or peace nearly every day, it prepares steadily fo

such a state of things as must lead to bloodshed,

Wherever the Government is assured that th

Union men in the slave States desire or require

olete and concentrated effort will be made to put

down the traitors in Virginia, for if these men suc

ceed in their present attack upon the Constitution

Government is a paramount one under and ci

upon their betrayers and follow the example of

By Telegraph to The Piess.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press.

he Protection of American Com-

The Navy Department has received depatches

from Captain Ritchie, of the U. S. steamer Sara-

sailing hence on the 24th inst., I will forward in-

this port, will be despatched to Callao, and dis-

states that he expected to sail from San Francisco

with the Wvoming, for this port, about the 1st of

ding squadron.

Bailt in Philadelphia.

The two at Boston, the Housatone and Wa

And the two at Philadelphia, the Janueta and

There is much sotivity among the sipping at

Philadelphia, Monticello, Baltimore Freeham

Powhatan, James Gny, Ice Boat, Ampostia, Mt.

The prisoners from Alexandria haveen trans

The Ice Beat is receiving shot ancheavy gurs

on board, to be transported down the iver. Com

DAHLGREN, of the navy yard, inform methow

ver, that there is no movement contemplated im-

The steamer Mount Vernon has been in the

The Steamer Keystone tate.

This fine steamer, Com. S. D. Tenceino, i

receiving 1,500 shells to-day, and wil sail)-mor-

row at 6 A. M. for Philadelphia. the wil there

be sent to the navy yard, and conferted nto a

gun boat She will then carry four 32-punders

and two 9 inch guns. She has receitly ben pur-

Governor Banks

The Telegraph Seizures.

The despatches seized in the telegraph offs are

ll being collected and brought on here Mr

SANFORD, of Philadelphia, president of the neri-

can Telegraph Company, has been appoind to

superintend the examination, and will forwith

appoint a necessary force to carry throu the

- Battery Going Out.

The battery of the Rhode Island Regime was

Alexandria.

The earthworks outside of Alexandria apro-

ressing under the direction of Captain What

of the United States Engineers, and will sidily

encircle the entire body of troops escamped The

ORDER PROM THE WAR DEPRIMENT

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following ore 1

issued to morrow from the War Depriment

judices in an earnest desire to savae Republic

ative to the death of Senater longlas il be

Washington, no 4, 161.

ition than that already held.

dered out this afternoon.

preparations go on night and day.

Vernon, Resolute, Keystone State, Pesacola.

The steamer James Guy goes dem

o-day with arms and ammunition.

The Navy Yard.

The one at New York, the Advrond

sible delay.

Tuscarora.

nediately.

be made ready for sea.

Kearsage and Ossippee.

the orders of the Department by dire

merce in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 3 1861.

to overwhelm their tyrants.

OCCABONAL.

rotection, it will be afforded to them. A com-



Forever fleat that standard sheet! Where breather the fee but falls before With Freedom's sell beneath our feet.

And Freedem's banner streaming e'er us ! DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. Nothing could have shed a deeper gloo over the nation than the sad intelligence of the desth of Hon. STEPREN A. DOUGLAS, who expired at Chicago yesterday morning. Of all the great men whom our country has produced, none had acquired a deeper hold upon the confidence and affections of a large body of the American people, and few have rendered them more important service, and won His wonderful career is so well known, and the sphere of his influence was so widely ex. tended, that his friends and foes are alike familiar with his history; and even those who did not fully agree with his opinions, are not only ready to admire the ability and boldness with which he defended them, but to admit that he displayed throughout his whole life a spirit of patriotism, and of unselfish devotion to the welfare of his country, which has rarely been equalled. Gifted by nature with remarkable powers of en lurance and extraordinary intellectual endowments, he possessed more of the elements of real greatness than any of his cotemporaries, and in a long series of struggles of the most intense and exciting character, he gave in each new conflict new proofs of his far-seeing sagacity, indomitable energy, and superior talents. Some men are born to tuess, some achieve it, others have it thrust upon them,—he belonged to the second of these classes; and around his brows there never clustered a single laurel leaf that was not fairly earned. Rapid as was his advancement in public life, he never acquired a position that he had not richly deserved, and he never filled one in which he did not discharge his full duty and satisfy every reasonable expecta tion of his constituents. For a long period although the immediate representative in the United States Senate of Illinois, he has been, in fact, the recognized exponent of an immense portion of his countrymen, who, in losing him, feel that their most trusted leader has departed, and that they must look in vain for any one to fill the vast gap which his loss has made in the national councils. He has gone from among us at a time when hundreds of thousands of those who heretofore doubted the wisdom or questioned the policy of his getic measures which were absolutely destruction, ample cause to change their preconceived opinions, and to unite with his most devoted adherents in lavishing praises upon him. All felt that, in the approaching session of the American Congress, to be convened at a time when difficulties unprecedented in our history environ us, his suggestions would be of infinite importance; and that, whether his advice was implicitly followed or not, the ideas of so scute and penetrating a mind could not fail to exert a most happy influence in directing the future action of the nation. The bold and independent position he has always hitherto assumed in discussing and dealing with great questions, as they arose, strengthened presumed to have any existence at all, it is, of course, evident that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS WEE the representative of the only relic of the old

and vitality. The large body of men who in 1860 sustained him as a Presidential candidate notwithstanding the treacherous defection of the Southern wing of their party, which pre saged their treasonable assault upon the Union, almost idolized him, and, had he lived, his name would always have been with them a tower of strength, around which they could have rallied with terrific force, How deeply they monra his loss, and how the logic of events has demonstrated so clearly the wisdom and the patriotism of the theorie of which he was so indomitable an advocate that "he who runs may read." Thoroughly slavery question, they believed that the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, fairly carried out, was the only possible means of peaceably averting it, and, had the late Administration been true to its pledges, and listened to his advice and remonstrances, our country would to-day probably not be the scene of a fearful war. But, although bound by many ties of friendship, interest, and intimate social and political association with the South, when the storm of treason fairly burst upon the land, he did not doubt or hesitate for a moment as to his true duty, but with a magnanimity which none are more ready and eager to appland than his Republican antagonists in the late Presidential contest, he was among the first to assure his suc cessful rival of his support in all measure essential to the salvation of the Union, and t

urge, with almost superhuman eloquence, his

mated them, tens, sye hundreds of thousands

political friends and associates to rally with

a faithful Leart, and nerve many a strong arm in the terrible conflict which is impending. While those who thoroughly endorsed his course may feel peculiarly grieved by his death, all loyal citizens, without distinction of party, will mourn his demise as the most serious calamity that could have happened, and a wail of lamentation will go up from one end of the Union to the other, such as has never been heard, save when men like WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, CLAY, time into the realms of eternity. His name and memory will be forever honored while the history of our nation is read, and future generations will praise and venerate him as one of the noblest of American statesmen.

The following obituary notice was prepared for the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle, by Col. John W. Freney, on Saturday, when the news of his death reached that city, and was withheld on the receipt of the intelligence that he was still slive:

Death of Judge Douglas. GLAS, in common with millions of our countrymen. It would be a grievous deprivation at
any time—it is an irreparable calamity now.

House, under Lieutenant longests, of the lives. But the end will be accurately and strongest Government in the world; a system irresistible, because
it combines public opinion with a powerful Execuit combines world gazes upon the unwonted spectacle, one of the most important champions of the cause of freedom is forever removed from the sight of man. It is almost impossible to re- His men fired one hundred and thirty-seven who scoretly aid and encourage the Secession move which the President was electeded who had dead. It is impossible to measure the magnitheir fire, no doubt they killed twenty or tade of the loss te our country. Probably no thirty of the Secessionists. one, of all the patriots in public and in martial life, with the sole exception of WINFIELD

employed with unexampled ability against his adversaries. But when he saw the Union in peril, his party feelings were promptly thrown behind him, and his best energies offered and enlisted on the side of ment towards this country. Mr. Adams, our the country. He did nothing by halves. As Minister to the Court of St. James, has had aue was a resolute opponent, so was he a dience with Queen Victoria, to present his whole-hearted friend. He gave to the cause of the Constitution no hesitating of partial John hussell, the Foreign Secretary—a much will be to exterminate the Union men of Wester support. All his powers were exercised and disciplined in behalf of the country. He went forth to Illinois, and greatly contributed to the consolidation of her people against the Southern rebellion, and if he had lived to return to Washington, he would have been the formidable and foremost defender of the war policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, because, as he had asked no office or favor of the President, he could rebuke the disappointed, and rally to the flag millions of the patriotic. To be called hence at such a time is sad in-

eed; but when we remember that STEPHEN A. Douglas was but forty-eight years of age on the 28d of April last, and that he left Washington only a few weeks ago in apparently excellent health, buoyed up with the hope that he had many years in store to devote to the Republic and his triends, and that he was surrounded by a young and interesting family his death will awaken almost universal grief. It is impossible to do full justice to the history and character of this remarkable man. His career has been a marvellous one his attributes such as new mon ever possessed Losing his father while yet an infant, and dependent from early life upon his mother, and then upon his own exertions, he was soon thrown upon the world, and, before he had reached his majority, compelled to take a part n the stirring scenes of public life. A cabinet-maker, a student of law, a merchant' clerk, a schoolmaster-he passed from one position to another, serving intermediately as attorney General. Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1843, and remained a member of that body for four years; after which, in 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate, and died a member of that august assemblyhaving served a continuous Senatorial term of fourteen years. When last re-elected to the Senate, his canvass and his triumph excited

intense interest in this and in other countries.

ion, owing to the division of the Democratic

party by the Disunionists, he was scarcely

ess an object of admiration and regard than

his successful competitor.

Although defeated in the Presidential elec-

When we recur to the smazing ments schievements of Stephen A. Douglas, we are reminded of our utter incapacity to do justice to him. He was indeed an intellectual giant Bold, prompt, ever ready, he could at the same time be the most cautious and the most conservative of statesmen. Seldom a day passed that he did not surprise his enemies into praise of his powers. Whether he spoke upon the usual issues of the day, or upon interational and foreign affairs; whether he replied to a political opponent or investigated a scientific question, he was always correct, original, and exhaustive. As a popular speaker course had found, in the present position of he was unrivalled, and he who held listening the nation, and in the promptness with walch, | Senates and contended successfully with the in the hour of its extremest peril, he had ig ablest statesmen in his day and generation, nored all mere partisan considerations, and | could sway the multitude with his magic in promptly stepped forward to encourage and support the Administration in the energetic measures which were absolutely could sway the multitude with his magic in tion to the close of the war. There is not a word of any such intent; not a syllable about supplying vigor of language unknown in party conflicts. knew him. His charities were munificent, his generosity, never ostentations, was always nbounded. Having realized several large fortunes and encountered many reverses in business, he did not know the value of money. except to serve his friends. He almost laughed at adversity, and seemed to welcome it for the lessons it conveyed. There was a humor in his conversation, a readiness of repartee in his responses, a music in his voice, nd a grace in his movement, that made him

in ornament of every society, welcome alike in the palace and the hovel, admired equally by the prince and the beggar, and so attractive an object that if he spoke in the Senate crowds gathered to hear him, or if he walked along on this holy day by hundreds or the content of the tebellion and its own purposes. The senate tradition and strength is constitutional human slavery, the legged irrettievably against tally informed by our Government to gaze at him as on this holy day by hundreds or thousands who opposed him politically. Those who clung to his cause, and followed his flag, will dispairingly ask, "Who will take the place of our great leader?"

has a word of reassurance:

"Had a great statesman been in power we should have seen another sight. The British empire, like the mixes constitutional human slavery, the legged irrettievably against tally informed by our Government is own purposes. Individual the Wyoming, for this port, about the late of the tention of that vessel, I will direct Captain Mitch who opposed him politically. Those who clung to his cause, and followed his flag, will dispairingly ask, "Who will take the place of our great leader?"

The Naval Lyceum at the Brooklyn navy yard a the palace and the hovel, admired equally Democratic party which, in the free States, could possibly have regained political power

> Programme of the Campaign in the East. It is obvious now that in the plan for the

eduction of Harper's Ferry strategic movesault, is the reliance. From the North, West, and East, the Ohio and Pennsylvania forces thoroughly their hearts are bowed down with are advancing, and the advances from Washagony at a moment like this, no tongue can ington are designed to close upon them, so tell and no pen can describe. They feel that | that the rebel forces there must either evacuate while a Southern retreat remains practiable, or await the leisure of the Federal troops, who may choose the time and mode impressed with the dangers that menaced the they shall prefer for their capture. They Union from the continual agitation of the have a strong position, but, even it it were impregnable, our forces will be able with sufficient expedition to compel a surrender. Thus, the artillery stolen from the Government is already, for all the uses of the enemy,

as good as spiked. We think we see an exactly parallel policy initiated by General Butter's recent occupation of Newport News Point. Norfolk, Sewall's Point, and the adjacent coast lines are in a condition to make a desperate defence; they could scarcely be better fortified or provided with defensive armaments. General BUTLER, acting from Fortress Monroe, is proceeding to occupy the James river on the north of the enemy's lines, and on the south by the eloquent language in which it is he can, and probably will, advance his posts from Newport News westwardly along the margin of the Dismal Swamp, until they meet

uthusiastic zeal around the standard of their those of the James river, near Suffolk. country. Partly through this advice, and In the narrow base of this triangle, Norfolk partly through the patriotic spirit which aniand all the fortified ports of the Confederates in its vicinity are enclosed. The connection of these men will be found battling in the will thus be cut off from Albemarle Sound by front ranks in the national cause. And thus Mr. Dovolas, contending through life to the Dismal Swamp Canal from North Carono ly uphold the banner of the Union and the lina, and from Richmond, as it is already ion, has, dying, bequeathed to his broken by the blockade in the Chesapeake countrymen counsel which will inspire many Bay. This policy once consummated, all that the rebels obtained by their capture of the navy yard will be rendered useless to them, and the Confederate troops, occupying all those points, will be in a trap from which there is no escape.

Thus, in our apprehension, all the rebellious | between allegiance to their country and sympathy region north of North Carolina and east of with its fees. They are now exceedingly anxious the Alleghenies, will be shut up to await such further proceeding as Gen. Scorr shall choose and in the failure to "hold the South in subjecto adopt, and even if he should allow Rich- | tion." Whenever you meet a man who talks in examination. and exemption from attack, that point must this way, you meet a traitor, or one rapidly be expanded and the mer he rolled heat most gooding a traitor. The way to answer such objecbe evacuated and the war be rolled back upon the Cotton States, which inaugurated it. The grand plan of operations on the Atlan-

lic slope of the Border States is capable of a prompt and complete success without a battle of any magnitude, and may be restrained to a vince her of the folly of her present yielding to campaign of more skirmishes, unless the rebels campaign of mere skirmisnes, unless the rebels in their desperation shall venture to encounter the justice, courage, and magnanimity of this Government. It is most probable that, before its results, of which we have no doubt, how- this desideratum is to be attained, some men must ever and whenever precipitated.

THE GALLANT charge at Fairfax Court distant lands to save their worthless and perjured We mourn the death of STEPHEN A. Dou- House, under Lieutenant Toupkins, of the lives. But the end will be achieved in the The curtain is slowly rising before the future of a conflict in which all our rights
and franchises are involved, and as the

"Alone I did it! Your Volsces like an eagle in a dovecte I scattered." Lieutenant Tompkins counted ten killed

THE CLASSIC PHRASE, " I will meet thee at

England and the Rebellion Probably the next mail from England will bring decisive intelligence respecting the real feeling and disposition of the British Governcredentials. He had not been received by Lord and the laws of the United States, their next object more important personage than the Queen, in | Virginia. In fact, it is difficult to say whether his (the noble Lord's) own estimation. A domestic calamity had kept him from business when Mr. Adams was ready to call upon him. The English newspapers feel, as we do, that to accept the Rebellious South as belligerents, was really a pretty decided recognition, although it does not go the length

Proclamation, meant to soiten it, declares, ubjects choose to take a part in the conflict, either on one side or the other, they must take all the consequences, and expect no aid or countenance from the English Government." It also puts the following case: "If a British subject should arm and man a vessel of his tack will be made upon him. Emerson Etheride own, accept a privateer's commission from is now in this city, having been compelled to Mr. President Davis, and be captured by a | in order to save his life. The duty of the Fole United States cruiser, he and his crew may all have to walk the plank, without Lord John cumstances. It will be compelled to inference RUSSELL writing a line, or Lord LYONS Whispering a word to save them." Exactly as, if the British Legion which went to Italy last year belp Carroards had been caught by FRAN. Union by a coup d'etat, and the armyunder is II., and hanged, England would not be en- General Harney, will be efficient to supply any cis II., and hanged, England would not be enitled to complain or interfere. But, in the British House of Lords, on this American con- Kontucky, has charge of the cause there, at will test, several of the law-lords, familiar with bair-splitting, and accustomed to settle cases, iot on their merits, but by ferreting out flaws in the indictments, raise the question of inernational law, and the right of Governments to protect their subjects even though engaged in privateering, and say that privateering is not piracy. An ex-Chancellor (Lord Chelms rond, who was a good advocate, but a poor lawyer) says " England recognizes the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent. Among the

about to abandon the right of protecting those To Europe, thus far, the South has simply ebelled, and wages war with the United States. If an Englishman were hanged for siding the South, England could not complain, without questioning the authority of President Lincoln to execute the laws of the Union. which consign rebels and their abettors to b

rights of belligerents is that of issuing letters

of marque, and Englishmen, acting under such

risoners of war; is the British Government

s, are entitled to all the rights of

unished for high treason. There has been some grumbling here because the Persia, afraid of vitiating its insurance, did not bring the munitions of war to the North. The New York Albion, a wellinformed and reliable authority, alludes to that part of the Queen's Proclamation which forbids British ships from carrying soldlers or arms for "either of the said contending parties," and save:

"There are several very sufficient reasons why
the obtoxious character of this terrible clause
dwindles away practically into nothingness. Let
one suffice; ever so strictly construed, it does not
forbid the United States Government to purchase
all the muskets that Birmingham can manufacture,
all the monster mortars that can be forged at the
Low Moor Works, from the date of the proclamation to the class of the war. There is not a medirgent desire to keep out of all pauses of quarrel to the maritime rights of neutrals, that induced our Government to place this restriction upon the freighting tonnage of Great Britain. At least, it should be no cause of complaint from another great maritime nation, anxious to do its own carrying trade, and that has not the smallest reason to fear the action of privateurs murth of the Gulf of Mari the action of privateers north of the Gulf of Mexi-to, inasmuch as no friendly ports, British or other-wise, will be open for the reception of their prizes?" Harper's Weekly, which has written very sensibly on this questio vexata all through, also has a word of reassurance:

military despotism for the protection of slavery. to, gentlemen. The conscience, the heart, the ommon series and interest of olvilization and unmanity are against you. You hope to lead us by obtton—but cotton is more certainly secured to us by our cordial alliance with the Government we have so long known, and whose flag in this contest is the flag of psynlar-liberly regulated by law—the flag of the principles which England has always defended.

defended.'
"She has not yet done that, but she will do it.
Meanwhile, although the rebellion will be comforted that she has not entirely turned her back, yet by her respecting the blockade the second and last great hope of treason disappears." The English people are with the Free States, and the British Government, however disposed it may be to side with the cottonproducing and tobacco-planting "first families" of the Slave States, dare not resist popular opinion. The British aristocracy, we know, have neither love nor liking for our Union, and would not be sorry to see "the model Republic" fall to pieces. The British democracy—the millions against the thousands—are with the United States, and flity PALMERSTONS and five-score John Russells lare not oppose the people of England,

As for France, we shall be greatly surprised if the South obtain aid, or even sympathy, from that country. NaPOLEON, who rules by strong guard. the strong hand, knows better than to encourage Rebellion, and that, too, of the very meanest kind, and certain to be put down

The Order of the War Department. The order issued by the War Department, n reference to the death of Judge Douglas, will command universal attention, not only conched, but by the patriotic spirit which prompted it. It will be warmly applanded everywhere as a proof that the Administration sympathizes with the disposition to ignore mere partisan considerations which widely prevails throughout the country, and as an indication that the public virtues of the great | chased by the Government for the purpos, and man who has departed are properly appretiated. Acts which, like this, are evidently dictated by an elevated sentiment, are always | S. D. TRENCHAED, assisted by Lieu W. TIRUX appreciated and approved by the American

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from "Occasional." Correspondence of The Press.1

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1861 "Where is all this to end?" is the inquiry of the men who are known to be doubtful or hesitating to be convinced of the policy of a war which they believe must result in a useless effusion of blood. tions is to ask where we should have ended if Becession had not been resisted? Where we should have enied when our Constitution was successfully defied and broken down? We propose to deliver her from her betrayers; e the people from their tyrants, and to conthese ruffians and robbers, by exhibiting to her die the ignominious death they have so well earned

dome of the leaders may be hung up as admonitions to others; and some will be forced to fly to which we are engaged. Is it not well worthy the party for country; a Senator whereot all priexertions of every patriot? Yet, in the face of such arguments, and against a statesman who lately received for Chief Mr such a cause, there can still be found hundreds gistracy of the Union a vote secondly to that by

alize the fact that STEPHEN A. Douglas is cartridges, and, as they never throw away ment They are as indifferent to the grand virtues every reason to look forward to an cartering and honor. of their country—to the immortal issues involved usefulness and honor; a patriothe defended in this contest—as they are blind to the wicked. with equal seal and ability the Cittution as it ness and infamy of the Disunionists. They glory came to us from our fathers, and we last mission in the reverses of the first, and in the triumphs of on earth was that of rallying the pie of his own Scorr, was at once so fitted to move in a great Philippi," has acquired a new significance the Republic, and they show their real feelings flag of the Union—has been called the scene and comprehensive sphere, and capable of since the two columns of troops under General in an instant. A few days ago, when this city was of tife and the field of his labors. producing such an immense impression upon McClellar's command have surprised the thrown into an excitement by the remor that the This department, recognizing this loss one his country as Mr. Douglas. His hold upon traitor troops at Philippi, Virginia, and, dritraitor troops at Philippi, Virginia, and, drithe affections of a large body of the people,
always strong, had latterly become irresistible upon millions of others. For years
the accepted chief of a great party, he held
his tollowers to his standard by a tenacity
of purpose and a force of intellect that were

traitor troops at Philippi, Virginia, and, driving their enemies in consternation before
them, captured a large portion of their arms,
ammunition, and camp equipage. As in the
movement upon Alexandria, however, we
have to mourn the loss of a gallant officer, Coof purpose and a force of intellect that were

traitor troops at Philippi, Virginia, and, driving their enemies in consternation before
them, captured a large portion of their arms,
ammunition, and camp equipage. As in the
movement upon Alexandria, however, we
have to mourn the loss of a gallant officer, Colone! Kelley having been killed in the battle.

traitors were attacking our entrenchments on the
other side of the river, one of the officers of the 69-h
Regiment assured me that he knew hundreds who
gave utterance to the strongest expressions of delight at what they regarded as the overthrow of
the Union men. A sheet like the Baltimore Sun
searcely attempts to concent its officer, of
the Union men. A sheet like the Baltimore Sun
searcely attempts to concent to the whole country, profoundly
sensible of the grief it will excitenge
of men, hereby advises the colone's the different regiments to have this order recmorrow to
the Whole Country, profoundly
sensible of the grief it will excitenge
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traitors were attacking our entrempts of the given
them, captured a large portion of TORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

FIFTEEN MILLED.

CAPTURE OF THE CAMP. EATH OF THE GALLANT COL. KELLEY avis, Hunter, and Mason most hate the Adminic tration or those gallant men who have stood by t

fing in the Southern States. Senator Mason him CINCINNATI, June 3 -Two columns of troops self, prior to the vote on the ordinance of secons from Gen. McClellan's command, one commander sion, announced that any man who voted again by Col Kelley, consisting of the First Virginia that infamous covenant should be expelled from volunteers, and the other commanded by Col. Crit the State or compelled to leave it; and it is not tenden, consisting of the Indiana volunteers, lef rious that nothing but the intervention of e Grafton early last night, and after marching the of recognizing them as independent. The Federal troops prevented an attack upon the los entire night through a drenching rain, surprised a men of the Ohio-river counties. What is the de | camp of robels 2,000 strong, at Philippi, Virginia (the London Star tells us,) "that if English in Virginia is precisely the case in Tennessee, R. | routed them completely, killing fitteen, and cap tucky, and Missouri. In Tennessee, while Andw turing a large amount of arms, horses, ammuni tion, provisions, and camp equipage. The sur Johnson will undoubtedly defeat Benession from twenty to twenty five thousand on the a prise was complete, and, at the last advices, the United States troops were in hot pursuit of the instant, when the test will be made, this majory will be overwhelmed by the Secessionists in the b rebels. Probably many prisoners will be taken. Col. Kelley was mortally waunded, and has since other divisions, and then, unquestionably, an died. Several of the United States troops wer slightly wounded. FROM CHAMBERSBURG

> ARBIYAL OF COL. YOHE'S REGIMENT and save the lives of these gallant men. Hipily. the prompt and patriotic course of ColonelFrank Blair, in Missonri, prevented Jackson, Gran and ADVANCE MOVEMENT REQUESTED. their associates from taking that State outof the RETREAT OF THE REBELS renewal of this atrocity. Colonel Andenn. CHAMBERSBURG, June 3 -The First Pennsylve ala Regiment under Col. Yohe arrived from Balti vigilantly watch the traitors and sternly pothem down the moment they move. Marynd is completely in the hands of the Government more this evening. This makes cleven full regiments at this point Captain Kennedy, the commander of the Union party, but yet there is a turbulent, monful, tressherous element in that State, which wil seize the first opportunity to rise. The Union men

Home Guards, of Williamsport, arrived here to day, and asks for a forward movement of troops i that direction. Captain Kennedy reports that will triumph in nearly every election disfet at Allen's regiment of rebel infantry left on Friday the coming Congressional election. Now, watever night, taking with them their two brass field piece may be done with North Carolina, South dablina, Mississippi, Georgia, and other States in whin the The ford opposite Williamsport is guarded by a The Naval Brigade to Return to New conspirators claim to be the people, the oblistion | company of dragoous, and all the crossings above protect the friends of the Government ad of Harper's Ferry are guarded by cavalry, except the Union in all States where they have any that at Sheppardstown. He confirms the report strength, is one that cannot be avoided ere if it the skirmish, on Sa'urday, between his company were proper. Let us take care of those win are and the rebels, and he believes that three of the bold and brave enough to resist the conspirious. The word were wounded.

Let us seal to the Union the level Border Sates, When the rebels, retreated they burnt a bridge there is Naw York to night in the steamer Contra crossing a creek between Williamsport and Failing and by the time this work has been accomplished, Waters, in Virginia. The bridge at Sheppards with the aid of an efficient blockade of the borts of town, across the Potomac at that point, is mined the secoded States, these latter will either be

starved into submission, or the masses ill rise and ready to be blown up. Twenty-five Union men reached Williams ast night, having been driven out of Virginia. their fellow-citizens elsewhere, especially when they see that these latter have been sustained by the arms of the Republic, and have been inabled 1000n. The troops will make a forward movement ver Two regiments from Lancaster are expected her this evening. Brigadier General Thomas, of the regular army, LATEST NEWS has arrived, and will lead the advance brigade

The first movement will be made direct to Hagers-

own. McMullin's Rangers has been assigned to

lead the forlorn hope, supported by the Scott Legion. The latter regiment is attached to General To-morrow there will be a thorough inspection of all the regiments in the various camps, including he officers. A serenade was given to-night to General Patter

on by the regimental band. Three batteries of flying artillery, Doubleday's, Dodge's, and Seymour's, are expected here to-

nac, dated Bay of Panems, May 22J, in which he says, after acknowledging the receipt of the President's proclamation in regard to pretended letters of marque : " Having been notified by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the supposed presence of privateers in the Pacific, I had partly anscipated vailing disease being small-pox and diarrhosa. the Cyans between that port and Mantavilla and About 200 rebels remain on the Virginia side have also despatched an order to Commander near Sheppardstown, and the Union men in Mary-Porter, at San Francisco, to expedite the ryland are anxious that the Maryland Secessionists readiness for sea, to repair at once to Manzanilla, and co-operate with Captain Bissell in affording protection to the mail steement of the control of the c repairs on the St. Mary's, and, when in protection to the mail steamers along the most exbe evacuated. The troops are evidently loading posed line of coast. By the English mail steamer

cars and wagons with baggage, as if preparing structions to Captain Hunt to proceed immediately for a move. L Tieman Brunn and Robert Swans, promine with the Narragansett to the relief of the Cyane, ecessionists, of Hagerstown, are said to have been which latter vessel, after receiving her stores at onveying news of the L nion movements on this side of the line over into Virginia. They are now charge the duties of the Narragansett at that serving in the rebel army. Plans have been laid by the Unionists, encouraged by the presence of a strong Union force, to arrest the prominent Secessionists in Western Maryland to morrow. The June. Should I hear, however, of the further desystem of espionage upon our camps will be effecttention of that vessel, I will direct Captain Mitchlly broken up immediately. The roads between

and departure of the mail steamers at the port of From Washington. Acapulco, and will instruct Captain Hunt to the THE REBEL PORCE—COLONEL ANDERSON TO BE A BRIGADIER GENERAL—ARRIVAL OF THE MAINE REGIMENT—THE REESL LOSS AT FAIRFAX. The Naval Lyceum at the Brooklyn navy yard Washington June 8 -Captain Marr, who wa will take charge of all the letters for the blockkilled in the fight at Fairfax Court House, was a There are fifteen versels of war now in the Gulf nember of the Virginia State Convention, and a f Mexico, twelve on the Atlantic ceast, and ten member elect of the Legislature from Fauquair in the Chesapeake and Potomac. Every exertion conoty. Reliable information has reached here that the

is being made to add to this list with the least posshel troops at Fairfax Court House number only 200; at Centreville, 1,000; at Lee's or Fairfax The Seven Steam Sloops-Two to be station, 300; and at Manassas Junction from 4,000 The following are the names of the seven steam 6 5 000. It is understood that Colonel Anderson will be sloops of war authorized to be built at the last comoted to a brigadier generalship. Those to be built at Portsmouth, N. H., the The steam propeller Resolute left the navy yard

at 6 o'clock this afternoon, for Acquia Creek, having on board a distinguished surveying officer. It is veyed, with a view to future operations. The Maine regiment arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, much fatigued, and glad to find quarthe navy yard. The following steamers are in

ferred to the Powhatan, where they re under a there

railway, but will be launched tomorrow and additional troops soon to be despatched into ALEXANDRIA, June 3 -An opinion pervades quarters that a movement of some kind is on

foot, but it seems to come from mere conjecture An advance of the rebels is probable, but not in this direction. There are said to be 3,000 rebels at Fairfax Court House, and their force is thought to be much underrated. will make one of the finest vessels of both for Government service. She is commended Com. Rebel Attack on the Twenty-eighth New York Regiment. Washington, June 3 .- About 12 o'clock last night, a squad of rebel cavalry made a dash at the

ourposts of the Twenty-eighth New York Regiment Gov. BANKS has not yet been disposed of The and fired upon them. The alarm was immediately fact of his having accepted the rink officier sounded, and the regiment turned out, and a General precludes the possibility of an spointmant as Quartermaster General, the regularns of scouting party was despatched in pursuit of the memy. Their fire was returned by the outposts the army ferbidding the acceptance of a logr poof the Twenty-eighth, with what effect is not known, as the night was exceedingly dark. No amage whatever was done by the rebels. From St. Lonie

Sr. Levis, June 3 —General Lyon has appointed Colonel Blair to command the arsenal in this city Caprain Cole is to command the Battery on Dun oan's Island, opposite the arsenal. The examination of all the passing boats is vi The Sixth Missouri regiment of volunte worn into service for the war on Saturday.

Death of Senator Douglas. Cuicago, June 3 -Senator Douglas expired at Those in attendance on Senator Douglas were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, J Madison Cutts, Mrs. Catts, and J N. Cutts, Jr., of Washington; D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland; Dr. McVicker, Spencer C Bonham, and Dr. Hay, of Chicago. The remains will be taken to Washing'on on Wednesday.

The St. Louis Habeas Corpus Case. Sr. Louis, June 3 -The following return was made this morning in the habeas corpus case, by o be produced, his body before this court." Colonel Blair also made a similar return. The court then adjourned to enable the other parties included in the writ to answer

Navat Affairs. Boston, June 3 -The United States riesmer colorado went into commission this morning The Preble will be ready for sea in a few days. New York Bank Statement. NEW York, June 3.—The bank statement of o-day shows the following results, compared with

From Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, June 3 .- An slarm cocurred nidnight, which was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun on the outskirts of the camp ROUT OF TWO THOUSAND REBELS. This was followed by the firing of other sentinel who thought an attack had been made. The Government has taken possession of two cars at the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, containing a quantity of musket stocks,

and two boxes of highly finished tools for the construction of implements of war, each of which is valued at \$2 000. Capt. F. B. Medler, of the Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment, has been appointed Provost Marshal, vice Capt. Whittlesey, relieved at his request. The Orange and Alexandria road, which is made continuation of the military road, is rapidly being repaired under the charge of competent engi neers. Unfortunately, there are no cars at prese

on this part of the road. Another regiment is expected here to-day. The Fire Zonaves are stationed near the Fairfan The women and children are gradually return

ing to town. Quiet now reigns here, but important The depot here contains one good lesemotive and two that may be termed cast aways. There is also one passenger car, fifteen baggage cars, five gondola cars, and one powder car. A gentleman from Arlington Heights reports all uniet there. The New York Sixty-ninth regiment is encamped on the Heights, and are quite contentedly er oying themselves.

The troops formerly quartered in Alexandria

are gradually being removed to the encampments

sutside, much to the gratification of the people.

Though the day has been exceedingly warm

re of the people were to be seen on the street to day then at any time since the occupation. The tizens now removing to the country are only those who are in the habit of doing so during the warm weather. The Zonaves have been amusing themselves in atting fire engines in order and trying their capa-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

York. ACCIDENT TO COLONEL BARTLETT. FORTRESS MONROE, June 2-6 o'clock P. M .-(via Baltimore)-By order of the War Departturns to New York to night in the steamer Coatzaalcos. Their arms and munitions of war are reclaimed by order of General Butler, who is placed n the most embarrassing position by the prese of the brigade.

Colonel Bartlett, in an unfortunate midnight expedition to the Rip-Raps, fell from the parapet, reaking his claviele, and receiving internal in juries, in consequence of which he is quite delirions. He is attended by his family, and will remain here. The brigade is not aware of a return being deided on, and an emeute is feared when the news s announced. The unfortunate situation of Col

THE MARYLAND COMMISSIONERS

There has been no military movement of import

Bartlett excites the deepest sympathy.

INTERVIEW WITH JEFF. DAVIS WASHINGTON, June 3 -While there is no doub! that three of the six commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland have waited on Pre-

upon for active service, their names have been stricken from the roll of the army. Military Movements. NEW YORK, June 3 .- The Third New York Regiment of volunteers, under Col Townsend, num ering 825 men, left their encampment on the Battery this evening, in the steamship James Adger, for Fortress Monroe. The First Scott Life Guard left their encampment in Central Park, 1,080 strong, and started for Fortress Monroe in the steamship Alabama. The two steamers are convoyed by the steam gun boat R R. Cuyler, mounting six guas.

BALTIMORE, June 3. - The Maine Regiment assed through here at noon. The Highlander New York Regiment arrived at 8 o'clock this eve-cheered. The band played "Hall, Columbia," which was greeted with rounds of appleuse. Seizure of Arms at Baltimore. Baltimore, June 3 - Povernor Hicks this morning demanded and received the muskets of the

Saltimore City Guards, 159 in number, and had them conveyed to Fort McHenry. Several men who were about to start for Harer's Ferry were arrested this morning, and lodged in the fort. LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE PRINCE ALBERT AT ST. JOHNS A Strong Letter from Cassius M. Clay. Sr. John's, June 1 -The steamer Prince Al-

understood that that point is to be carefully sur- bert has arrived from Galway with Liverpool dates The steamer Asia had arrived out.

to the 21st ult. ENGLAND.

afternoon, much fatigued, and glad to find quarters.

The Garibaldi Guard went into camp to-day, on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, near the navy yard.

Accounts from individuals residing in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House confirm the official report of General McDowell relative to the Rebell loss in killed and wounded in the recent skirmish there.

The municipal election was held here to-day. Not more than one-third of the usual vote was polled, there being but little general interest in the result.

Thomas H Wilson has been appointed minister to Chill.

Movement of Troops Expected.

Washington, Jane 3—The Twelfth New York Regiment have received orders to sleep on their arms to-night, and reports are prevalent of additional troops scon to be despatched into Virginia.

The French fleet was expected to sail on the 23d for Beyrout, to bring the French army in Syria The Belgian Chambers had voted a treaty of commerce with France. ITALY. Three hundred thousand ducats, destined for the pay of the Resettionary bonds, and a large depot of plunder, have been seized in the Neapolitan Pro-DENMARK.

Negotiations are still pending respecting the Holstein dispute, and Denmark, though preparing for war, still retained hopes of a peaceful arrange. The Empress of Austria had arrived at Triesto.
INDIA.
The Bembay mail, with dates to the 29th and The Bembay mail, with dates to the 29th and Calcutta to the 19th of April, has been received. There was much activity in the cotton interest, and common qualities were advancing. The import market was dull, and freights less firm. BPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has signed the decree for the innexation of San Domingo. Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, May 20 - The sales of Cotton for two save, including Monday, have been 14400 bates, of which speculators and exporters took 9,000. The market common to prime.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turnentine steady at 5%. Rosm
steady; common 6 6doffe 9d Sug r quiet. Coffee
quiet. Ros siezoy. Ashes quiet at 38s for both Pals and Paris. As seesey, ashes quiet at 38s for both Pois and Paris.

LUNDON MARKETS.—Coffee firm. Sugar dall and sightly lower. Spirits Turpentin firm at 50s.

There articles unchanged. Owing to the holidays.

There are no sales of importance to report.

91% 292% for account, and

BY PONY EXPRESS. FORT KEARNEY, June 2—The pony express passed here yesterday, with dates to May 22

The steamer St. Louis, for Panama, sailed on the 20th, with eighteen passengers and only \$69,000

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore,

Company of light artillery and four companies of infantry. When the regiment is full, its services will be tendered to the General Government A lieutement of the army has been detailed by Gen.

Summer to act as actiutant, and is now apparing and the services and is now apparing the services and the services are serviced. Summer to not as adjutant, and is now superintend.

Sumner to access an Juneary and the sum of the sum of the legislature has adjourned.

Advices from Oregon to the 19th of May say that Union meetings are being held throughout the Union meetings are being held throughout the State.

The Dallas Mountaineer opposes the proposition to call a Democratic Couvention, and urges one without distinction of party.

CARD.—The auction sale, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Birch's auction store, No 914 Chestnut will comprise every article of household furniture; also, plane-fortes, carpets, plated ware, mir-

A Letter from Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA, June 2, 1861. Ponnsylvania Fifth Regiment broke up its camp n Washington on Tuesday night last at 12 o'clock. and by 6 o'clock was in Alexandria. Since its arrival here it has proved itself equal to the most arduous service. Under the direction of Major

Petrikin, who was officer of the day, the men cap. tured three hundred barrels of flour, two cannon, and fifteen barrels of powder; and under the diestion of Lieut. Col. Christ, a ton of lead was taken from the Secessionists. The regiment is in fine health, and goes camp this afternoon at the foot of Shuter's Hill. It occupies the advanced post, has a gallant set of officers and men, and if an opportunity offers will distinguish itself. The correspondents of New York papers were in mistake in giving credit to the Michigan soldiers

for running up the fing that had been out down by the Secessionists at Marspall House. It was run up by a soldier of the Fifth Rogiment, from Huntnedon county. The men are yet without uniforms, haversacks mapsacks, and cantcens, but are too good soldiers o complain. The men are obedient, good goldiers; and the

article in the Baltimore Sun to the effect that there was insubordination in their camp upon the receipt of marching orders is a canard, without the least foundation. The camp to which they have been ordered, and where they will this afternoon take up their abode under Uncle Sam's cauvas, is a healthful one, and behind the entrenohments now being thrown up by the Massachusetts Fifth, Michigan First, Ponnylous Bullett, and the Fire Zouaves sylvania Fifth, and the Fire Zouaves sylvania Fifth, and the Fire Zouaves characterists. behind the entrenchments now being thrown up by
the Massachusetts Fifth, Michigan First, Ponnsylvania Fifth, and the Fire Zouaves

As many misimpressions have been created about
the march of the Fifth Penusylvania Regiment
from Washington to Alexandria, it is but justice
that their true genilemanly deportment should no
made known Lient J. D Eby, of Company G.
bad command of the advance guard, on the morn
ing of their march, and those who are acquisinted
with his promising abilities, as a rising military
man, will fully endorse the judgment of Gen
McDowell in selecting the right man for so important a position

tant a position tant a position
I met one of the brave forty two Union voters,
James T. Close, of Alexandria. He is certainly
made of the right material, as his firm, decided
expression of countenance indicates. It was this
contiemen that the assessin Jackson threatened to

The New York Express, writes from that city as follows:

On Sunday last, at 2 o'clock P M, the Emperor Napoleon received Mr. Charles J. Fulkner, minister of the United States to the Court of France, who had demanded an audience, for the purpose of present in the throne room, at the Palace of the United States to the Court of France, who had demanded an audience, for the purpose of presenting his letters of recall. The interview took is senting his letters of recall. The interview took is personal character, the Emperor unreservedly expressed to Mr. Faulkner his profound regret at the unhappy dissensions now existing between the two great sections of the American Union of France would be acceptable if the offer personale. Mr. Faulkner replied that ne possessed no information of a character to warrant him in giving a direct opinion; but he had no hesitation in declaring that, if the interposition of suy foreign Power would be admissible, that of france, which had aided the Thirteen Colonies in their struggle for independence, and had remained that constant friand since the france would be admissible, that of france friend since the france of the france, which had aided the Thirteen Colonies in their struggle for independence, and had remained that constant friend since the france of the france constant friend since the france constant friend since the france of the france of the france constant friend since the france constant friend since the france of the france constant friend since the france of the france constant friend since the france of the france constant friend since the france constant friend since the france of the france constant

france, which had sided the Thirteen Ucloules in their struggle for independence, and had remained their constant friend since the organization of the federal Government, would certainly be looked upon, by both the North and the South, as most worthy of their mutual confidence; particularly as France had never, directly nor indirectly, manifested any desire to meddle in the domestic affairs of the United States, and had slways exhibited a singere and disinterested sympathy for The Fourteenth Pennsylvania, under Colonel Johnson, has arrived, and is quartered in the cars for the night. The Fifteenth Regiment, under Colonel Oakford, will arrive at midnight.

The plan of organization for the volunteer forces, News received from Sharpsburg, Maryland, by a person arrived here, states that the rebels have sent over 500 sick back to Windhester, the prethe respective States for each regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Lieutenants Chambliss and Hoxton, having tendered their resignations to avoid being called if he could be the means of averting the horrors of the could be

a war between American brothers, he would estem it a high privilege to offer the friendly counsels off France.

Scate yesterday, by Major Biddle. The first sels off France. sels of France.
You may rely upon these important details as perfectly correct. Mr. Dayton has arrived in Paris, and will probably have an audience of the Emperor next Sunday. If our new minister, whose position becomes most responsible, chould express views similar to those of his predecessor—and the Emperor will doubtless ask his opinions on the same points—an immediate offer of French in the same points—an immediate offer of Fren official Report of the Fight at Fairfax

Court House.

This company, having been sworn in, bave left their quarters at Taird and Chattaut attents at their quarters at Taird and Chattaut attents at the new at Richmond. The company comprises some very fine men.

The following is the official report of General McDowell to General Scott of the fight at Fairfax Court House. Lieutenant Tompkins, who comnanded the company, was severely wounded, so ARLINGTON, June I, 1801 Colonol E D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington:
Sir. The following facts have just been reported to me by the orderly sergeant of Company B. of the Second Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Tompkins, the commanding officer being too unwell to report in person:
It appears that a company of the Second Cavalry, commanded by Lieut Tompkins, aggregate number seventy five, left their camp at half past ten o'clock last night on a scouting expedition.

Crieffing Interpretation.

number seventy five, left their camp at half past ten o'clock last night on a secuting expedition. They reached Fairiax Court House about three in the morning, where they found several hundred men stationed, Captain Ewell, late of the United States Dragoons, said to be in command. A skirmish then took place, in which a number of the enemy were killed—how many the sergeant does not know. Many bodies were seen on the ground, and several were taken into the court ground, and several were taken into the court house, and several were taken into the court house, and several were taken into the court house, and seen there by one of our cavalry, who was a prisoner in the court house for a short time, and afterwards made his escape.

Private Saintclair.

WOUNDED.

Corporal Max, ball through the hip......

Corporal Turner, ball in the ankle.....

Private Lynch, ball in the hand..... Private Sullivan....

hurried report than this will be submitted by Col. Hunter, commanding the brigade

JOHN McDowell,

Brigadier General Commanding.

A file of the soldiers who captured the prisoners brought them to Gen. Manzfield's quarters, who immediately remanded four of them to the navy ard, to be placed with those heretofore car onng Washington was still in custody of General lansfield. Official Keport of the Engagement at Acquia Creek. Com. Ward, of the U. S. steamer Freshorn, has of the Navy of the engagement at Acquis Creek :

U. S. Stramer Thomas Prepagn.

U. S. Stramer Thomas Prepagn.

Off Acquis Creek, May 31, 1861.

Siz: My immediate commanding officer, Fing Officer Stringham, not being present to receive it. I communicate directly to the Department the report of a serious camounde made by this vessel, supported by the Anacostra and Resolute steamupported by the Anacostra and Resolute steam-rs, upon the batteries at Acquis Creek this After an incessant charge, kept up for two hours by both our 32 pounders, and the expenditure of all the ammunition suitable for distant ficing, and silencing completely the three batteries at the railroad terminus, the firing from shore having been rapidly kept up by them until so silenced, and having been recommenced from the new batteries on the heights back, which reached us in volleys, dropping the shot on board and about us like hail for nearly an hour, but fortunately wounding but one man, I hauled the vessel off as the heights proved wholly above the reach of our the heights proved wholly above the reach of our elevation.

Jadging from the explosion of our ten-second shells in the sand batteries, two of which were three with the sand batteries, two of which were three with the sand batteries, two of which were three with the sand batteries, two of which were three with the sand batteries, two of which were the sand George Dean, thirteen years of age, fire and were successful to sand the sand only a sand to sand to sand the sand to sand the sand the sand the sand three sand the sand three sand thre rai others of the Anacostia's shells dropped in the vicinity of the battery.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men, whose coolness and activity under great exposure are beyond praise. As the former are all civilians having volunteered from civil life, none but myself being of the regular pavy, I beg leave to ask for them a favorable consideration by the Government.

Cast in 1819 and cannot be excelled in precision. Both the guns were on carriages of new construction, devised by myself, and answered admirably, working with such ease that the crows came out of sorion wholly unfatigued. To the extreme sweep of 140 degrees, which these carriages have, together with the case and rapidity of movement, enabling the vessel to constantly change position, yet keep up accurate fire, which impaired the enemy's range and direction he firing always with a post, and was broken to fragments. The shild was thrown out, but fortunately escaped without says thrown out, but fortunately escaped withou The conject way very exciting, and business was generally suspended to give everybody an opportunity to participate.

Five hundred picked men have been enrolled for Lippit's volunteer regiment, including one company of light artillery and four conspany of light artillery and four conspanies of infantry. When the regiment is full, its services will be tendered to the General Government A is itentement of the army has been detailed by Gen. that not a sign of a movement, the outling of a nation and installation of sapling, driving a stake, or casting a shovel full of carth towards the erection of a battery exists. The jungle is very thick, but we pepturated a belt of it 300 yards wide from the shore, and three miles. length, assuring ourselves of the facts as stated

I have the honor to be, sir, your ob't,

J. H. Ward, Com. U. S. N.

THE CLTY

Movements of the Military ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT The First Regiment Maine Volunteers. Clenel N. J. Jackson, arrived in this city yeared morning about one o'clock. The regiment is on the lumber districts. The names of the officer are follows: Colonel, N. J. Jackson; ileuteaut oclonel, Wilhur: mojor, G. P. Batiley. G. P. Philliburn; quartermaster, W. diutal chanlain, G. Knoy, surcess W. n. G. Dude. as follows: Colonel, N. J. Jackson; liestensite celonel, Wilhur; mejor, G. P. Battley; adjustif G. P. Philliburn; quartermaster, W. G. Jackson, instead of the chaptain, G. Knox; surgeon, W. P. Robardson; chaptain.—Company A. G. W. Tukey; Company B., Charles Walker; Company G. M. P. Robardson; Captaine.—Company A. G. W. Tukey; Company D., Charles H. Messerve; Company E. William M. Shaw; Company P. J. F. Steenden; William M. Shaw; Company F. J. F. Steenden; S. Kmerson; Company J., William Quitaby; Company K., Silas B. Osgood.

A band of eighteen pieces is also nonnected with the regiment. The regiment landed at Washingdopti, and left shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

PARSAGE OF THE NAW YORK HIGHLANDERS THROW

At half past eight o'clock yesterday morning the Seventy ninth New York Regiment (light anders) passed through the city, en route for washington The following are the staf efficient Staff—S McK Elliott, lieutenent colonel, or madica; D W Lelian, major; D Ireland, sojie tant; P Hause, quartermaster; John Shaw, sogneor; Dr. Norval, surgeon; Charles Dity, chaplain. anyoliak.
Lioutenant Colonel Elliott has three sons in the The arms of the regiment consist of about its Enfield rifles and 700 altered muskets, and the or. Enfeld rifles and 700 altered muskets, and the ordinary bayonet.

Six'y members of the 71st go out with the 79 h to jun their comrades in Washington. They are under the command of Captain Ellis, and will form a part of the engineer coups of that regiment.

Twoney-five members of the 9 h Regiment X.

Y. B. M., also go to Washington with the 79 h.

They are in charge of Sergeant Strong.

A large crowd assembled yesterday to see them pass:

expression of countenance had been threatened to zentiemen that the assassin Jackson threatened to zentiemen that the van wore havelocks, and were led by a drum-major. Many of the boys atong the reure, not willing to be outdone in nucl. ty, had their pants rolled up to the highest possible degree; and were wading along in a manner very refreshingly suggestive, on such a sultry metaling of the puriling trout stream.

About half the officers and a couple hundred men, without the fear of rheumaikm and briars before their eyes, had hazarded the entite Scoot.

The ariummer boys in the van wore havelocks, and were led by a drum-major. Many of the boys atong the reure, not willing to be outdone in nucl. ty, had their pants rolled up to the highest possible degree; and were wading along in a manner very refreshingly suggestive, on such a sultry metaling. About half the officers and a couple hundred men, without the fear of rheumaikm and briars before their eyes had hazarded the entite Scoot.

The ariummer boys in the van wore havelocks, and were well and yet to be outdone in nucl. ty, had their pants rolled up to the boys at one provide the part of the boys and we remain the part of the boys and we remain the boys in the van wore havelocks, and we remain the boys in the van wore havelocks.

This company numbers one hundred and fifteen members, and were equipped by private suberip-tion. It is not yet determined whether they will be connected with the Home Guard or active service. They are ready for either. The following is a list of the officers: Captain, Isaao Starr, Jr.; First Licutenant, J. T Rutter; Second Lieutenant, H Leppein; Third Lieutenant, S. Hazzard; Quartermatter, J. W. Martien; Orderly Sergeaut, B L. Foust.

This fire company, which is attached to Colonel Baker's California Regiment, have removed their recruit ng station to northwest corner of Fifth and THE SECOND SCOTT LEGIO Company C, formerly of the Second Regimes

Saml. Howell, first lieutenant; G. R. Curds, to. COL. SHALL'S RECIVES About a half-dozen men are yet wanted to ill the ranks of this regiment. The men are boug

The 12th instant will be the last day upon which contributions will be received to the Bar fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. It is dethe relief of the shall should harry up their subscriptions in the meantime. We learn that some of the act yet subscribed. This thought not be, Palls. delphia lawyers have always burne tion for professional shrowdness.

fail to secure as lofey a name for generous path THE GIRARD HOUR Captains Dyor and Talley, as will be seen in our a ivertisements, tender their thanks to Mr. Presbury for the use of the Girard House during the CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY. Yesterday afternoon the joint committee of Cancella, appointed to make preparations for agreed Fourth of July celebration, mot in Common Concell Chamber, Mr. Leigh in the chair. Sab committee of the committee o toes on military, music, fireworks, &c., were specially pointed. The committee were all of one opinion

determined on any fixed programme, but without doubt, be something similar to the above.

The Declaration of Independence will of course by read as d a about oration delivered. The celabration of the coming Fourth will be a day long remun-bered in the city of Philadelonia. ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The Sabbath schools connected with the Fourth Baptist Church, corner of Fifth and Buttonwood streets, (Rev M. Jeffrey pastors) celebrated their forty-third sui-versary on tunday afternoon Notwithstanding the three-principles. the threatening appearance of the weather, the appearance of the weather, the appointed bour, three o'clock, found the church completely filled with the children of the schools and their friends. The scene presented was at consumated and impressive. Rav. Mr J frey, the paster of the church, Rev. P S. Henson, Mr. Edgar M Gregory, and other gentlemen, took part in IMPROVEMENTS AT FAIRMOUST PARK.—Mady

rection at the Coates-street side of the municipal umber of workmen are busily engaged in built umber of workmen are busily engaged in built ing the new house for the new turbine wheel; and at this point it is all labor. It would be a good move if rows of trees were planted on each side of made the following official report to the Secretary of the Navy of the engagement at Acquis Creek:

U. S. Stramer Thomas Freenens. SAD ACCIDENTS. - Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock Officer Sherwin, in getting on the Ridge-avenue cars at Tenth and Callowill streets, fell, the wheels passing over and bre king his left leg above the ankle. The unfortunate mat was removed to his residence in the neighbortoo Mrs. Burnhard Levy, residing at No 964 Ap street, Seventeenth ward, had her hand bu

A HEARING .- Yesterday afternoon, Will Oliver, charged with assaulting a man while strempting to arrest a person who had picked bit pocket at Twelfth and Locust streets, a day or two since, was again brought up before Aldemu Bettler Owing to the absence of the man who had his pecket picked, the case was again pel-poned until to day. This witness would help the poned until to day. This witness would neep ends of the police if he appears this afternoon. CHILD SHOT. On Saturday afternoon a boy to a light carriage, containing a small child, took fright, at Frankford, on Saturday, and dashed violently off The carriage came in contact with a post, and was broken to fragments. The shild was thrown cut, but fortunately escaped without serious ir ingre-

INDECENT CONDUCT .- A young man, giving the name of Charles Brown, was arrested in the Twenty fourth ward, on Saturday, upon the charge of insulting females and indecent conduct. He was sent to prison by Alderman Kooken. BOARD OF WARDENS .- Yesterday morping the Board of Wardens reorganized. Charles 5. Wayne, the master warden, took the chair. Capt Metz was re-elected secretary. CORONER'S CASE. Yesterday morning the coroner held an inquest on the body of a colored man named Joslah H Branson, who died suddenly at a house in Rieventh street, above Loub Verdict, "Death from natural causes." INSTALLATION OF A MINISTER -The ordination and installation of key John B R-eye, as pastor of the Lombard-street Piesbyt-rian Courch, will take place this evening. Several prominent plegaymen will distance. THE INDIANS. This afternoon a meeting in

behalf of the Indians on our border will lake place at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. SLIGHT FIRE .- About four o'clock on Sun day afternoon a slight fire occurred at Hellowsy't varnish manufactory, in Washington street, below Sevents. FOUND DEAD .- Yesterday a dead infan was found at Six eenth and Race streets. The corroner took charge of the body.