SUMMER RESORTS.

National Hall, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
United States Hotel, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Surf House, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Congress Hall, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
Columbia House, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
Tontine Hotel, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
Sachem's Head Hotel, GUILFORD, CONNECTICUT
Cresson Springs, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
Howland's Hotel, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.
Ephrata Mountain Springs, LANCASTER CO., PA.
Bedford Springs, PENNSYLVANIA.
White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, AT DOUBLING GAP, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA.

The Press.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

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

The Disappointments of the Traitors.

Almost every important occurrence since the fall of Fort Sumpter has had a direct tendency to disappoint the sanguine anticipations of the Southern traitors. Up to that period the road of rebellion seemed an easy and attractive one, and, amid loud huzzas and fiendish exultations, the old landmarks of the Republic were swept away, its treasuries plundered, its undefended forts seized, its arsenals robbed, its proud flag insulted, and its authority defied. But Rebellion was overwhelmingly strong only while Patriotism slumbered, and, by the first blast of our war trumpet, a spirit was aroused which began at once to rapidly sweep away every hope of the realization of the designs of the conspirators.

Looking northward with the expectation of seeing here perpetually a divided and distracted people, who would furnish almost as many allies and sympathizers to JEFFERSON DAVIS as to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, they were dumbfounded by the great uprising which occurred; by the readiness with which old political divisions were obliterated; by the zeal with which the men connected with organizations hostile to the existing Administration enlisted in the service of their country. And when the masses they have deluded learn that, while a quarter of a million of men are under arms, the services of more than half a million have been tendered, they will see the utter folly of contending against us, and the awful calamities in store for them if they insanely persist in their treasonable schemes.

Counting upon a divided North, and the cordial co-operation of every slave State, they now not only find in the free States an unbroken sentiment in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but Secession completely overpowered in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, and many resolute opponents of its heresies still publicly denouncing it in Virginia and Tennessee.

Expecting Washington to be so completely cut off from all communication with the North that it would fall an easy prey into their hands, this anticipation has proved entirely delusive, and they are filled with dire forebodings that their own capital at Richmond, although surrounded by immense batteries constructed with stolen cannon, and made the great stronghold of the "sacred soil" of Virginia, cannot long be successfully defended.

Boasting that Philadelphia, New York, and Boston would be captured by their victorious armies, from the moment the contest fairly commenced our forces have steadily advanced against them, and step by step they have been compelled to fall back. Holding possession for a time of Baltimore, the Union power is now clearly in the ascendant there. Though they at first resisted the landing of our troops at Annapolis, we have long peacefully occupied it. The forces they had stationed at Alexandria we drove away. Raising the standard of rebellion in Missouri, their army was put to flight, and the capital, like the metropolis of the State, is now under the control of patriotic influences. Occupying for a time Harper's Ferry, and boasting that it was fortified in an impregnable manner, they were compelled to abandon it as soon as a serious demonstration was made against them. Suffering loss after loss, making retreat after retreat, nothing has occurred to revive their drooping spirits, or to encourage them, but the assassinations that their "chivalry" have committed, and their ability to murder a few of our brave soldiers by opening masked batteries upon them.

Brandishing their impotent swords, and parading their hordes of miscreants for months, before Fort Pickens, their promises to speedily subdue it have all been broken, and they have not even dared to open their batteries against it.

Expecting that, through their cotton product, they could exercise a controlling influence over the foreign policy of France and Great Britain, they anticipated a speedy recognition of their independence from these countries, but they now learn that such an idea has never been seriously entertained for a moment by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and that their special champion in the British House of Commons (Mr. GREGORY) has been compelled, by the pressure of public opinion, to indefinitely postpone his motion to recognize their "Southern Confederacy."

Counting largely upon the damage that could be effected by their piratical cruisers, they find many unexpected embarrassments arising to check their villainous operations. Our fleets blockade the Southern ports so closely that they not only totally destroy the commerce of the rebellious States, but prevent them from warring upon ours. England refuses to permit any of the prizes of piracy to be sold in her ports, and her example in this respect will no doubt be followed by all other maritime countries; while privateer "No. 1," hailing from the treason-hatching city of Charleston, has already been captured, and her crew, with the legal penalty of their offence, an ignominious death, staring them in the face, are no doubt fully satisfied, by this time, of the folly, if not of the wickedness, of their expedition.

Taught by their favorite demagogues that the South was by far the richest portion of this country, and that upon her patronage and bounty alone the North subsisted, the traitors apparently anticipated that, while they would have no lack of resources to manage their campaign, we would, from the outset, be almost destitute of means. But now, while each appeal for pecuniary aid for the Government in the North is freely responded to, in the South credit has been almost totally destroyed, and it is only upon what that rebellious section has stolen from us, or refused to pay us for, that it bases the remaining vestiges of its prosperity. There are absolutely no legitimate means whatever left for replenishing the exhausted energies of the Secession region, and right well do their leaders now know this fact.

To all these calamities the irrepressible negro, in his close and peculiar relations with Southern society, forms a dark and gloomy background. He constitutes the chief element of what is termed Southern wealth, and if nothing worse happens than the great deterioration in the nominal value of the slaves which has already occurred, that will, of itself, prove a most serious misfortune to their owners, and those who are pecuniarily connected with them. But while their "market price" has fallen, for thousands profitable employment cannot be found, large numbers are running away, and in how many brains horrible plots of insurrection are hatching none can tell; but this is certain, that in some districts a fearful reign of terror prevails among the white population; and their own servants strike more terror into their souls than could an army with banners.

With such a record to gaze upon as the result of the first two months of vigorous antagonism to the Secession movement, it cannot require a very long period to utterly crush out that unnatural and infamous rebellion.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, this afternoon, at Thomas & Sons' auction rooms. See catalogues and advertisements.

Not War, but Murder.

As we read the daily telegraphic bulletins from the scene of hostilities it is hard to realize that we are engaged in a war. The whole conduct of the Southern traitors has been that of highwaymen and cowards, and not what we should expect from chivalrous soldiers. For two armies to meet in battle-array, and fight, is manly and honorable. We feel that those who fall meet the fate of combat, and even when defeat comes upon enemies we still respect them, for we know that they did all that brave men could do to gain a victory. Warfare is a sad necessity, but when it is marked by treachery and cowardice it is murder. We had at least expected from the soldiers of the Southern States an exhibition of that chivalrous sentiment, which they profess to hold, and which is their most distinguishing characteristic in the eyes of the world.

With the exception of the assault on Fort Sumpter (and the difference in force was so enormous that they could afford to be honorable), the armies of the Confederate States have been carrying on this contest in the spirit of an armed and angry mob. They burn and murder, and steal and persecute, but do not fight. They shoot solitary sentinels in the dead of night, fire at officers from an ambush, hang men for being true to their allegiance, tar and feather harmless pedlers, build masked batteries; but whenever there is an opportunity for honorable warfare they retreat. They assassinate at Alexandria, but retreat from Philippi; they shoot from ambuscade at Vienna, but they abandon Harper's Ferry; they murder when the opportunity offers, but when the chances of war are tendered to them they hastily plunder, burn, and steal away.

So far as the Southern traitors are concerned, we can hardly expect a different course of warfare. They seem to have abandoned every feeling of honor and humanity, in abjuring their allegiance to the Constitution. Their orators exhort them to deeds of rapine, their newspapers glorify assassination, their preachers minister to the fiercest passions of man's nature, and the basest feelings of bigotry and fanaticism; their generals urge them to acts of infamy, by bulletins of calumny and wrath. Where are the gallant natives of the South—the men of other days, who were as honorable as they were brave—the soldiers of Cowpens, New Orleans, and Buena Vista, the descendants or the companions of MARION, JACKSON, and TAYLOR—the men who did honor to their country and their profession? How have we fallen! Instead of MARION, we have BEAUREGARD, to insult those whom he was once proud to obey; for JACKSON, we have TWIGGS, whose treachery has bleached the dark memory of ARNOLD; and for TAYLOR, we have the unprincipled JEFFERSON DAVIS, whose desperate ambition would mount to empire over the ruin of his native land, and the downfall of constitutional liberty.

Another Royal Visitor.

Prince NAPOLEON, commonly called Plon-Plon, first cousin to the Emperor of the French, has left Paris, with his wife, *née* Princess CLOTILDE, of Sardinia, on a pretty extensive tour. They intend to visit Nice, Ajaccio, Tunis, Algiers, Malaga, Cadiz, and Lisbon. From the last-named capital the lady will return to Paris, while the Prince will proceed to the United States, landing at New York, thence to Niagara, round to Washington, through Pittsburg and Harrisburg; from Washington to Philadelphia, through Baltimore, again to New York, and, finally, through Boston, to embark from Portland. The whole trip will occupy from three to four months, of which four or five weeks will be in the United States. It is understood that the programme of the Prince's American tour is already planned. It will include four days in New York, three in Niagara (including the journey thither), two in Pittsburg, one in Harrisburg, ten days in Washington, a few hours in Baltimore, three days in Philadelphia, two more in New York, (second visit,) three in Boston, and one in Portland. It is doubtful whether the Prince will sail from Portland, or run up to Quebec and Montreal, and leave the latter place in a French steam-frigate.

Prince NAPOLEON, it is said, will travel in this country as Count de Montford. He was born in September, 1822, and was married, in January, 1859, to the Princess CLOTILDE, who is nearly twenty-one years his junior.

While correcting the proof of the above, we see it given in the English papers, just received by the *Africa*, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has interdicted Prince NAPOLEON from visiting the United States, but he will visit Canada. However this may be, the programme which we here have given was accepted, in Paris, so lately as the 4th inst., as that of Prince NAPOLEON'S tour.

Mr. Russell on the South.

In the *London Times* of June 6, Mr. RUSSELL has a letter from Montgomery, dated May 6, in which he says: "The apathy which struck me at New York, when I landed, has been succeeded by violent popular enthusiasm, before which all Laodicean policy has melted into fervent activity. The truth must be that the New York population did not believe in the strength and unanimity of the South, and that they thought the Union safe, or did not care about it." He then proceeds as follows:

"I expressed a belief in my first letter, written a few days after my arrival, that the South would never go back into the Union. The North thinks that it can coerce the South, and I am not prepared to say they are right or wrong; but I am convinced that *the South can only be forced back by such a conquest as that which laid Poland prostrate at the feet of Russia.* It may be that such a conquest can be made by the North, but success must destroy the Union as it has been constituted in times past. A strong Government must be the logical consequence of victory, and the triumph of the South will be attended by a similar result, for which, indeed, many Southerners are very well disposed. To the people of the Confederate States there would be no terror in such an issue, for it appears to me they are pining for a strong Government exceedingly.

"The North must accept it, whether they like it or not. Neither party, if such a term can be applied to the rest of the United States and to those States which disclaim the authority of the Federal Government, was prepared for the aggressive or resisting power of the other. *Already the Confederate States perceive that they cannot carry all before them with a rush,* while the North have learnt that they must put forth all their strength to make good a tithe of their lately uttered threats. But the Montgomery Government are now, they say, anxious to gain time, and to prepare a regular army. The North, distracted by apprehensions of vast disturbance in its complicated relations, is clamoring for instant action and speedy consummation. The counsels of the moderate men, as they were called, have been utterly overruled.

"I am now, however, dealing with South Carolina, which has been the *fons et origo* of the Secession doctrines and their development into the full life of the Confederate States. The whole foundation on which South Carolina rests is cotton and a certain amount of rice, or rather she bases her whole fabric on the necessity which exists in Europe for those products of her soil, believing and asserting, as she does, that England and France can not and will not do without them. Cotton without a market is so much flocculent matter encumbering the ground. Rice without demand for it is unsaleable grain in store and on the field. Cotton at ten cents a pound is boundless prosperity, empire, and superiority, and rice or grain need no longer be regarded. In the matter of slave labor South Carolina argues pretty much in this way: England and France require our products. In order to meet their wants we must cultivate our soil. There is only one way of doing so. The white man cannot live on our land at certain seasons of the year; he cannot work in the manner required by the crops. He must, therefore, employ a race suited to the labor, and that is a race which will only work when it is obliged to do so. That race was imported from Africa, under the sanction of the law, by our ancestors, when we were a British colony, and it has been fostered by us, so that its increase here has been as great as that of the most flourishing people in the world. In other places, where its labor was not productive or imperatively essential, that race has been made free, sometimes with disastrous consequences to itself and to industry. But we will not make it free. We cannot do so. We hold that slavery is essential to our existence as producers of what Europe requires; nay, more, we maintain it is in the abstract right in principle; and some of us go so far as to maintain that the *only* proper form of society, according to the law of God and the exigencies of man, is that which has slavery as its basis. *As to the slave, he is happier far in his state of servitude, more civilized and religious, than he is or could be if free or in his native Africa.*"

Mr. RUSSELL, it will be seen, is very deeply indoctrinated with Southern sentiment and prejudice.

Who is Mr. Gregory?

The article which we copy from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, telling the world about the antecedents of Mr. Gregory, the Irish member of Parliament who wants England to acknowledge the so-called "Southern Confederacy," without the least delay, is written, it will be seen, by the celebrated "Touchstone." This writer, who was eight years Editor of the *London Era*, is well acquainted with the subject of his sketch, and, we believe, could have readily related a great deal more, if he pleased.

Mr. George Hazeltone, editor of the *London American*, arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and is stopping at the Continental Hotel. He is a member of the New York bar, and has resided for several years in England. The *London American*, lately established, is the only American journal in Europe, and is conducted with fairness, ability, and spirit.

The Two Congressional Elections in Pennsylvania.

Two Congressional vacancies exist in this State—one in the Second district, composed chiefly of the old city of Philadelphia, which was caused by the resignation of Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, and the other in the Twelfth district, composed of the counties of Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, and Montour, which was caused by the death of Colonel SCRANTON. In this city, from present indications, it is to be feared that the patriotic instinct of the masses of all parties which leads them to deplore, at a period like this, even the semblance of partisan strife, will not be respected, but that a contest nominally based on old political divisions will occur on the 2d of July between opposing candidates. In the Twelfth district all difficulty has happily been avoided. The committees of the Democratic and Republican parties have united in the nomination of Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT as a Union candidate, and he will have no competitor, the political papers of the district all cordially advocating his election. Mr. WRIGHT is well known as an ardent supporter of the lamented DOUGLAS during the last Presidential campaign, and has, throughout his whole life, been an active Democrat; while at the last two Congressional elections in his district, Col. SCRANTON triumphed as a nominee of the People's Party. The process by which this fusion of two great organizations upon one candidate was effected was very simple and highly creditable to all concerned. When the Republican conference met they addressed a note to the Democratic conference, expressing a wish that some unexceptionable candidate would be selected who could be unanimously supported by Union-loving men, and who was "in favor of the unconditional maintenance of the Union and a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is subdued and traitors have laid down their arms." To this proposition the Democratic conference replied that they appreciated the spirit thus evinced, and endorsed the sentiments which had been expressed. Then followed the nomination of Mr. WRIGHT by both conferences on the basis above stated, and in his letter of acceptance he pledges himself to vote for "all the supplies that may be needed to meet, promptly and efficiently, the startling emergencies of the times." After an eloquent advocacy of an energetic prosecution of the war for the re-establishment of "one country and one flag" over all our dominions, he concludes by truly saying that the spirit of compromise which actuated the Democratic and Republican conferences will arm him with a strength which he could not otherwise possess, of proclaiming himself, if elected, the representative of the whole people of the district.

Is there not in this action of the people of the interior something worthy of imitation in the city of Philadelphia?

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1861.

A leading statesman remarked some two weeks ago, that England had so completely complicated herself in regard to the Southern Confederacy, that however she might be driven to moderate her course, she would, nevertheless, do all in her power secretly and stealthily to embarrass the regular Government of the United States. Lord Lyons, a British minister resident in this city, has undoubtedly been in communication with the Southern Secessionists, alike before they left Congress as since they have taken up arms against the Government. The tone of the London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, is sufficiently explicit on this point, and the entire drift of the action of the Ministry and those who sympathize with it in Great Britain tends irresistibly to the same conclusion. The double motive of breaking down a free Government and of keeping up the supply of cotton necessary to maintain their manufactures has undoubtedly induced Lord John Russell and his associates to lean to the side of the slave oligarchy on this continent. Both will unquestionably be disappointed. Not only will this Republic maintain itself, but every effort made by Great Britain, through her rulers, to force the blockade, will end in the most calamitous failure.

The inhuman and guerilla war carried on in Virginia by the troops of the monarchists, only serves to infuriate the soldiers enrolled under the American flag, and when the opposing forces meet in the open field the conflict and the carnage will be terrible. Day after day the intelligent observer must be admonished that the boasted reliance of the Southern statesmen upon the fidelity of the slaves is the most dangerous of fictions. While Mr. Davis and General Beauregard are calling the Indians to arms against the free whites of the North and Northwest, and are threatening Missouri with a savage invasion under the command of Ben McCullough, the millions of blacks, free and slave, are not only patiently waiting for the time when they may spring upon their masters, but are fully apprised of the events going on around them. The inhumanity of the practices of the Secessionists; their open appeals to European Powers to assist them in putting down the only free Government on earth; their remorseless persecution or assassination of every man in the South who dares to doubt in regard to their plans or to refuse to applaud them, and the contrast furnished by the liberality, the moderation, and the patriotism of the Union soldiers, have made the most sensible impression upon the negroes, bond and free. I am not of those who desire to see the property of our Southern people interfered with. I would unutterably deplore the horrors of a servile insurrection. But, as a faithful historian of the times, it is well that I should say that those who have taken the full responsibility of resisting the Federal authority, and of proscribing all who are found in defence of the American flag, should appreciate the dangers that are rapidly surrounding them, so that when the tempest is let loose they may not prove to be wholly unprepared. Is it possible that a war which starts out with a declaration against free principles, which denounces the people of the free States as ignorant, vulgar, brutal, and inferior, and which, through its numerous agencies, does not hesitate to anticipate the establishment of a monarchy, shall not awaken all those slumbering aspirations in the breast of the colored race for freedom which Southern statesmen have really always secretly feared? May not, in other words, this race be compelled to take some steps of precaution for their own protection, when they see the war that is waged without mercy upon the whites? A gentleman just returned from Virginia—in fact, one who had been expelled from that State because of his Northern birth—informed me that it was interesting to notice the assumed ignorance and indifference of the slaves while in presence of their masters, and that the moment they believed themselves safe and near a Northern man, or one whom they could trust, they brightened into intelligence, and spoke of passing events with wonderful accuracy and feeling. He told me that he had several copies of Northern newspapers in his room, and that frequently the servants would steal up to him, and beg permission to read for their own information, greedily devouring every fact and opinion, and then going forth to spread among their fellows that which they had acquired. All these considerations enter largely into the present and the future of our country. We cannot ignore them if we would. What is to become of this race—whether it is to be colonized or returned to Africa—are questions which lie far beyond. We have to do simply with what is now transpiring—not, indeed, what we wish to happen, but what we should be fully prepared for.

You will perceive that Mr. Crittenden, who is running for Congress in the Lexington district, against Mr. Simms, announces his purpose to propose terms of peace at the special session of Congress. This programme has been foreshadowed by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, *Day Book*, and *Daily News*, and is, of course, advocated by the Baltimore *Sun* and other Secession authorities. I fear our ancient friend, John J. Crittenden, whose patriotism no one can doubt, will become the mere instrument in the hands of Jefferson Davis. In fact, as you will easily recollect, the very proposition for peace now suggested by Mr. Crittenden, was asked for by Jefferson Davis in his very last communication to the Maryland Legislature. The dangerous character of this suggestion may be realized when you understand that he does not propose peace upon the basis of recognizing the United States Government as it is, but somewhat upon the basis of his own rejected compromise. In other words, and in his own language, "upon the idea of a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor in the Southern States." These men with arms in their hands, backed, as they flatter themselves they are, by Great Britain, would, of course, make the recognition of the rebellion a *sine qua non*. That this is their intention can be readily perceived, by turning to the letter of Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, to Secretary Seward. In this production, the Bishop says that a distinguished gentleman residing in Philadelphia informs him that a large portion of the North deprecate bloodshed and civil war, and that he, the writer of the aforesaid letter, had just signed a petition to the President to suspend hostilities until one more effort at peaceful conference should be made. The Bishop's plan is this: "The people of the South ask only for peace. They say to the Federal Government, take the army, the navy, the munitions of war, the Treasury, and let us separate from you in peace; we will pay you for your courts and custom-houses seized upon our territory, and for the armaments and arsenals we have taken. Then let us divide." Such are the schemes of which Mr. Crittenden is to be the organ in the forthcoming session of Congress, and it is expected that he will be backed up by such "Democratic representatives" as Hons. Ben Wood, and Delaplaine, of New York, and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and wherever, in fact, a representative can be found who is willing to assist the Southern Confederates, by dividing the force of the friends of the Government. Now, no one would more rejoice to see peace restored to our happy country than myself, but a peace such as may arise out of one of the foregoing suggestions would be infinitely worse than a long and wasting conflict. Nothing would be more fatal than the truce and interregnum necessary during the time when the treaty was being discussed. Of course the General Government would never agree with the traitors to recognize their Confederacy, and of course the traitors themselves would never consent to an unconditional submission to the regular Government. So, you will perceive, however clergymen may pray, or venerable politicians deplore, there can be no peace until the authority of the Government has been recognized by those who have taken up arms against it. OCCASIONAL.

ROUND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The Wanderings, Ponderings, and Out-of-the-Way Loiterings of a Roving Yankee.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NO. X.—ONCE MORE A CAPITAL.

This city begins once more to wear the appearance which has characterized it time out of mind. It looks again every inch a capital. The few weeks of camp-life serves only to heighten the return of a less military regime. A short interval of martial life gives a fresh relish to an approaching season, peaceful and political. The "boys" are pic-nicking over the river among the Virginians; the cannons have gone serenading the F. F. V's, and the tat-too of the drum, and too-too of the fife, now wake up the lazy "sons of the soil," as the old song has it about snakes:

"To a marvellous scare
Of their true situation."

Things are falling back into the old basin, like sands after a wind-gust. Knowing faces, which look as if they might belong to members of Congress, may be seen, where the black brows of war a-whilom frowned. To be sure, too, the usual appendage to Congress, those wise and sagacious men who constitute the lobby, are also slowly falling, as the dew-drops, upon the just and unjust, for the lobby discriminates but sparely between persons and things. The hotels are brushing up. Brisk bar-keepers are polishing their odds and ends, for a by-gone weakness of legislation has been a partiality of a drop of comfort now and then, the lobby of course partaking with great freedom and fearlessness. There is only one professional branch, whose members wear sober, sad visages, and whose numbers are not augmented. The gamblers are alone idle. For them the prospect is "gloomy and peculiar." The "tiger" is sick. It has heard that the old gladiators will not be here. Keitt, with fierce oaths and swelling eyes; Pryor, with his cool, but unlucky dexterity, and Craige, like his native pine trees, full of huge, unutterable words—these gallant champions of King Faro's gladiatorial corps, utterly used up, have resorted to a different mode of recuperation. They have selected a different, though, as things are coming round, not less dangerous enemy. The neglected gaming-houses, however, are not less gloom-ridden, and the deserted gamblers not less downhearted. Few of them remain. Some have gone South; some have attached themselves to the Confederate army, and some have turned from their wicked ways and exchanged "honor" for honesty. Alas, poor sinners! Those that yet remain mope sullenly about. They scowl blackly, and you may discover about them a reckless, hopeless air, the picture of despair. I have heard some talk of raising a subscription to export them down to Richmond. The main objection seems to be the useless expenditure of means, when the Government can accommodate them all, free of expense, in a very few weeks, to through tickets. The streets are less soldierly now, as I said. Uniforms do not make up two-thirds of the costume of passers-by. Plain clothes prevail. The buttons are only occasionally seen glittering in the sunshine. Over the river and in the outskirts the few remaining regiments are camped. The public buildings are, I believe, entirely free. The Capitol is being rapidly prepared for the session. It has been in no way defaced, and will be opened on the 4th as freshly as a summer rose, full blown. People must not believe the idle stories of the newspapers, about injury being done by the troops quartered in our "marble halls." An American soldier is as good as a member of Congress, any day. They have proven themselves decidedly worthy their cloth; and nowhere more so than in the Capitol, where they were quartered several weeks. It is still pleasant—the weather—fresh and balm, and not overwarm. We are hoping it may so continue. The rigor of a Washington summer is famous, but as yet we have had none of the accustomed sultry days and nights. A breeze is now blowing, at noon, as sweetly as it could in spring. ASA TRENCHARD.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861.

The Latest from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The apprehensions that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore, prevalent to-day, has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and extended. In view of this, it is supposed that a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement; hence the continued anxiety for intelligence from that quarter.

The 18th Albany, New York, Regiment arrived to-night, and the 38th, from the same State, is hourly expected.

In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has not consented, or even entertained, any proposition to issue bonds for any purpose not specifically authorized by law.

ALEXANDRIA, June 20—Midnight.—A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of skirmishes on the Loudon and Hampshire railroad, but the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of the rebel troops in the vicinity of Cloud's mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the 1st Connecticut regiment while on picket duty, seven miles out from the camp, near Fall's church, and other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.

The train which arrived at half past 6 o'clock this evening brings no rumors of war, and all is represented as quiet. There appears sufficient reason, however, to apprehend offensive movements of the rebels. There has recently been a renewal of the migration of the residents, and many confident predictions are expressed in Secession quarters of Beauregard being here at an early day.

The active movements of the United States forces, however, have re-assured the Union men. All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of the day, but the order was subsequently rescinded.

Kentucky Congressional Election.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The majority for Robert Mallory, the Union candidate, in this district, within the city alone, is 5,318, and it is supposed the county will increase it 1,500 votes.

In the Eighth district, John J. Crittenden (Union) has in Fayette, 1,040, and in Franklin, 400.

Henry Grider, the Union candidate in the Third district, has 336 majority in Bowling Green.

New Hampshire Troops for the War.

BOSTON, June 20.—The Second New Hampshire Regiment left here via the Fall river route this evening for the seat of the war.

It is reported that four more regiments will be called for from this State.

THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—In reply to a correspondent, we would state that the Second Congressional district is composed of the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards, with the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth divisions of the Fifth ward.

MILITARY ENVELOPES.—We have received from King & Baird, printers, Sansom street, a dozen varieties of military and patriotic envelopes, of divers sizes. Some of these, beautifully printed in three colors, are creditable specimens of typography. One description, on which is printed a great portion of the address, with the names of the regiment, company, colonel, and camp, will greatly facilitate correspondence with the Volunteers. We believe that K. and B. will send samples of all these envelopes, to the full value, on receipt of 25 cents.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Samuel C. Upham, newspaper agent, 310 Chestnut street, we have *Illustrated News of the World* (with portraits of Count Cavour and Rev. H. N. Northrop, of Brooklyn, L. I.), *Illustrated London News*, *Reynold's Newspaper*, *London Journal*, *Reynold's Miscellany*, and *Punch*—all of June the 8th. They constitute, in all, a full day's reading and examining.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have received the July number of this periodical from T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Public Amusements.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—This evening, Messrs. Wheatley and Clarke have a final leave-taking benefit at this Theatre. The performances will consist of "She Stoops to Conquer," (in which Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Louis Baker will perform), a Musical Melange, and the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—There will be a benefit at this Theatre to-morrow evening to the Jackson Infantry Regiment, commanded by Col J. K. Murphy. Mr. Roberts, the tragedian, will perform on this occasion, we believe.

FURNITURE SALE THIS MORNING.—The attention of buyers is invited to the large stock of new and second-hand household furniture and other articles, to be sold this morning at 10 o'clock at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The New Army Appointments.

A reference to the long list of new army appointments, published in *The Press* of yesterday, will satisfy the public of the groundlessness of complaints which have been made in certain quarters. It will be seen that a large proportion of the officers of the new regiments have been promoted from the regular service, and are, for the most part, gentlemen who have been long known as able and distinguished officers. General SCOTT said, in conversation yesterday with the President and other gentlemen, that, during his long connection with the service, he had never known so much care taken in the selection of officers. The veteran Lieutenant General was emphatic in expressing his approval of these appointments.

When the new regiments were called for by the President, a commission consisting of General (then Major) MCDOWELL, Colonels FRANKLIN and MEIGS, three of the best officers in the army, was appointed to fix upon a plan for their formation. It was agreed by this commission, and sanctioned by the Secretary of War and General SCOTT, that half of the officers of the new regiments should be appointed from the old army, and the other half from civil life. More than this has been done, for the Secretary of War, desirous to make the army, in every respect, what it should be, and anxious to reward a larger number of meritorious officers, exceeded the one-half determined upon in virtue of the recommendation of the commission referred to. Only a few second lieutenants have been yet appointed. All the vacancies are to be filled by non-commissioned officers and privates now in the United States army, who may be deemed worthy of promotion.

These facts, which I have from a high military source, reflect great credit upon General CAMERON, who continues indefatigable.

A Dodge.

It has leaked out among Virginia Secessionists that the removal of the Confederate Congress to Richmond was merely a dodge to win over the wavering in the State to the support of JEFF. DAVIS'S Secession movement. There was no intention to make Richmond the place of permanent occupancy; the object being to "secede" at their convenience whenever it was in the interest of leaders to do so. The portable Government of JEFFERSON D. & Co. is not difficult to transport, and Virginians need not be surprised at any time to learn that it had gone off in the last train.

More Troops Arriving.

Buffalo sends a very fine regiment, which has arrived, and gone into temporary quarters on the Avenue. The men are nearly all from the city of Buffalo, and it is represented that in drill they are not behind even the New York Seventh.

Six companies of the Third U. S. Infantry, 500 men, who left here two weeks since, to join General Patterson's division, arrived back this morning.

Mortality.

The Fifth and Twelfth New York Regiments have each lost a man within the last twenty-four hours—the latter from a *coup de soleil*. Bodies go to New York.

Important Position.

Col. EINSTEIN'S Philadelphia Regiment, Col. SMALL'S Pennsylvania, and Col. COWDIN'S First Massachusetts Regiments have gone into camp above Georgetown, where, while they are in immediate proximity to Gen. MCDOWELL'S column of the army, and are ready for duty on call, they at the same time enjoy all the advantages of air and shade. They will remain only a few days for drill exercise, when they will advance into Virginia.

The Pennsylvania Regiments

now in and near this city are attracting their full share of public attention. The regiments which have recently arrived from the old Keystone are second to none. The soldiers are a brave, determined set of fellows, well clothed, and equipped with all the necessary accoutrements. They seem perfectly contented; but, like their predecessors, are "spoiling for a fight."

Return of the Rhode Island Regiment.

The First Rhode Island Regiment were ordered into Virginia on the 9th, and returned on the 19th, having in ten days passed through Harrisburg and Chambersburg, Pa., and marched over a large portion of Western Maryland. Leaving Williamsport, they marched to Middletown, thirty-five miles, in one day. They were enthusiastically received there. They were met by a large procession with music, and escorted into the town, in which nearly every house was illuminated in honor of their arrival. They arrived at Frederick on Tuesday morning, where the municipal authorities had an excellent breakfast prepared for them, and the citizens vied with each other in doing them favors. The regiment returns as bright as lords, without a sick man, and suffering only with blistered feet from long marches in hot weather.

The Case of Mr. Harvey.

Under the above caption, our venerable contemporary, the *Intelligencer*, to-day, after some preliminary remarks, says:

"Whatever may be the character of the evidence upon which imputations have been cast on the loyalty of Mr. Harvey, it is at least apparent that either a most unwarrantable liberty has been taken by some member of this 'confidential commission,' or that the sensation press has greatly abused its privileges by assuming to possess 'confidences' which are wholly suppositious."

The *Intelligencer* does the examining committee, or "confidential commission," great injustice in insinuating a breach of trust. While they are under obligations of secrecy, which they undoubtedly sacredly observe, the Government is under no such restrictions; and through that source the "sensation press," to which class our very respectable contemporary certainly does not belong, probably obtain that information on which they have based their comments on the conduct of Mr. HARVEY. To suppose that Mr. HARVEY'S case is published with any other feelings than those of mortification and sorrow, is a gratuitous insinuation.

Heavy Teams en route.

Eleven four-horse Government wagons, heavily loaded with army stores, each guarded by two soldiers, passed up the Avenue at noon to-day, en route for Virginia.

"Still they Come."

The New York Fourteenth Regiment have arrived, and the Eighteenth is near at hand. The Fourteenth rested under the shade of the trees in front of the State Department and Executive mansion, and were received afterwards in full ranks by the President previous to going into camp. Thurlow Weed introduced the officers to Mr. Lincoln, by whom they were most cordially received.

New Passport Regulation.

The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

"It is expected that, hereafter, any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any consular authority whatsoever, either to a person about to proceed beyond the lines of the United States forces or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State. WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

Seizures on the Potomac River.

The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Capt. ROWAN, of the steamer *Pawnee*, enclosing reports from Lieut. CHAPMAN, from which it appears the latter, on the first cutter, assisted by the tug *Reliance*, has been profitably cruising opposite to, and in the neighborhood of, Acquia Creek, on the Maryland side, where he seized large amounts of contraband provisions, consigned to a Secessionist who is now in the Confederate army. They were loaded on a wood schooner that happened to be near, and towed to the Washington navy yard.

Lieutenant CHAPMAN reconnoitred at other points, where his small party drove off some Secession mounted pickets when returning. Muskets were fired at them, and the compliment was returned by discharges of cannister from the gun of the *Reliance*. Lieutenant CHAPMAN captured nine boats, which evidently had been used for the transportation of Secessionists over the Potomac, five of which he destroyed.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, from Pomunkey Creek, Maryland, where she seized a sloop which had been engaged in transporting Secession troops from that point to Virginia. This sloop has been towed to Washington, and the crew are prisoners. Captain WOODS, of the *Mount Vernon*, together with his guard, landed at the Whitehouse, below Mount Vernon, yesterday, and scoured the country for miles around in quest of Secession batteries, which, it was reported, had been erected there, but none were discovered.

Special Military Appointments from Missouri.

The followers of the Secessionists in Missouri, and their continued attacks upon the troops of the Government, have impelled the Administration to adopt the most vigorous measures for their suppression, and I understand that the post of Brigadier General, in consequence of the threatened condition of affairs in that State, has been conferred upon Senator JAMES H. LANE, and that the celebrated Captain MONTGOMERY has been appointed a colonel; so that you will perceive that Governor JACKSON, JAMES S. GREEN, and their associates, will be well opposed by the leaders of the ultra party in Kansas.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland.

The entrance of the soldiers of the Republic upon the soil of Maryland has greatly strengthened Governor HICKS, and enabled him to take bold and fearless ground on the side of the Constitution. All doubts in regard to his fealty may now be dismissed. His reception by the troops of Colonel PATTERSON'S command, a few days ago, was most enthusiastic, and his defiant denunciation of the Legislature will, it is supposed, create such a popular feeling against them as to compel a speedy adjournment.

Military Movements.

The New York Twelfth, and other regiments, quartered on this side of the Potomac, have been under orders all this afternoon and to-night, to march to Virginia at a moment's notice. The New York Fourteenth, which arrived to-day, have gone into camp near Meridian Hill, just north of the city boundary. The Fourth Maine Regiment arrived here to-night.

JAMES CAMERON was this afternoon elected colonel of the New York Seventy-ninth Regiment of Highlanders, and to-night was serenaded by the band of that regiment, at the residence of his brother, the Secretary of War.

The defensive works this side of the Little Falls bridge are now completed, and considered impregnable.

BENJAMIN T. HUTCHINS, a reporter in this city, has received a commission as first lieutenant Third Regiment of Cavalry.

The Navy Yard.

The steamer *Reliance* arrived this morning, with a lot of tobacco and provision seized by the *Pawnee*, supposed to have been for the use of the rebels. It was seized near Acquia Creek.

A detachment from the Seventy-first Regiment, as an escort, were sent to Alexandria last night, with one of Captain DAHLGREN'S howitzers and twenty seamen, under the command of Lieutenant ALLEN, for the purpose of strengthening the defences in that direction. The detachment from the Seventy-first returned to the Navy Yard.

Great activity is manifested in the ordnance department of the Navy Yard. Gas fixtures have been put in the buildings. The employees, as well as officers, are busily engaged night and day in their respective duties.

The *Mount Vernon*, commanded by Lieutenant PRICHETT, in her reconnoitring trip, last evening, succeeded in capturing a small sloop near "White House" place, evidently engaged in carrying troops and information from Maryland to the Virginia shore. There were two prisoners captured on board: JOHN W. WADE and JOE OTIS. If the expedition had been detained about half an hour later, they would have captured near a hundred Secessionists, who were about starting off in the sloop for Virginia, but escaped by land, on sight of the *Mount Vernon*. It was stated by one of the men that an officer from the Southern troops was there, and said it was their intention to throw up a battery at that point.

The Seventy-first Regiment has so ingratiated themselves into the favor of the seamen and officers of the navy as to have called forth the expression from a majority of them, "We will see the Seventy-first through. If they are *engaged*, we, too, will be with them."

ANOTHER SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A FEDERAL COMPANY.

A Large Body of Rebels at Piedmont.

MOVEMENTS NEAR WASHINGTON.

Vienna Occupied by Federal Troops

ELEVEN PRIZES CAPTURED IN THE POTOMAC RIVER.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

GOV. JACKSON IN ARKANSAS.

A Conflict at Piedmont.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—A special despatch to the *Commercial* from Grafton, confirms the reports of last night, that the rebels have occupied Piedmont, in numbers 4,000 to 5 000 strong.

A guard of Marylanders, from Cumberland, forty in number, under Capt. Reilly, were stationed at the bridge with one piece of artillery.

As the rebels advanced they poured their shots into them, mowing them down like grass, and continued to fire until all their gunners were killed. The brave little Spartan band were cut entirely to pieces, two only escaping.

The rebels suffered terribly. Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, of the Confederate army, was captured by scouts, near Philippi.

Colonel Kelly is slowly gaining health and strength, and will go to Wheeling this week.

From the Seat of War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Two field pieces and a number of muskets were captured by the Iowa troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Wednesday. Twenty-three Secessionists were also captured at Cameron, some of whom were released on parole, and the remainder detained for examination.

Several wagon loads of lead, a quantity of powder, eight cannons, and seventy head of cattle were captured by the Federal troops at Rolla. Twenty-five prisoners were also taken.

Col Solomon's Fifth Regiment (reserve corps) left Rolla on the 17th for Springfield, in the southwestern part of the State. Col. Siegel's regiment soon followed.

The examination of J. W. Tucker, editor of the *Journal*, has been postponed until the 2d of July.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 20.—The steamer *Sunshine*, from Booneville, reached here this evening, with forces from that place. The official statement of the number killed in the battle of Booneville is not received, but the loss of the State troops is not over twenty. Of the Federal force, two were killed, nine wounded, and one missing.

The State troops numbered over 2 000, and it is said that their loss is about 1,500 stand of arms, a considerable quantity of ammunition, stores, and a number of horses and mules.

General Price resigned and went home previous to the battle. Governor Jackson is supposed to have gone to Arkansas.

The steamer *H D Bacon* was met at Arrow Rock, with State troops on board, and it is thought that they will make another stand at or near Lexington, under command of Colonel Weightman, formerly of the United States army.

From Northeastern Virginia.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Williamsport correspondent of the *American*, writing on Wednesday night, says that the last of the Federal forces that crossed the Potomac on Sunday were recalled on Tuesday, and soon thereafter the pickets of the Confederate forces followed them to the line of the Potomac. On Tuesday night the latter fired across the river on the Federal pickets.

It is reported that the Confederate camp is situated about two miles back from the river, and near the Falling Waters, but nothing definite is known as to their strength.

General Cadwalader is still at Williamsport, with about six thousand men, the greater part of General Patterson's division having been ordered to other points.

The crossing of the river is believed to have been a feint to mislead the enemy as to the movements of the other columns.

Large numbers of Virginians are enlisting in Colonel Lamon's regiment.

When the Federal troops reached the vicinity of Martinsburg, the leading Secessionists all fled.

Details of the Affair at Independence.

LEAVENWORTH, June 20.—The skirmish near Independence, on the 13th, is reliably reported as follows: A party of cavalry, under Capt. Stanley, were reconnoitring the Secession lines, when he, with a flag of truce, held a parley with Capt. Holloway, the Secession commander. While the parley was in progress, a movement was being made by the rebels to outflank the regulars; and when Capt. Holloway advanced towards them to prevent it, he was fired upon by some recently-arrived rebels and killed. A movement of some kind took place at the Kansas City Camp last night, but the facts have not transpired.

Late and Important.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1 P. M.—The United States steamer *Reliance*, Lieut. Mygatt commanding, has just arrived from a cruise down the river.

The Lieutenant reports having captured eleven rebel vessels in the Potomac, endeavoring to supply the enemy with provisions.

The *Reliance* burnt two of them, sunk four, and brought the rest here as prizes.

The rebels are again at work on the Acquia-creek batteries.

Secession Contradiction.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Col. Blanton Duncan, of the Kentucky regiment now in Virginia, telegraphs from Winchester to this city, on the 18th, that the telegraphic report of the 13th, in effect that his regiment meditated desertion, is absolutely false. He says they will leave the ranks only to go to their graves.

He did not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to the matter.

Another Quota of Troops from Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, was to-day authorized by the Secretary of War to notify Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, that ten additional regiments will be called for from the latter State, which is fully to equip them for the service.

Gen. McClellan en route for Virginia.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Gen. McClellan and his staff left here this morning to take command of the army in Western Virginia.

Great Movement of Troops Towards Washington and Virginia.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—There has been a general movement of troops towards Washington within the past twenty-four hours. Since yesterday evening four Northern regiments have passed through this city, and others are expected to-night.

Colonel Colt's Regiment.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 20.—Colonel COLT'S regiment is to be re-organized, and mustered in for three years as the Fifth Connecticut Regiment.

WHEELING CONVENTION.

NEW GOVERNOR ELECTED AND INAUGURATED.

WHEELING, June 20.—The morning session was occupied in signing the declaration reconstructing the State Government. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward to the secretary's desk and signed the parchment.

In the afternoon session, Frank P. Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously elected Provisional Governor; Daniel Pallsey, of Mason county, Lieutenant Governor, and Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harrison, and Lazear form the Governor's council. The election of Attorney General was postponed till Saturday.

The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of the strongest opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Governor Pierpont, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement. Fireworks, bells, cannons, and music are combined to illustrate the general joy. Everybody is rejoicing.

Another Statement of the Booneville Battle.

BOONEVILLE, June 19—9 P. M.—As Gen. Lyon, with the steamers *Iatan*, *McDowell*, and the *City of Louisiana*, were approaching Booneville, on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' mill. He then turned back and went down to about eight miles below Booneville, and there landed his forces, amounting to 1,700 men, with four field pieces. He left eleven men to guard the boats, and took up his march for the town on the Rocheport road.

When within six miles of Booneville he was attacked by the State troops, 3,000 strong, commanded by Colonel Little, late of the United States army, who were concealed in the thick undergrowth and wheat fields, and, after a sharp fight, the State troops drew back to their camp, three miles below Booneville, on River Bluff, and their provisions, equipage, and a number of horses, were taken.

The State troops then retreated west, through Booneville, in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined.

The loss of the Federals was 4 killed and 9 wounded.

Four State troops were known to have been killed and 15 or 20 wounded.

The Federals say many of the State force were wounded, and they speak of walking over a large number of dead bodies.

Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair were in the thickest of the fight. None of the officers were hurt. Capt. Burke, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot. Dr. Quarles, of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Booneville, were killed.

The Federals say they had only 500 men in the battle.

Gen. Lyon took some 60 or 70 prisoners, but returned them all this morning, under the terms of his proclamation. Several houses were searched for contraband articles. Several Secession flags were seized, and also several prominent Secessionists.

Many persons who have heretofore been Secessionists are now Union men.

General Lyon and his men have made a favorable impression here upon the people.

On the morning of the fight Governor Jackson was going to the camp with Captain Kelly's company, but when the battle began they immediately retreated, and the company, embarking on board the steamer *H. D. Bacon*, went up the river. Jackson and staff went westward on horseback.

It is supposed the Secessionists will make another stand somewhere near Lexington. The fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington Railroad, excepting some who went towards Georgetown. A part of the Federal troops are quartered in Thespian Hall, in this city, and the remainder are with the steamers, at the fair grounds, about half a mile below, where General Lyon has his headquarters.

It is supposed that when the reinforcements, which are expected on the steamer *January*, arrive, Gen Lyon will proceed westward. Colonel Blair has become quite popular. It is stated that a prominent Secessionist offered $500 to any one who would shoot him. The man was arrested, and Blair immediately released him.

A company of 87 Home Guards was raised here on Tuesday night.

Repudiation of the War Debt by the Legislature of Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., June 20.—In the Legislature to-day, Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution declaring that the debt now being incurred by the General Government, in prosecuting the war, is unconstitutional, and of no binding force upon the States which do not consent thereto, and that Maryland will not hold itself bound for any portion of its payment. Adopted.

Mr. Briscoe submitted a report repealing those sections of the code giving to the Governor any power over the disposal of the arms of the State, and suspending the enforcement of any bond for the return of the State arms heretofore loaned to military organizations. Adopted.

The object of this measure is to prevent the Governor from reclaiming the arms now in the possession of the Secession portion of the State military. The taking of the disposition of the arms out of his hands was one feature of the public safety bill which was attempted to be passed some weeks ago, and which raised such a storm of indignation throughout the State.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, declaring that the acts of the General Government are unconstitutional and tyrannical, and in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This was adopted—yeas 47, nays 4.

Important Judicial Decision on a Case of Blockade.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Judge Dunlap has given an opinion in the case of the English schooner *Tropic Wind*. A libel had been filed in the District Court for this District, by the United States and the captors, to condemn that vessel as a prize, the cargo being valued at $22 000, for violating a blockade of the ports of Virginia.

The court, in reply to the respondent, says that the blockade being one of the rights incident to a state of war, and the President having in substance asserted civil war to exist, is of opinion that the blockade was lawfully proclaimed by the President.

As to the next inquiry, when did the blockade become effective, the court says that notice, actual or constructive, will do, and there does not appear in the cause any evidence to show that the United States Government agreed to relax the law of blockade, so as to allow British vessels to load cargoes and come out of port after a knowledge of the effective blockade was brought home to them.

It also appeared in the evidence of the master, Captain Layton, that he heard in Richmond of the blockade as effective before he began to load his cargo, and was informed that it commenced on the 2d of May. All the evidence concurs in showing that the cargo was laden on board the *Tropic Wind* on the 13th or 14th of May. No principle of prize law seems better settled than that such lading violates the blockade, and forfeits both the vessel and cargo.

There must, therefore, be a condemnation of both. The court, however, still hold under future advisement the ultimate determination of a question of fact, respecting such an alleged relaxation of the strict law of blockade in favor of British ships, as would have allowed the *Tropic Wind* to load her cargo and come out of port after having received information that the blockade had been established.

Southern Intelligence via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 19th, announces, semi-officially, that no more twelve-months volunteers will be received into the Confederate army, but all must enlist for the war. It learns, also, that five hundred muskets shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men in Weekly county, Tennessee, were, *by accident*, sent from Paducah to Union City, and fell into the hands of the Southerners there.

The troops in Memphis were much in want of arms, whole companies being unarmed.

The same paper has information that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and General Pillow will then move to support them. It also states, that in Monroe county, Arkansas, near Helena, several negroes were arrested lately, for an attempted insurrection; and, on Tuesday last, three were hung. According to their plot, all the white males were to have been murdered, but the females and children spared.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* has been informed of a secret Union Association which has been formed in that State, and says there are a few Johnsons, Etheridges, and Hickses in Texas.

Another Statement Corrected.

GRAFTON, June 20.—It now appears, from good authority, that the reported possession of the town of Piedmont by the rebels is false. After burning the bridge, and cutting the telegraph wires, they retreated into the country, but it is said that a large force is still in the neighborhood. The guard at the bridge made their escape. Rumors of an attack on Philippi are rife, but no advance has yet been made; no reinforcements of Federal troops have reached here yet.

Rhode Island Troops en route for Washington.

NEW YORK, June 20, P. M.—The Rhode Island Regiment left for Washington, via the Harrisburg route, this afternoon.

EASTON, June 20.—The Second Rhode Island Regiment, with horses, baggage wagons, ammunition, &c., passed through here this evening, for Washington, via Harrisburg. They occupied 41 cars. Governor Sprague and Bishop Clark accompanied the regiment.

FROM MISSOURI.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LYON.

BOONEVILLE, June 20.—The following proclamation was issued here to-day:

BOONEVILLE, June 18.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI: When leaving the city of St. Louis, in consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume, on its behalf, to relinquish its duties, and abdicate its rights of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelties of the Secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people, in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government, and the protection of the rights and property of all the law-abiding citizens.

The State authorities, in violation of an agreement with General Harney, on the 21st of May last, had drawn together, and organized upon a large scale, the means of warfare; and, having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and repaired to this point, to put into execution their hostile purposes toward the General Government.

This devolved upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the force under my command, and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of the camp equipage left, and a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young and of immature age, who represent that they have been misled by frauds ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to devolve upon their deluded followers the task of securing the object of their own false ambition. Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impressions created by unscrupulous calumniators, they were liberated on condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government. I have done this in spite of the known facts that the leaders of the present rebellion, having long experienced the mildness of the General Government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed, even by factious hostilities, having in vain attempted its overthrow; but lest, as in the case of the Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot be always expected to indulge it to the compromise of its evident welfare. Having learned that those plotting against the Government have falsely represented that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri, for the purpose of a military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business, rights, and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State, and belonging to the law abiding citizens, and it is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such forces as I have at my command, which will be retained only so long as the opposition to the rightful authority shall make it necessary. It is my wish, and it shall be my purpose, to devolve any unavoidable rigors arising in this issue upon those only who provoke it by their position. All those who, under the apprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes, and relinquish their hostile attitude to the General Government, and are assured that they may do so without being molested for past occurrences. N. LYON,

Brigadier General U S Army, Commanding.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE PRIVATEER QUESTION AGAIN.

The Motion to Recognize the C. S. A. Postponed Sine Die.

EFFECTS OF COUNT CAVOUR'S DEATH.

COTTON FIRM—CONSOLS 89⅝a89¾.

The royal mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 8th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 9th inst., arrived in New York at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th, and Liverpool on the evening of the 7th.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 7th.

The news by the arrival is of much interest.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

A letter from Frankfort, in the Allgemeine *Zeitung*, says that a well known banking house in that city had received an order from the Government of the United States for 275 000 muskets. The commissioners from the Southern States were also, it is said, shortly expected in Germany on a similar errand.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Mr. Liddell asked whether the action of Government in interdicting privateers and armed ships, in the service of the American parties from bringing prizes into British ports, was in accordance with former practice?

Lord John Russell said the Queen's Advocate had been consulted, and his opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction, which he said the law of nations gave to every Power. Her Majesty's Government had accordingly given directions to prevent the entrance of such prizes into the ports of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Colonel Wilson Patten appealed to Mr. Gregory to postpone his notice in reference to the expediency of promptly recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Gregory said his only object was to make a fair statement of the case of the Southern States, as that of the Northern States had already been laid before the public. At the same time, if it was the wish of the House, he had no objection to postpone the motion. After a short conversation, the motion was postponed *sine die*.

D. & J. Thompson, merchants, Dundee, had suspended for about £40,000, owing to American difficulties.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that the Emperor has interdicted Prince Napoleon visiting the United States, but the Prince will travel through Canada.

The French war vessels *Foudre*, *Lavoisier*, and *Cassinat*, were soon to sail to reinforce the squadron on the North American station, under the orders of Rear Admiral Raynaud.

GENERAL NEWS.

The English journals, in their obituary notices of Count Cavour, speak almost universally in a highly eulogistic strain, and regard his death as a great national calamity for Italy. The London *Times* says there is no need to conclude the game of Cavour over, and not to be played out, there will be other Cavours raised up by his example, and before another year we shall see whether the example of the great Italian statesman is buried in the grave.

Lord Wodehouse, in announcing the death of Count Cavour, said there could be no doubt that, whatever opinion might be entertained with respect to the policy pursued by that statesman, his death, in the present state of Italian affairs, was a great calamity.

Eloquent tributes to the memory of Count Cavour were paid by Lords Palmerston and John Russell, while "The O'Donohue" denounced Cavour's hostility to the Pope.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Gregory said that he should move for a select committee on the Galway contract on the 14th instant, and he should take the sense of the House upon it.

Mr. Cobden had been formally presented at Guildhall with the freedom of the city of London, in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the commercial treaty between England and France. In his speech he dwelt upon the advantages likely to be conferred by the treaty of commerce, but deplored the vast warlike preparations of both countries as detrimental to the benefits which free trade would confer.

The New York ships *Nantucket* and *Equal Rights* had been insured at Lloyd's at 50 and 30 guineas per cent. respectively, being considerably over due.

Two of the royal children, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, were suffering from measles.

The English census returns show the population of England and Wales to be 20,205,504; an increase of 2,169,576 during the past ten years. The population of London is 2 803 034, an increase of 440 798 upon 1851. The emigration from the United Kingdom in ten years was 2 249 355.

Mr. George Vandenhoff had been lecturing in Liverpool on the American war, taking a decidedly Northern view of the case.

ITALY.

THE DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The *Italia* (Turin) mentions the profound grief manifested by the inhabitants of Turin at the death of Count Cavour, and announces that his burial would take place at six o'clock, evening of the 6th.

The *Opinione* says: "His Majesty has entrusted Baron Ricasoli with the formation of a new ministry. Baron Ricasoli is, however, confined to his bed by indisposition, caused by the deep impression which the late misfortune of Italy made on his mind."

The *Opinione* confirms the statement that the mind of Count Cavour was perfectly composed when he died, and says that in his delirious moments he frequently gave utterance to the words, Italy, Rome, Venice, and Napoleon, and added: "I will have no state of siege. Italy must regenerate herself by liberty. Italy cannot perish."

The Count sent for his confessor some time before the physicians declared his death to be near.

A deputation from the municipality has demanded that his corpse should be interred in a conspicuous part of the cemetery of Turin, but the Cavour family have not consented, because the late Count expressed a wish to be buried in the city of Saetena.

The Prince of Carignan will be present at the funeral.

At the reopening of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the President announced the death of Count Cavour amid expressions of profound grief on the part of the Assembly. He pointed out the great loss that Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by Count Cavour.

THE VERY LATEST PER AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived here to-day.

The *Africa* has £65,000 in specie.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, June 9, 1861.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.—At the meeting of the Syrian Conference yesterday, a definitive scheme was agreed to, according to which there will be one Christian Governor for the whole of the Lebanon, to be provisionally appointed by the Porte for three years. The Maronites and Druses are each to have a Sub-Governor. Turkish troops will provisionally occupy the main roads of the country.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, June 9.—The announcement is made that the Stadt dues will cease to be levied after the 1st of July. The English payment for compensation will be a little over £160 000.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS.—Cotton—Sales yesterday were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull.

Breadstuffs closed very dull at Friday's decline.

Provisions were dull and unchanged.

Consols closed at London on Saturday at 89⅝@89¾ for money, and 90⅛@90¼ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central shares closed at 40½@39½ discount; Erie 20½@21½.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of Cotton for the week, 11,000 bales. The market closed dull but quiet. New Orleans tres ordinaire 110 francs, bas 104 francs. Stock, 333,000 bales.