SUMMER RESORTS.

Madison House, Pottstown, Pa.
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.
Newland's Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey
Ephrata Mountain Springs, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania.
White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, at Dublin Gap, Cumberland County, Pa.

The Press.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 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!

Personal.

I find myself discussed in newspapers, more or less unfriendly, in connection with the Clerkship of the next House of Representatives. One asserts that I am laboring vigorously for re-election,—another that Honorable Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, is anxious to be my successor,—still another that I have been sufficiently "paid off" for whatever service I may have rendered in opposition to the double-despotism of Buchanan and of slavery. However small this matter may be, I do not care to be put in a false position about it; and so, for the benefit of any who feel interested in it, I beg to say, once for all, that I have never asked, directly or indirectly, any member to vote for me as the Clerk of the next House of Representatives; that the Honorable Emerson Etheridge called upon me voluntarily, in company with two prominent gentlemen of this city, and stated that he was not a candidate, and did not desire to be a candidate, for that office, and that he should hail my re-election with pleasure; and finally, that if the friends of the Government, in the popular branch of Congress, should conceive me undeserving of continuance in the Clerkship, and therefore should choose another citizen, I will not only cheerfully abide by their decision, but will maintain my present position to the end. Having had a bitter four years' experience of opposition to a corrupt and treasonable Administration, which used all its power and patronage against every independent Democrat who antagonized it, it is a most gratifying relief to me to be able to support the policy of Mr. Lincoln upon the theory of perpetuating the Union and maintaining the Government which that Administration labored too successfully to destroy. And it will be my study so to deport myself and to conduct the journal of which I am the proprietor as to leave no cause for self-reproach, and no occasion for just objection on the part of my friends. What my enemies may think is a matter of entire indifference to me. J. W. F.

The Coming Anniversary.

We think it was very wise in our Councils to make no appropriation for the observance of the Fourth of July. We arrive at this conclusion from a variety of reasons. The money sought to be appropriated may be far more usefully spent; the way it was to be celebrated was at least a questionable way. There is no patriotic purpose to be served, no new spirit to be infused, no old memory to be revived.

The Fourth of July 1861 may be almost as memorable as was the Fourth of July 1776. On the first anniversary the representatives of thirteen colonies met to establish their independence; on the next the representatives of their children will meet to preserve it. In 1776 an experiment was instituted, in 1861 that experiment will be finally tested. The problem before our fathers was, Can a people unite for the preservation of the general welfare without the adjuncts of royalty and power? The problem to day is, Can these people thus united maintain their nationality and preserve their institutions from the insidious treason of their own members? In 1776 the arbiter was the sword. To the same awful tribunal we appeal in 1861.

How, then, can we celebrate this coming day? Not by the mockery of rhetoric, nor by the chiming of bells, nor by the loud thunder of echoing artillery. There is no memory of the past dearer than the issues of the present; for, if we live not in the present, feeling its cares, and answering its responsibilities, what memory will there be to cherish? Was Republican Government a mere bubble, which has gaily floated between the earth and sun, and is now broken by the hand of treason? Let us think of this when we commemorate the next Fourth of July.

We are making history and not reading it. We have too much at stake in the present, too much to contend for in the future, to pause and glorify the past. If we are to celebrate this Fourth of July, let us do it by making another anniversary equally as glorious; by renewing our allegiance to the principles of the past, as represented by the trials of the present; by entering into our new and trying period of national existence, determined that before another year, with its changes and its seasons, shall have come and gone, we shall be once more a free, united, and powerful republic. By deeds, and not words; by the enthusiasm of action, and not that of mere thought, must we celebrate this Fourth of July.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers.

As our troops were the first to march to the relief of Washington, so the united forces of our State, under the lead of Gen. Patterson, achieved the first great success of the campaign, by compelling the traitors to abandon one of their most important strongholds—Harper's Ferry. It is true that it was not necessary to shed a single drop of blood to attain this desirable object, but the importance of the service they were enabled to render was not diminished by the comparative ease with which it was accomplished. The completeness of the preparations which they made for an irresistible attack, and the overpowering numbers of our Pennsylvania volunteers, were, no doubt, well understood by Gen. Johnston, and he knew it would be vain to attempt to resist them. We need have no fears that our glorious State will not do her whole duty, and win her full share of the honors of the war for the Union. We will have ample reason to be proud of the skill and gallantry of many of the officers our State has furnished, and of the unflinching bravery, determination, intelligence, and soldierly bearing of our rank and file.

We have only to say in reply to the New York *Tribune*, that the list of army appointments, as published in *The Press* on Wednesday, (and, with the exception of the New York *Herald*, in *The Press* exclusively,) was obtained by one of our Washington correspondents, from the proper sources of information; that it was given to our correspondent as an agent of *The Press*, and in no other capacity; and that no promise was made, and no understanding existed, in relation to its being furnished to other journals. The *Inquirer*, of this city, copies the *Tribune's* misstatement, in a very impertinent paragraph, and asks whether the "fault lies in the War Department or *The Press* office." The War Department is no more responsible for the freshness and reliability of our Washington intelligence than it is for the absence of those qualities in the "sensation" paragraphs of the *Inquirer*, and the facilities which we possess at that department are exactly what are possessed by every correspondent in Washington who attends to his business. The *Tribune's* correspondent, and the correspondent of the *Inquirer*, must not excuse their want of diligence by attributing bad faith to *The Press*, or its representatives. We recognize the courtesies of the profession, and are at all times willing to extend them.

Atlantic Monthly for July.—We have received this periodical from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

A Passport System.

Some of the Southern newspapers are advocating the institution of the "Passport System" in the States of their rebellious Confederacy, and we see this suggestion in a Mississippi paper: "The person who abides among us without a passport, and is not a citizen of the Confederate States, either by birth or adoption, but is a citizen of the States warring against us, shall be imprisoned."

It is very natural that a system of tyranny which has been partly banished from monarchical France, as inconsistent with the progress and enlightenment of the age, should be adopted by the traitors of the South. Marshalled by ambitious and unprincipled leaders, the people of the Southern States are drifting into a tyranny more odious and cruel than ever disgraced the reign of a Bourbon or a Stuart. They have abolished the liberty of the press; they have called the savage from his woods to attack the Northern people with tomahawk and scalping-knife; they have sent their pirates out upon the sea to plunder our commerce; they have inaugurated a warfare dishonorable and murderous; they have established a despotism, in fact, and they only seek to provide all its appliances. It is well, therefore, that there should be a passport system; but why stop with that? Why not have a monarchy at once, with a secret police, a standing army, and all the orders of an aristocracy? If they cannot get one of Queen Victoria's children, or an Orleans Prince, or a noble relative of Louis Napoleon, to officiate, let them take Jefferson Davis. He will make as good a monarch as they deserve, and there will be no trouble in extemporizing an aristocracy, so long as James M. Mason and John Slidell enjoy their sympathy and confidence.

Mr Russell in Mobile.

The latest letters of Mr. Russell appear in *The London Times* of June 7th, and are dated Mobile, May 11 and May 12. The first describes the journey from Montgomery to Mobile, on the Alabama river, a distance of four hundred and seventeen miles, performed, stopages included, in the *Southern Republic*, in thirty-five hours. The second gives Mr. Russell's impressions of Mobile, described by him as a "city, which is third in importance as a port of exportation in the United States of America." There is very little political disquisition in these despatches. Mr. Russell declares that the leading merchants and politicians of Mobile expressed, "with more or less determination, the resolve never more to submit to the rule of the accursed North," and says, "if there be a minority at all, on this great question of Secession in the Southern States, it hides in holes and corners, inaccessible to the light of day, and sits there in darkness and in sorrow, silent and fearful, it not dumb and hopeless."

He adds: "General Scott, but a few months ago the most honored of men, in a Republic which sets such store on military success, is now reviled and abused because, being a Virginian by birth, he did not immediately violate his oath, abandon his post, and turn to fight against the flag which he has illustrated by repeated successes, during a career of half a century, the moment his State passed an ordinance of Secession."

Mr. Russell asserts that "among the most determined opponents of the North, and the most vehement friends of what are called here 'domestic institutions,' are the British residents, English, Irish, and Scotch, who have settled here for trading purposes, and who are frequently slaveholders. These men have no State rights to uphold, but they are convinced of the excellence of things as they are, or find it their interest to be so." Can this be so?

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, in remarking upon Secretary Cameron's declaration in his recent speech at the St. Andrew's dinner, that "the President will not let the war end until all the causes which produced it are removed, and when the war terminates we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and indivisible," makes this comment:

"The President and the other members of the Cabinet owe it to the country and themselves to let it be known whether Mr. Cameron speaks for the Administration. For if such be the object of the war, there are a hundred thousand muskets now in the field, which will never be used to overthrow the Constitution. Our brave men have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth—as they supposed—to maintain the authority and the integrity of our Government, as our fathers formed it, and they will never turn aside from such a holy purpose, to wage an Abolition crusade, to subjugate the people of a portion of the States, and to annihilate State rights, and the security and protection of the citizen afforded by the State Governments After repeated declarations of this kind from one member of the Cabinet, it is high time that the Administration distinctly defined its position."

The *Atlas and Argus* is one of that very small class of miserable newspapers who still defend treason in the North. They do not openly avow their real feelings, but go as near to treason as the temper of the people and our present laws upon the subject of sedition will permit. While professing to serve the Democratic party, they seek to repress the patriotic enthusiasm of the people, to denounce the President and his Cabinet, to sneer at every effort for maintaining the Union, and magnify every unfriendly rumor which leaves Washington. They harp on peace; write elaborate articles on the *habeas-corpus* act; question the President's right to call out volunteers; overrate the preparations of the Southern traitors; count up the cost of the war in tables of unimaginable millions; moralize on the death, and suffering, and woe of war; threaten to withdraw the support of capitalists from the Government; denounce the efforts to blockade the South and suppress privateering, and even descend to the ineffable meanness of ascertaining the politics of our gallant volunteers, and of tempering their praise or censure according as the object of it may have voted for the last town constable or commissioner of charity.

In this spirit of baseness was the above article written. We can conceive no more atrocious slander upon the gallant Democrats of the North who are now in the field. What does Secretary Cameron propose, that this treasonable sheet should threaten our armies with the mutiny of a hundred thousand men? "*When this war terminates, we shall hear no more of Virginians as such, or of North Carolinians, or of South Carolinians, but we shall all be Americans, one and indivisible.*" This sentiment of patriotism the *Atlas and Argus* greets with an outburst of treason. If this contest means anything at all, it means that we shall come out of it as "Americans, one and indivisible," and we mistake the sentiment of the patriotic North, and the spirit of her soldiery, if they do not echo the eloquent words of the Secretary of War.

The *Atlas and Argus* says that "a hundred thousand men will never turn aside to wage an Abolition crusade, to subjugate the people of a portion of the States, and to annihilate State rights, and the security and protection of the citizen afforded by the State Governments." Who proposes that the armies of the Republic shall undertake this task? The language of Mr. Cameron can bear no such construction, and no act of the Administration, nor of any agent of the Administration, is capable of any such inference. The record is against the *Atlas and Argus*, and we have only to read the proclamations of the President, of General Butler in Baltimore, of General McDowell in Virginia, and of General Patterson on the eve of entering Virginia, to show that no object is dearer to the General Government than the "security and protection" of the rights and property of good citizens.

But we have no patience with this apologist and defender of treason. All this speech about "Abolition crusades," and subjugating the people of the South, means in New York what Secession means in Mobile, and they who either talk or write thus, in the face of the history of this past year, are as false to the true duties of a citizen, and as inimical to the interests of the Government, as either Mr. Wigfall or Mr. Forsyth. No newspaper has been guilty of more covert treason than this very *Atlas and Argus*. It cannot profess to speak for the Democracy of New York, so long as she has her tens of thousands in the field, and so long as Dickinson is in the forum, or Dix at the head of his army. The true Democracy of New York, and of Pennsylvania, and everywhere in the North, have proved themselves true to the Union, and determined to fight on in this contest until its integrity has been restored, treason punished, and "we shall all be Americans, one and indivisible."

English Pictorials.—From Mr Callender, South Third and Walnut streets, we have the *Illustrated London News*, of June 8, and the *Illustrated News of the World*. Both are striking numbers, with first-class engravings.

The Confiscation of the Cotton Crop.

The cotton scheme of Mr. Howell Cobb is being tested in the South. It will be remembered that, at the request of the Montgomery Congress, that notorious individual recommended that the cotton planters should give their crops to the Government of Jefferson Davis, and receive in payment its bonds, in order that specie might be obtained for the support of the "brave boys in Virginia." This remarkable plan is now before the people, and the Secession leaders are endeavoring to have it adopted by them.

Our necessarily-limited advices from the South lead us to believe that the cotton-planters are not very eager to exchange their valuable staple for worthless paper. Patriotism is an excellent virtue—the Montgomery Congress is a wise assembly, and it is a good thing to have a genteel and well-behaved Government; but when it comes to taking the whole of a planter's cotton crop it is quite a different affair. It is natural that there should be murmurs and rebellion; and we find in an occasional newspaper, which strays hither from some of the cotton communities, many evidences of deep discontent. The conspirators do not, it seems, intend to endure any trifling. They have an army—that army must be paid; cotton must pay it, and if cotton is not given they will take it. Mr. Barksdale's *Mississippian*, dated June 11, has several articles on this subject. "The great planting population of the South," it says, "must come forward and contribute—no, we will not say contribute, but loan their cotton bales;" and then, as if to impress upon the minds of the planters the necessity of "loaning" their cotton bales, we have the following remarkable admission, which shows the desperate condition of the traitors' finances: "*The Government needs fifty millions of dollars now*, and the planters, who own the largest share of the capital of the South, *must*, and, we doubt not, will provide it."

The arguments which are used to persuade the planters into this exhibition of self-denial are curious. "If we win this fight, the investment will prove a good one; if the fight is not won, their capital will dissolve into air, and their bright visions of prosperity will turn like Dead Sea fruit to ashes on their lips." This is a very pretty piece of rhetoric, although we cannot exactly see how "bright visions" can possibly be converted into "ashes." The reasoning is perfect, however; nor is it easy to conceive how the people of the South can avoid the conclusions; but yet, we grieve to say, there are those among them who do not "take an enlightened and patriotic view of the matter," and still hold on to their harvests. "Many are playing laggard," mourns the *Mississippian*, "and clutching their money-bags with harder grip as the necessities of the country press upon them." We are surprised to hear of these things from the South. According to their orators and authors, we have been led to think that such a thing as "clutching money-bags" was purely a Northern weakness, and that, heretofore, among the chivalrous and high-toned people of that region, there was no such spirit of "morbid selfishness."

The Southern traitors have no trouble in providing a "remedy" for any such exhibitions of avarice. They have little faith in reason when there is any fear of its not proving effective. A highwayman might stop a traveller at midnight, and argue the beauties of charity until morning, without producing a particle of the effect of the snapping of a pistol, and if the traveller's purse changed hands, the pistol, and not the speech, would be the incentive. This simple expedient the *Mississippian* suggests as a "remedy." If no consideration of patriotism or necessity "will prompt men to do their duty, it will devolve upon the law-making power to apply a corrective." Our experience of the Southern traitors leads us to believe that they will be as good as their word, and that the minions of Mr. Davis will have no hesitancy in confiscating every bale of cotton which the necessities of their desperate enterprise may lead them to covet.

This simple fact amply illustrates the vast disproportion there exists between the rebels of the South and the Government they seek to destroy. On one side we see an overflowing treasury, a united people, a great cause, and a Government deeply seated in the affection and confidence of the people. On the other, a causeless rebellion, a disciplined army, drained resources, an empty exchequer, and the infamy of treason and perjury weighing upon the souls of its leaders. In such a contest, who can doubt the result?

S. A. Allibone, Ll. D.

The University of the City of New York, of which the Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris is Chancellor, distinguished itself on Thursday, by unanimously conferring the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Samuel Austin Allibone, Esq., of this city. The degree was conferred at the annual "commencement" of the University.

The claims of Dr. Allibone are too patent to require enumeration here. "A scholar and a ripe one," he long was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but devoted his leisure to polite literature. Ten years ago he commenced his well-known and highly-prized "Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors," the first volume of which was published in 1858, the second and concluding portion being now far advanced towards completion. During the last four years, Dr. Allibone's whole time, relieved from all other business, has been devoted to this *magnum opus*—the greatest literary labor, we venture to say, that any man has performed, without external assistance. We only regret that the University of Pennsylvania, which we believe is Dr. Allibone's *alma mater*, did not honor her distinguished son long ere now. But the honor, at all events, has been hardly earned and worthily bestowed.

☞ By a card published in another column, it will be seen that Daniel Dougherty, Esq., declines being a candidate for Congress in the Second District.

We are reliably informed that the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, also declines.

Public Amusements.

The Jackson Artillery Regiment, Col. J. K. Murphy, take a benefit, this evening, at Walnut-street Theatre. The bill is an attractive one,—"Richard III." with Mr. J. B Roberts as *Gloster*, Mr. J. E. McDonough as *Buckingham*. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chapman will also appear.

The Russian War exhibition, at Assembly Buildings, continues to attract good audiences. There will be a matinée this afternoon as well as the usual evening performance. Both exhibitions will be given in full on each occasion.

Concert at the Academy of Music.—A vocal and instrumental concert, in aid of the Volunteer Fund, will be given as above on Monday evening. Madame Johannsen, and other distinguished vocalists, will sing. Mr. Benkert and Mr. Rehrgang will play. Mr. District-Attorney Coffey will deliver a presentation address, with a banner from the ladies to the Gymnast Zouaves. Sixteen ladies and gentlemen will perform a March, by Mendelssohn. There will be a *tableau vivant*—Dodworth's band and orchestra will perform—and many of the members of the Handel and Haydn Society have volunteered their services as Chorus.

Mr. Samuel O. Hemple, Comedian.—The numerous friends of this gentleman will be glad to learn that he has made a most decided hit in "Our American Cousin at Home," in his original part of *Binney*, which he played at the Winter Garden, New York, on Wednesday evening. This was the character of which, as *The Press* anticipated, moths ago, Mr. Blake, big as he is, actually made less than nothing. Mr. Sothern ("Lord Dundreary") acted wisely in securing Mr. Hemple, who had played with him in this city.

First Page.—A Decided Contrast; Round About Washington; A Band of Robbers Broken Up; Religious Intelligence; Latest Foreign News; Kentucky and the Union; Financial and Commercial; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. Fourth Page.—Form of Lease proposed by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company; General News; Pennsylvania Crops; Marine Intelligence.

Operations of the Patent Office.

The following is a list of Patents issued to Pennsylvanians from the U. S Patent Office, for the week ending June 11, each bearing that date:

Henry H Beach, of Philadelphia; for improvement in grain winnowers.

Richard Mansley, of Philadelphia; for improvement in machines for opening rope.

James McCarty, of Reading; for improvement in annealing cut nails.

The Lumber Market.—The Machias (Me.) *Republican* says:

"Nearly all our saw-mills are in operation, and are manufacturing lumber rapidly. Our lumber dealers are not forcing their products to market to get what they can, but are piling up the boards and timber, and will wait until a fair price can be obtained, either at home or abroad."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, June 21, 1861.

The last ten hours have been hours of great anxiety and solicitude on the part of the true friends of the Government. The traitors in arms in Virginia have evidently determined to advance to the attack, and are watching their opportunity so as to penetrate the weakest point of our line, and to make a demonstration upon the Potomac and Washington city. To this end, many of their movements are intended as mere feints to draw our troops from their entrenchments, so as to disorganize the plans of General Scott, and enable them, by a *coup de main*, to acquire the *eclat* of a brilliant dash upon the national capital, even if they are compelled to retire immediately. They fully realize that every step they fall back upon the Cotton States degrades them in the estimation of the world, and renders them odious in the eyes of their own people. Early yesterday morning their pickets, and those of the regular army, were almost within hailing distance, and it is stated and believed that our scouts saw an immense body of their troops in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House. But General Scott is not to be taken at a disadvantage. Although he has lost some of the best officers, who, in violation of their oaths, and in direct contradiction of their voluntary promises, have deserted their flag and joined its enemies, he gives directions to his numerous assistants to leave no stone unturned, and no point unwatched. Knowing the topography of Virginia most intimately and well, he has called to his aid the best talent in the engineer corps, and long ago anticipated the very demonstration which is now threatened against Washington and the public buildings and property here concentrated.

Calm, resolute, and wary, he seems to be able to watch all the expedients of the time, and sternly insists upon strict and full obedience to all his leaders. Under such circumstances, is it not cruel—nay, is it not monstrous—that men who pretend to be friends of the flag should insist upon making public the secrets of the army in order to gratify the curiosity of their readers, and at the same time to supply information to the common foe? The very silence of General Scott to the thousands under his command is significant of the necessity of yielding to his request that nothing should be made known to the outside public that may damage our cause. Here we are, almost in the midst of an enemy's country, with a population around us a large portion of which is known to be disloyal, looking expectantly upon the distant shores of Virginia, where our loyal troops are entrenched waiting for the attack of the traitors, content to remain ignorant, willing to confide in our great old chief, and well knowing that any revelation of his plans would be caught up by those who sympathize with treason in Washington, and conveyed by numerous agencies to the headquarters of the monarchical army. We are not impatient; why should others be? It is this which has induced General Scott to announce, indeed to implore, that it is for the best interests of our country and our flag that nothing should be published in the papers of the free States, and particularly in Washington city, that may be used against him and his great command by Davis and by Beauregard. For my own part, anxious as I am to communicate everything that may be of interest to my readers, I have avoided, on repeated occasions stating that which I knew would be read with eagerness by them, because I felt that it would be conveyed to those who are waiting to strike the death-blow at our liberties.

Occasional.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, June 21.

Military Movements.

Lieutenant Thatcher, of the Second Ohio volunteers, has just returned from Virginia. He led a portion of his regiment on a reconnoitring expedition yesterday, within one and a half miles of Vienna, and ascertained that there were in Vienna between 2 000 and 3 000 Confederate troops, under Harden (author of Hardee's Tactics).

Harden has stated that he would sacrifice one hundred of his best men for the body of Lieutenant Tompkins, who recently made the gallant charge on Fairfax Court House.

Twenty-four hours since, two of the Ohio volunteers were captured and carried off by the rebels, near Vienna, at the cross roads. They went into a farm house to buy some milk, when they were surrounded and captured.

Lanay, hitherto a good Union man, was recently, by threats or bribery, induced to turn Secessionist, when he left his farm, near Vienna, went to Fairfax Court House, and raised a company of rebel troops. A brother adhered to the Union, and had to leave. The widowed mother and daughters live there on the homestead. A part of the daughters are for the Union, and another portion of them are against it. A house divided.

Later.

At the Navy Department, I have been informed, that rumors have been received there that there is an engagement on the other side of the river, and that they are fighting now, (afternoon.) They have nothing official, and do not credit the rumor.

At the War Department the Secretary and chief clerk are closeted, and I can get no information.

The "news exchange" at Willard's is dull today.

The Cabinet.

The Cabinet is in session to day. Secrecy is observed in the Departments to a greater extent than usual.

Cannon Contract.

A contract for six hundred rifles has been closed with the Phœnix Iron Foundry, Pennsylvania.

More Troops.

The Fourth Maine Regiment arrived last evening.

The Thirty-eighth New York Regiment arrived at one o'clock this morning.

These regiments are in fine condition.

Cannon Balls.

Ten car loads of cannon balls arrived from the North yesterday, by railway.

Removals.

James Thompson, assistant messenger in the commissioner of customs' office; Richard Lee, assistant messenger in the third auditor's office; Jas. Poole and G. G. Tyler, watchmen at the Treasury Department, have been removed.

Alexandria.

The soldiers and citizens of Alexandria feel disposed to think that Beauregard will pay a visit there with his troops before many hours.

Col. Butler.

Col A. J. Butler, brother of Gen. Butler, has arrived from Fortress Monroe, with despatches, the nature of which has not officially been made known. It is known, however, that Gen. Butler contemplates an engagement immediately, but may be checked by the War Department.

Beauregard.

It is known here that Beauregard is very much inclined to advance upon our city—if he could see his way clear. But there is the difficulty with him. There are too many obstructions. It is thought Gen. Scott is about to send over some good Union men to escort him out of Manassas Junction.

Passes Withheld.

At noon yesterday, passes into Virginia were withheld by positive orders. A like order was made at Alexandria, but later in the day it was relaxed at that point.

Consular Appointments.

The President has appointed the following consuls:

Edward Trowbridge, of Connecticut, at Bermuda.

William Forster, of Louisiana, at Tripoli.

John P. Hatterschidt, of Kansas, at Moscow.

William F. Nast, of Kentucky, at Stuttgardt.

William Bess, of Tennessee, at Tangiers.

William H. Russell, of Missouri, at Trinidad de Cuba.

John E. Newport, of Pennsylvania, at Turks Island.

James Churchman, of California, at Valparaiso.

Charles Sundell, of Illinois, at Stettin.

Robert M. Walsh, of Pennsylvania, at Leghorn.

Arthur B. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, at Amoy.

A. W. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, at Antwerp.

John C. Underwood, of Virginia, at Callao.

George True, of Ohio, at Funchal.

James E Vinton, of Wisconsin, at Halifax.

R. P. L. Barber, of Ohio, at Matanzas.

A. L. Wolff, of Iowa, at Basle.

Seth Webb, Jr., of Massachusetts, consular agent at Port-au-Prince.

Report from Alexandria.

ALL QUIET AT THE OUTPOSTS.

Alexandria, June 21st.—It has been exceedingly quiet here to-day; not even a rumor afloat. The weather has been excessively hot, preventing all unnecessary excitement.

Reports from the outposts on the Loudoun railroad this evening are of a peaceful character, excepting that the Confederate flag can be seen floating by the pickets two miles outside the camp. The Orange, the Manassas Gap, and Hampshire and Loudoun railroads are looked to with more interest by correspondents, as the Secession pickets are reported to have approached at times as near as Georgas, about eight miles from this city. The danger of being removed to Richmond ahead of the army prevents a personal verification of these reports.

Move ment of Troops.

New York, June 21.—The New Hampshire and the Seventeenth New York Regiments left here this evening for Washington.

The Maine State Loan.

Augusta, June 21.—The offers for the State loan, to day, ranged from par to six per cent. premium, and were largely in excess of the amount called for.

FROM MISSOURI.

FLIGHT OF GOVERNOR JACKSON.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

LARGE NUMBERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

St. Louis, June 21.—The *Democrat* has a special despatch from Syracuse, about twenty-five miles south of Booneville, which says that an expedition of nearly 1,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Capt. Totten, of the regular service, left Booneville Wednesday night and reached this place at 10 A. M. yesterday.

Gov. Jackson, with about 500 men, arrived here on Tuesday, and after impressing property of both friends and foes, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday forenoon, proceeding southward towards Warsaw. Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise on Tuesday morning, between 800 Union Home Guards under Capt. Cook, near the town of Cole Camp, and a large party of Secessionists from Warsaw and the surrounding country, at which 15 Guards were killed, 20 wounded, many of them severely, and 30 prisoners were taken. Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprung to arms, and 12 is said killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers, but nearly all of them escaped and are ready to join our forces to dispute the passage of the State troops.

Capt. Cook reached here this morning in disguise. He says not over half his force was armed and not more than two hundred participated in the fight. He hastened forward to overtake and consult with Capt. Totten.

Some of Jackson's party went west from here on Wednesday night by railroad, taking what rolling stock they could, and destroying the rest, burning the Lamine bridge, a costly structure six miles west of here.

Syracuse is now protected by the Federal troops.

Among several letters seized in Booneville, by General Lyon, were some embracing orders from headquarters, to destroy the bridges on the North Missouri, the Hannibal and St. Josephs, and Pacific railroads, and instructions to different officers and individuals respecting the organization of troops, etc., etc.

There was also one enumerating the property seized at the United States arsenal at Liberty, some time since, as follows: 8 brass and 12 iron 6-pounders, 155 balls, 380 pounds of cannister, 53 strap-shot, 380 fixed round, 180 muskets, 224 rifles, 121 carbines, 811 pistols, 469 sabres, 39 artillery swords, 4 000 pounds of cannon powder, 9,900 pounds of musket powder, 4 800 pounds of rifle powder, 180 000 musket cartridges, 9,000 musketoon ditto, 175,000 rifle ditto, 58,000 pistol ditto, and 10,000 blank cartridges.

From Williamsport.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES—GENERAL CADWALADER AT WILLIAMSPORT—THE REBELS THREATEN TO BOMBARD THE TOWN.

Baltimore, June 21.—The correspondent of the *American*, at Williamsport, says that reliable information has been received that the rebel force from Harper's Ferry, eleven thousand strong, are encamped at Stevenson's Depot, four miles this side of Winchester and ten miles from Martinsburg. In Berkley county, seven hundred men compose the entire rebel force, about four hundred and fifty of whom are encamped four miles north of Martinsburg. A cavalry troop of seventy, and sixty infantry, are at Bunker's Hill, and others between that point and the Potomac.

Gen. Cadwalader is still at Williamsport with 6 000 men. The rebel pickets are at the river opposite, and they threaten to bombard the town. Gen. Cadwalader has two 24 pounders and an 8 inch howitzer planted on the hill between the town and the river. Last night the people were very much frightened, and many left their homes.

A body of United States cavalry joined Gen Cadwalader yesterday. The movements of the troops are unknown, but all are eager for a fight.

The Indiana Regiment Entrenched at Cumberland.

THE REBELS RETIRE TO ROMNEY.

Washington, June 21.—The *Star* has a despatch from Bedford, Pa., announcing the arrival there of a messenger from Col. Wallace, of the Indiana regiment, who reports that Col. W. had started his baggage towards Bedford and entrenched himself on the north side of the town to await the approach of the rebels army from Romney. The latter, on ascertaining that the Indianians were prepared to meet them, retired again to Romney. Col. Wallace sent to Gen. Patterson for aid to drive the rebels from Romney, and received a reply that two regiments would be immediately sent towards Bedford to join him.

From Gen. Cadwalader's Division.

Hagerstown, June 21.—Up to the present time neither Col Bowman, nor the private of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, who were taken prisoners opposite to Williamsport, on Wednesday, has been heard from. The soldiers are greatly excited in consequence of the act, and threatened to arrest Dr. Magill, of Hagerstown, and hold him as a hostage, but they subsequently gave up their purpose.

Important movements are expected by Gen. Patterson's column in a day or two.

Affairs in Washington.

Washington, June 21.—Additional measures are to be consummated before awarding the contracts for building the gunboats under the recent advertisement of the Navy Department. A circular has been prepared, a copy to be sent to each of the two hundred bidders, proposing to give $56,000 for a gunboat constructed in 70 days, $54 000 if ready in 90 days, and $52,000 if ready in 105 days, the entire number of the boats being twenty five of the class designated. If the acceptors exceed this number, then they are to draw lots, or otherwise decide as to whom the contracts shall be awarded.

Henry B. Tyler, lieutenant in the marine corps, who was recently arrested in New York, was today dismissed from the service.

The following General Order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

"The captains and first lieutenants belonging to the old regiments of the army, whose appointments to the same grades in the new regiments, raised in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, as announced in General Orders No. 33, of June 18th, are to be considered as having been transferred, and will accordingly be mustered into their new regiments, and be borne upon the Army Register with the same date of rank as originally held by them."

The Eighteenth New York Regiment went into camp to night, probably at Arlington.

Five regiments on this side of the Potomac are under orders to march at a moment's warning, thus indicating a preparation for sudden emergencies.

The First Massachusetts Regiment of Boston are camped midway between Georgetown and the Chain bridge, and their pickets extend from the former point to the latter, a distance of three miles.

First Lieutenant David Lewis, of the Metropolitan Rifles, of the District of Columbia volunteers, was accidentally fatally shot this morning, at the Chain Bridge, by one of his comrades.

This afternoon while Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grimsby, General Walbridge, with the President's two younger sons, were visiting the camps on the Virginia side, the tongue of her carriage broke, and the horses became unmanageable. The driver was thrown from his seat, and but for the instant services rendered by the members of the Twenty-fifth New York regiment, which camp they had just left, the consequences to the party would, in all probability, have been serious.

The New Virginia Convention.

Wheeling, June 21st.—The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance relating to the disbursement of the public revenues, providing for the appointment of Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth, and also an ordinance for fixing the salaries of certain officers.

A resolution was offered and referred, recommending to the Federal authorities the construction of a military road from Webster, on the Northwestern Railroad, southward to some suitable point in Southwestern Virginia.

Another resolution was adopted that a copy of the declaration and signatures be forwarded to the President of the United States.

The Convention then adjourned over till Monday to afford the committee of seventeen (17) time to perfect an ordinance for the organization of the State militia.

From the Seat of War.

Baltimore, June 21.—The Washington *Star* says that Gen. McDowell has advanced his lines four miles towards Fairfax Court House. The Confederate camp is but two miles from that of the Federal troops, but there are no indications of an attack on either side.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment.

Cleveland, June 21.—The Second Wisconsin regiment passed through here this evening for Washington. They were welcomed by a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens. Before leaving, they partook of refreshments, which had been abundantly provided in the Park.

Approaching Trial of Mr. Merriman.

Baltimore, June 21.—Marshal Bonifant is summoning witnesses from Baltimore county, to appear before the United States Grand Jury on Monday, in the case of Mr. Merriman, both as to burning the bridge and his acts against the Union men in the vicinity. The Grand Jury is composed entirely of unconditional Union men

Capture of Two Federal Officers by Rebels

Hagerstown, Md., June 20.—Lieut Col. Bowman, and also a sergeant of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, accidentally got within the enemy's lines, yesterday, opposite Williamsport, and were captured. Their present locality is not known.

A lawyer named Alvey was arrested last night, for treason, and is still in custody. A strong case is said to be made out against him.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, June 20.—Within a few hours past there has been a rumor of a large Secession force advancing upon Fortress Monroe from the direction of Yorktown.

An important reconnoissance toward Great Bethel was therefore made this morning, under the direction of Capt Smith, U. S. A. Col. Max Weber's regiment of German Turners, with a company of regulars, in charge of two pieces of artillery, left Hampton six hours ago, and have not yet been heard from. Col. Townsend's regiment remains at Hampton as a reserve.

Our picket guard near Little Bethel was driven in yesterday by the rebels

Tetes du Pont are being formed on Hampton Creek, preparatory to rebuilding the bridge.

Two persons came in this morning, representing themselves to be deserters from Sewell's Point, but I learn from General Butler that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard house as spies.

It is said that the rebels are erecting strong masked batteries opposite to the Rip Raps, since the successful experiment with Sawyer's gun.

Important events at Sewell's Point have been expected.

Complete returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have not yet been made out, and it is expected they never will be. The carelessness and inefficiency of many of the volunteer officers are inexcusable.

A flag of truce came down to Hampton a few hours ago to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, of whom we have four, one soldier and three civilians, taken with arms in their hands.

From ten to twenty citizens come in daily, from the vicinity, to take the oath of allegiance.

The steamship *Minnesota* arrived yesterday from off Charleston, with prisoners belonging to the rebel privateer *Savannah*.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed southward last night

A flag of truce goes to Norfolk this evening, to convey thither several persons from abroad who have just returned.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* sailed two days ago.

Besides the *Cumberland* and *Harriet Lane*, there are several gun boats in this vicinity

The numerous friends of the Hon Joseph Segar, at Old Point, are pained to see him charged by some Northern correspondents with joining the Secession ranks The officers at Fortress Monroe know too well his sentiments to credit such reports He has been universally respected by them for his strong Union views, and the desolation which now overhangs his estate, near Hampton, is what he ever projected as the result of Secession. His conduct did much to enhance the loyalty of the United States officers here, not one of whom has resigned, though Louisiana