadelphia, Cumberland and all the other ground about, whether I shall endeavor to follow on Monday, when I shall probably have something more warlike and exciting for your columns.

HONOR TO GEN. SCOTT.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of General Scott's birth-day occurred yesterday, and the occasion was appropriately honored by the troops in Camp Curtin. At the close of the evening parade, in accordance with arrangements previously made by Col. Seiler, the entire body of soldiers, comprising forty-five companies, united in giving nine rousing cheers for the veteran Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, accompanied by the roar of cannon and the rolling of drums. The cheering was distinctly heard in this city. An appropriate and eloquent address was delivered by Capt. Sherwood of Tioga county, which elicited frequent and enthusiastic applause. The incident was a pleasing one, demonstrative of the high regard and veneration entertained by the volunteers for their distinguished military leader, the greatest General of the age, who has never left the field but as a victor. May the battle-scarred hero live to see rebellion and treason crushed out, and to celebrate many returns of his birth-day anniversary.—Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.

EXTRAORDINARY.—Notwithstanding the red-hot anti-Abolitionism that prevails more rabidly than ever in Virginia, Richmond is said to be a thorough-going Garrison town. The biggest military thing done south—Cotton drilling.

HERE THEY LIE.—Jeff. Davis and his Vice, Stephens, are great leaders, no doubt, but we do think that Toombs ought to be put over them.

UNEXPECTED ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN GRAIN.—The advance of our troops into the Virginia corn fields.

ANOTHER DISASTER FROM A MASKED BATTERY.

Eight Killed and Seven Wounded. REINFORCEMENTS SENT, ETC.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday morning made the following announcement: On Sunday last, when a train of cars was returning from Vienna, on the Alexandria and Loudon Railroad (about fifteen miles from Alexandria,) a man fired on the train from an ambush, wounding George Bush, one of the Cavalry Light Guards, and came near wounding Gen. Tyler, who was standing at his side in an open car.

In consequence of this attack the Government resolved to place pickets along the road, and yesterday Col. McCook's First Ohio Regiment, accompanied by General Schenck, set out in a train of cars, and the men distributed in detachments along the line.

When the cars reached Vienna, at about five o'clock, with only three companies remaining, a masked battery was opened upon them, killing and wounding a number. Reinforcements were sent forward, but we have no further particulars of what occurred.

REPORT OF GENERAL SCHENCK.—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER. WASHINGTON, June 18.—The following official despatch was received here at a late hour last night by telegraph from General Schenck, addressed to Lieut. Gen. Scott: "Left camp with 668 rank and file, including 250 of the Cavalry Light Guards, in pursuit of Gen. McCook's orders, 'to go upon this expedition with all the available force of one of my regiments' the regiment selected being the First Ohio Volunteers.

"I left two companies, Company J and K, an aggregate of 135 men, at the crossing of the road. Sent Lieut. Col. Parrott, with two companies of 110 men, to Falls Church, and to follow the road in that direction. I stationed two Companies, D and F, comprising 135 men, to guard the railroad and bridge, between the crossing and Vienna. I then proceeded slowly toward Vienna with four companies, Company E, Capt. Paddock and Company C, Lieut. Woodward, who were afterwards joined by Company F. Capt. Pease, Company B, Capt. Bailey, Company H, Capt. Haslett—total 275 men.

"On turning the curve slowly, when within one-quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by a raking masked battery, of I think, three guns, with shells, round shot and grape, killing and wounding the men on the platform and in the cars, before the train could be stopped.

"When the train was stopped the engineer could not, on account of the damage done to some part of the running machinery, draw the train out of the range of the enemy's fire. The engine being in the rear we left the cars and retired to the right and left of the train through the woods, finding that the enemy's batteries were sustained by what appeared to be about a regiment of infantry and by cavalry, which force we since understood to have been some 1,500 South Carolinians. We fell back along the railroad, throwing out skirmishers on both flanks.

"This was about 7 o'clock P. M. Thus we retired slowly, bearing off our wounded five miles to this point (Little Fall's Church), which we reached at 10 o'clock P. M. The casualties were as follows: Company C, 2 killed and 3 wounded, 5 missing. "Capt. Bailey's Company G, 3 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 missing. "Capt. Paddock's Company E, one officer slightly wounded, Capt. Pease, and two missing.

"The engineer, when the man left the cars, instead of retiring slowly as I ordered, detached his engine with one passenger car from the rest of the disabled train and abandoned us, running to Alexandria, and we have heard nothing from him since. Thus we were deprived of a rallying point, and of all means of accompanying the wounded which had to be carried on litters and on blankets. We wait here holding the road reinforcements. The enemy did not pursue.

"I have ascertained that the enemy's force at Fairfax Court House, four miles from Vienna, is now about 4,000 strong.—When all the batteries were opened upon us Major Hughey was at his station on the foremost platform car. Col. McCook was with him in one of the passenger cars. Both of these officers, with others of the commissioned officers and many of the men, behaved most coolly under this galling fire, which we could not return, and from batteries which we could not flank or turn owing to the nature of the ground. The approach to Vienna is through a deep long cut in the railroad.

"On leaving the cars and before they could rally, many of my men lost their harness or blankets, but brought off all their muskets, except it may be a few that were destroyed by the enemy's first fire, or lost with those who were killed.

(Signed) "ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Brig. General."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 18.—The train which was sent to the relief of the Ohio troops, containing the First and Second Connecticut Regiments, proceeded as far as four miles this side of Vienna, where they met the remnant of the Ohio troops at 4 o'clock this morning. It appears that after the engine left last night and nineteen rounds had been fired, the secessionists made no further demonstration and the Ohio companies retired. Mr. Durman, employed as a brakeman on the road who was the only one of the employees who started with the train, says the attack was made about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The enemy had planted their cannon immediately at a curve of the road, which was within a few rods distance. It is supposed that the enemy were in expectation of meeting a larger force, and that the Ohio companies were only an advanced guard.

Of the military movements now in progress, consequent upon this affair, your correspondent considers it improper now to speak.

BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Three Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Prisoners. GOV. JACKSON'S FORCES ROUTED.

St. Louis, June 19.—It is reported here that General Lyon has completely routed the State forces at Booneville, killing three hundred and taking six hundred prisoners. The report, however, needs confirmation.—There is no man of acquaintance in this truth or falsity at present, as direct communication with that quarter is cut off.

The Defeat of the State Troops Confirmed. Three Hundred Killed and the Rest Dispersed.—Governor Jackson Fled.

St. Louis, June 19.—The report of a battle at Booneville is confirmed. The State forces there have been completely defeated by the United States troops under Gen. Lyon.

Three hundred State troops were killed and the rest dispersed. General Price, the secession commander was taken sick with the diarrhoea at the beginning of the battle and carried off.

The Evening Telegraph contains advices from St. Louis which say the people of that State will rise and slay those of the Home Guard who recently fired upon the people in that city. It also says that the majority for secession in Tennessee is 57,849.

STILL LATER FROM MISSOURI. St. Louis, June 18.—The Democrat has a special despatch from Jefferson City, saying that citizens of that place had just arrived in a skiff from six miles below Booneville, bringing news that General Lyon had attacked and completely routed the State forces at Booneville, killing three hundred men, taking six hundred prisoners; and also stating that General Price was mortally wounded, and seventeen of the Federal troops were wounded.

Col. Boernstein was continually sending out scouting parties into the country surrounding Jefferson City. One company had just arrived, bringing a large quantity of powder in kegs, taken from one of Governor Boernstein's depots in the interior. The secessionists at Boone, Hollaway and Howard counties are fleeing, and the Union Home Guards are beginning to organize in those counties.

The Martinsburg Column.

Major General Cadwallader's Command.—The Force at Hagerstown and Williamsport.—Crossing the Potomac, etc.

FREDERICK, June 18.—The force at Hagerstown and Williamsport, under General Cadwallader, comprise the Pennsylvania First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Twenty-Fourth Regiments, together with the First Rhode Island Regiment, two Regiments of United States Regulars, and 700 United States Cavalry.

In addition to this formidable force, the Captain Doubleday's corps and McMullin's company of Philadelphia Rangers. The portion of the force which forded the river at Williamsport were under command of Gen. Thomas, and comprised the two regiments of regulars and about 600 of the Rhode Islanders. The men waded through the stream generally up to their hips in water, and occasionally up to their arms.— Their passage on the occasion is said to have been a very imposing and spirited spectacle. The men dashed into the stream singing "Dixie," and other popular camp airs, with great vim and enthusiasm.

The news of the expected arrival of United States troops here to-morrow has produced general excitement.

In the movement of General Patterson's command is thought to indicate active operations in Virginia, and stirring tidings are looked for with deep anxiety.

General Cadwallader's Column.

Movements of the Army in Western Maryland. HAGERSTOWN, June 19.—The forward movement of the United States Army across the Potomac, which was recalled, occasioned much excitement on Monday night, and set the whole army in motion, but it soon subsided.

The subsequent orders to advance originated in the request of Gen. Johnston, of the Confederate army, was advanced from Winchester with a heavy force toward Martinsburg. It proved to be unfounded. Three Brigades are encamped at Williamsport and two at this point.

A number of troops are now under marching orders, but their destination cannot be telegraphed.

A messenger named Hamilton Downs, whilst conveying orders to Col. Dare's brigade to recross the Potomac on Monday night was shot by a sentry accidentally. He is still living and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A private in Capt. Bell's Company, named Blair, was shot accidentally, whilst on the march from Williamsport last night, and died instantly.

There were two firings upon our pickets whilst south of the river, resulting in the capture of a supposed spy. He is still in custody. No Federal officers or privates were hurt. The Federal cavalry penetrated to within four miles of Winchester.

From Western Virginia.

GRAFTON, June 18.—A man reached here to-day from Richmond, after a long and tedious journey, through the rebel lines, and solemnly declares that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth, and that all acts of said Convention and Executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and the offices of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated.

The Confederates have abandoned Harper's Ferry and the whole line of the upper Potomac. The rear guard left Harper's Ferry at noon on Saturday, marching in the direction of Charlestown and Winchester. Their destination is still a matter of doubt. The general opinion is that they would join the main forces at Manassas Junction, but other reports state that they would form an entrenched encampment on Shirley's Hill, (where John Brown was hung) near Charlestown, and remain in that section of the State to check the movements of the United States Army, under Major General Patterson. On the supposition that the evacuation of the Ferry was forced on them by the danger of having their line of communication with Manassas Junction interrupted, it is difficult to see in what better position the force would be at Charlestown or Winchester, and it is probable, therefore, that the retreat will be continued until a junction is formed with General Beauregard's army.

The exact amount of destruction inflicted by the retreating force on the public property on account of the meagreness of the despatches permitted by the military authorities, is not yet satisfactorily known to the newspaper public. The bridge at Harper's Ferry was entirely burnt and blown up with the important exception that the piers were but slightly damaged. The flooring of the long trestle work was also burnt, but the supports are not seriously damaged. All the bridges on the road, from Harper's Ferry to Hancock, are either wholly or partially destroyed. The armory buildings are entirely burnt except the rifle factory, which was spared in order to prevent the destruction of private property and the officers' residences on the hill.

The United States troops in Missouri have taken possession of the State capital. One of the State Brigadier Generals has also been arrested on the charge of treason.

The bids for the construction of steam screw gunboats were opened at the Navy Department on Monday. The bids for the hulls range from \$55,000 to \$90,000, time of construction from 90 to 105 days; for the engines from \$35,000 to \$48,000, time of construction from 60 to 160 days. There are nearly one hundred and fifty bidders for the building of the hulls.

What Northern Astronomy treats of.—Stars and Stripes. The only way Washington is besieged.—By the office seekers.

Signing of the Wheeling Declaration of Independence.

WHEELING, June 17.—In the Convention to-day, on motion of Mr. Dorey, of Monongahela, the Declaration of Independence was read to a third reading.

Mr. Carllie obtained leave to report an ordinance recognizing the financial bureau of the State, by which no sheriff or other depository of the public funds shall be permitted, on the penalty of loss of office, to pay any money to the Richmond authorities, or any but the authorities heretofore to be provided.

Mr. Dorey then moved that the Declaration of Independence be put upon its passage, calling for the yeas and nays, when it was unanimously adopted—yeas 50; not a vote in the negative.

Thirty members were absent on leave, and the Declaration was signed by fifty-six, the same number as signed our National Declaration of Independence.

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

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

It has attempted to subvert the Union formed by the Washington Convention, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every section of the country.

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees: It has attempted to place the whole military and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such Confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes.

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

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

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

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

The News.

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What Northern Astronomy treats of.—Stars and Stripes. The only way Washington is besieged.—By the office seekers.

Col. Robert Anderson has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

The New York Sixty-Ninth Regiment, at Arlington Heights on Monday captured seven Confederate soldiers, among whom an officer who had about his person a plan of the heights with the details of a proposed attack upon them.

From Fortress Monroe we learn that rumors prevailed of an intended demonstration in force in the direction of Yorktown. The Confederates were landing troops at a point six miles above Newport News Point and on the same side of the James River. One of Sawyer's American rifled cannon had been placed upon the Rip-Raps, and the Confederate battery at Sewell's Point found to be within range. Seven out of eleven shells exploded near the battery. The Confederates hoisted a white flag upon a building, probably a hospital, near their encampment.

The Western Virginia Convention on Monday adopted a Declaration of Independence of the Richmond Convention, which was signed by the members.

Details of Mexican news to the 18th ult., have been received. Don Thomas Corwin, the new American Minister, had reached the Capital, and had been formally received by President Juarez. Mr. Weller, the retiring Minister, took leave on the 17th, and was to start for the United States on the 19th.

In the reply of President Juarez to Mr. Weller's farewell speech, he alluded to the pleasant relations subsisting between Mexico and the United States, and gave assurances that his constant efforts would be directed to the extension and consolidation of these relations in the true spirit of cordiality, justice and reciprocal utility. The Mexican Congress was duly installed on the 9th of May, and the President delivered his Message, which also contained a marked allusion to the friendly relations subsisting with the United States.

Professor Lowe made a balloon ascension near Washington on Tuesday, for the purpose of testing the possibility of reconnoitering the positions of the Confederates in that way. He carried up a telegraph wire and operator, and sent and received messages whilst several thousand feet up in the air. Reports received at Washington report twenty-three thousand Confederate troops at Manassas Junction. They are badly provisioned.

The steamer Bavaria, which arrived at New York, on Tuesday, from Europe, brought fifty thousand stand of rifles for the Federal Government.

Prince Alfred, Victoria's second son, has arrived at Quebec, Canada.

Despatches from Western Virginia report that the Confederate troops were concentrating for an attack on Phillippi, and the United States forces at that point were being reinforced. A number of light draught steamboats had been employed by the Government and sent to Del Air. It was conjectured they would take on Ohio troops there and proceed up the Kanawha river into Western Virginia.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, on his way to Washington, made a speech at Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday night. He declared himself still for the Union, and said that East Tennessee would never leave the Union if the people could be armed to resist subjugation.

The Western Virginia Convention is progressing in the adoption of measures for the establishment of a Provisional State Government.

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.—A Mississippi steamer is built for shallow water and an early death. It has neither lower cabin or hold.—The main deck is occupied by the boilers, the two engines, bunks for the crew, the fuel and freight. Over it is the cabin, a long passage flanked on both sides by state rooms. Above this is the hurricane deck, on which are the most comfortable berths in the boat. Higher still is the pilot-house.

If you make friends with the pilots, you will find it the best place for lounging and sight-seeing. They are very companionable, full of incidents, and worth studying.

They know the Mississippi as a Boston boy does Boston, and receive from \$150 to \$200 per month, besides the \$200 or \$300 from their helpers, to whom they teach the river.