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

CAMP RATCLIFF. Harber's Ferry, July 5, 1861. fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, will receive their letters, if addressed as above. Companies A and C must be addressed to Washington Arsenal, Washington City.

Fort Washington, Maryland. pers will please copy. Letters for the Band must also be addressed t Camp Raicliff, Harper's Ferry.
By order of H. L. Cake, Colonel Commanding. M. E. RICHARDS, Adjutant.

The Case of Butler vs. Lchman. Among the last official acts of Colonel FORNEY, Clerk of the House of Representahe encountered the opposition of Mr. STEVENS, the Representative from Lancaster, also in which was read to the House at his own reenergy captivated the House:

The Clerk, in placing the name of William E. The Clerk, in placing the name of William E.
Lebman upon the roll of members, for the First
Congressional district of Pennsylvania, was
actuated by the following reasons:

William F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania,
on the 3th day of November, 1860, pursuant to the
provisions of act of Assembly, issued his proclamation declaring William E. Lebman was duly
elected Representative in Congress from the First
Congressional district and enumerating him with
twenty four others as members elect from the
State of Pennsylvania to the House of Representatives in the present Congress This proclamation
is presented by Mr. Lebman as his credentials.

John M Butter, on the other hand, claimed
that the official returns made out by the board of
election judges, under act of Assembly, showed he

election judges, under act of Assembly, showed he was elected Representative in the First district. This return he relied upon as evidence sufficient for the Clerk to place his name upon the roll. provides that each House shall be the judge of the

he Governor of that State authority to decide, by proclamation, the persons returned as elected in helr respective districts. This official declaration Is in the nature of a primary adjudication upon the fact of election. Which can only be ratified or reversed by the Mouse. The clerk is therefore bound to look at the law of the State; and where the claimant presents the credential prescribed that law it must be received as the only anthentic evidence. The Gevernor's proclamation is made the prescribed credential to which the clerk must ook in making out the roll of members; but lies is no power to consider anything contradictory or impeaching that oredential.

The Governor's official declaration guides the lerk in respect to the uncontested seats, and

clerk in respect to the uncontested seats, and is is general authority for placing the claimant's names upon the roll; and if, where there is a contest, he should go beyond the Governor's proclamation, and look at the returns to see whether the enumerated persons, were duly elected, he would be usurping the kunction of the House, and assuming to judge what is only within its jurisdiction. In the present case, Mr. Lehman presents predict the same evidence of his right to the case. predically the same evidence of his right to the seat pregisely the same evidence of his right to the seat for the First district of Pennsylvania exhibited by all the other Representatives from that State. The clerk has no power to distinguish between the persons declared in the same proclamation to be elected, but must give the proclamation equal credit as to all who are enamerated as members. At the organization of the House of Representatives of the Twenty with Congress in December At the organization of the Honse of hispresentatives of the Twenty sixth Congress, in December, 1839, five seats from the State of New Jersey were contested; and the clerk, without entering the names of either upon the roll, submitted to the Honse whether he should pass over their names until the call of the balance of the roll was completed. After a protracted and exciting contest, the House resolved: first, to call the names of sentlemen whose right to seats was not disputed. gentlemen whose right to seats was not disputed or contested; second, that after the names of such or contested; second, that after the names of such members were called, and before a Speaker was elected, they should, provided there be a querum of such present, then hear and judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of the claimants, Messra. Ingersoil and Naylor excepted, to the seats contested upen the floor. The claimants holding the Governor's certificate were excluded from voting in the organization; but after investigation.

But the proceedings of the clerk and by the House in the New Jersey case were at the time regarded as a departure from previous usage and practice, and very much influenced by special circumstances of a political nature then existing. The al duty of the clerk to call those who right is attested by the official evidence of the Governor's certificate was carnestly insisted upon by some of the wisest and most distinguished states-men of that day, among whom were the venerable John Qainoy Adams and two of the ablest jurists of Pennsylvania—John Sergeant and Richard Bid-dle; and the majority of the House, by its own action at the same time in another case, deteraction at the same time in another case, deter-mined in favor of the prima facie right farnished by the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylva-

ns. Mr. Lehman is officially declared by the Governor as legally elected in the First Congressional district, and is enumerated with all the other, members claiming seats from that State. The clerk has no more right to exclude his name from the roll, on the ground of error or mistake by Governor Packer of that his declaration in contradictaor Packer, or that his declaration is contradicted by the return of the board, than he would have to exclude every other person named in the Gevern-or's proclamation. The exercise of power in any case would imply the right to leave out the whole Pennsylvania delegation, and exclude that State from representation in the organization of the House, and deprive a sovereign State of its right to say through its constituted authorities who o say through its constituted authorities who bould be its Representative upon the floor of this

For these reasons I have placed the name of William E. Lehman upon the roll of the Honse, along with the other members designated by the Rovernor's proclamation, as the person selected to represent the First district, of the State of Pennivania, in the House of Representatives of the

After the reading of these reasons and considerable debate, the proposition of Mr. Stevens, to strike out Mr. Lehman's name and ambatitute that of Mr. Burnen, was defeated by a vote of 98 to 48, and Mr. LEHMAN was sworn in as a member of the 37th Con-

Sir Archibald Alison, in a letter to Cassius M. CLAY, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a national no doubt it is a very amusing production.

THE Inquirer pays the following deserved compliment to E. S. BARFORD, Esq., President of the American Telegraph Company :

Wz have received files of Rio Janeiro papers of news we find is that a disease has attacked the coffee plants in some localities, and the new orch In those places will be entirely destroyed. The farmers are naturally very much alarmed. The river Misericordia, in the province of Minas, has been found to contain diamonds, and numbers of men have gone to try their hand at diamond hunting. No political news of any interest.

LARGE SHRRIFF'S SALE OF CUTLERY, NOTIONS will sell this (Monday) morning, by order of the sheriff, at No. 503 Chestnut street, a large stock of fine pocket and table cutlery, brushes, notions,

perfumery, fancy goods, musical instruments, &c.

Our National Finances. The Secretary of the Treasury has given us a very clear statement of what the country will be compelled to pay to crush this insurrection. He estimates that it will be necessary to raise in this current fiscal year about three hundred and twenty millions of dollars. This great financial burden he proposes to apportion on the country in various ways. One fourth he thinks should be raised by taxation and three fourths by loans. In other words, the country will be expected to pay one fourth of the cost of crushing rebellion in cash—the remainder upon easy loans and at an advantageous rate of interest. The most delicate part of the legislative duty of the present Congress will be the regulation of the ways and means of taxation; in

the first place, to make these effective and certain; in the second, to distribute the burdens so that they will fall lightly upon the weak and heavily upon the strong. The people of all countries have a general antipathy to taxation, and especially when the articles taxed are those we use most largely in domestic consumption. The Secretary proposes Companies D, F, I, G, and K, of the Twenty- that the taxes shall be raised in the following manner: 1. By the imposition of a duty upon sugar, molasses, coffee, and tea. 2. An income, or rather an ad valorem property tax, upon the people of the State. 3. A moderate tax on stills and distilled liquor, on ale Pottsville, Reading, Harrisburg, Doylestown, and beer, on tobacco, on bank-notes, en Carbondale City, Lawistown, and Allentown pa- spring carriages, on silver ware and jewelry, and legacies. In suggesting these means of taxation, the Secretary expresses upon articles of luxury, and thus diminish, to a certain extent, the burdens imposed by duties on imports, upon the classes of the

people least able to bear them." The imposition of a duty upon sugar, tes, tives, was to place the name of the Hon. WM. | and coffee will be more generally felt than E. LEHMAN as the Representative in Congress any of the methods suggested by the Secrefrom the First Congressional district of this tary. It is one of the blessings of our Go- quired, and the consequent extraordinary increase State on the roll of members. For doing this vernment that these necessary luxuries of life in the burdens of the people, especially in the evi the poorer classes are enabled to enjoy at a dent falling off of the ordinary public revenu very small price. Any tax upon them will be this State. The reasons which actuated the as generally felt as a tax upon corn, or a tax Clerk are contained in the following paper, upon salt. The first effect of all taxes is to produce economy and retrenchment among quest. It is but just to say that Mr. LEHMAN those who have to pay them. When tea distinguished himself during his discussion advances fifteen and twenty cents per with Mr. Stevens in defence of his rights on pound, the laboring man will dispense the floor of the House. It was his first effort with it at one of his daily meals, or educate and hasten to widen the breach. The Democratic in any deliberative body, and yet he bore him- the children to prefer milk and water. There party in the free States, so largely and loyally deself with the coolness and deliberation of a | will be less sugar in the pastry, and the coffee veteran. His fluency, courtesy, and subdued | will be more economically distilled. The poor REASONS OF COL. FORNEY FOR PLACING THE NAME | present system will make two do under the OF HON. WM. E. LHHMAN ON THE ROLL OF THE system that is to come, and that which is now to reassert a permanent hold upon the confidence upon as the Sunday dinner and its log of Mr. Vice President Breckinridge, who sat in the

China affects the market in the United States, and when the planter finds his coffee giving a poor average yield to the acre, he expects a In this conflict the question areas which of these claimants should be placed by the clerk upon the roll, and be called in the organization of the House, or whether the names of both should be law of commerce fends to decrease the de- in the panoply of a better cause than that which tained twenty-five seconds, and were sent three omitted until after the organization. The Constitution of the United States provides that the time, mand, the producer will find it necessary to place, and manner of holding elections for Representations for the united States provides that the time, mand, the producer will find it necessary to place, and manner of holding elections for Representations. sentatives shall be prescribed in each State by the sdapt his supply to the diminished demand. islature thereof; but Congress may at any If the demand is for a million pounds of coffee this year, he will supply it at as large a price provides that each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own perbers. The plain words of the Constitution, as well'as the uniform action of the House ever since the organization of the Government, show that it is the exclusive province of the House ever house to decide the right to contested scatar upon its floor. The clerk is but a ministerial calcer, having no right to invastigate or decide; but, insumed as there must be some evidence or rule to guide him for the purpose of organization, the election law of Pennsylvania has quaferred upon tax upon real estate, or a general respective will be less contained the results from the flow of the perioducers and exporters abroad.

A direct tax upon real estate, or a general respective will be less contained to the surplus as the patriot to his duty arouses the malignant to the assertion of his own base attributes. It is pleaded that criticism results from the free charter of the perioducers and exporters abroad.

A direct tax upon real estate, or a general respective of speaking and printing. You will perfore the men who desire to break down our required to the perioducers and exporters abroad. as he can obtain. If, however, it should be tax upon personal property, will be less optea, coffee, and sugar. A tax of this nature is general in its operation, and is no more felt by the artisan in his homestead than by the millionaire in his mansion. In this connection the Secretary makes a suggestion which deserves to be favorably considered by Congress, and that is, that in the imposition of a direct tax upon real estate, "very small properties naybe properly and advantageously excluded."

> some difficulties. A tax on tobacco, distilled liquors, ale and beer, is recommended. A tax of the nature of an excise is very troublesome to collect, and in order that it may be properly raised, it is necessary to have an exensive and very complicated machinery. The establishment of an excise system in see how it can be at all practicable. This in the operations of the army, and has given a nethod of taxation must of necessity be temorary in its nature, and, while it would be accepted as a war measure, could not very safely be continued in a time of peace. The effect of this tax will be felt also by the poorer classes more extensively than by those more favored in fortune. Tobacco is a luxury, but custom has made it a necessity to thousands, who would rather dispense with their tea, their coffee, and, if possible, with their Mr. Breckintidge and his followers, the session the narcotic weed. Any tax on liquors should bellion be put down, and the loyal men in the discriminate in favor of malt liquors, such as slave States protected? ale and beer. This last beverage is becoming wonderfully popular smong our people. Theustill, and who cannot afford the generous wines

The third method of taxation suggested by

sands who cannot endure the powerful branlies, gin, and whisky, which come from the of Champagne, Madeira, or even our own Ohio, find in ale, porter, and beer a grateful, stimulating, and harmless beverage. So long commend this subject to the careful consideration of Congress. On the supposition that these means of taxa-

tion will yield eighty millions of dollars, the

Secretary proposes that the two hundred and

orty millions additionally required shall be raised by a loan. Loans heretofore have been requested in such a manner that it was impossible for the masses of the people to contribute their funds. Speculators and bankers, stock-jobbers, and men of large capital, have all clong monopolized the monetary arrangeme ats of the Government. The arbitrary few who control the money market have very rarely any sympathy with the Government which receives their favors. Their interest is a purely financial and selfish one, and they would have no hesitation in controlling a Government in their power against the interests of the governed if the rate per cent. or the stock market would be affected thereby

The Secretary has no intention of being ruled by the financial tyrants of Third street or Wall street, and he accordingly recommends that these loans be thrown open to the great body of the people, and that subscriptions be opened for a national loan of one hundred ler, the only thing to be done, to make the record millions of dollars, to be issued in the form of treasury notes or bills, and bearing a yearly THE TELEGRAPH tells us very briefly that interest of seven and three-tenths per centum, to be paid half yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. We think this proposition of the Secretary church and a monarchy as a remedy." Sir a wise one. The establishment of a national

ARCHIBALD is a historian and essayist, of the debt, in which the people are the creditors, bigoted Tory school. He believes in the will tend to solidify and strengthen the Godivine right of kings, in the beauties of an vernment. When a people are financially inaristocracy, an established church, and the terested in the peace and permanence of a smallest possible amount of liberty for the Government, they will make loyal citizens, largest number of people. We are rather anx- and feel a greater solicitude in its prosperity. jous to read his letter to Mr. CLAY, and have The rate of interest suggested by the Secre- clamation must have been a mistake,—it was only a significant endorsement of the decision of the tary is extremely advantageous, as an investment. A national debt, under the control of Mr. Butler should be sworn in, with liberty to Mr. a legislature, brings that legislature into sympathy with the people who hold the credit, "The American Telegraph Company is now under the management of E. S. Sanford, Etq., of the Adams' Express Company, and it is due to him to say, that difficult as it is to control this great to the people. We believe a national debt proposed would deprive him of both.

The result was, Mr. Stevens' proposal was voted bas given England its strength, and we have no acting as an efficient check upon any execuwithout embarrassing the Government on the one hand, or displeasing the outtomers of the line on the other, Mr. Sanford discharges the duty to admiration. The details of the Secretary's report are already before our readers. His recommendation that the property of those in arms against with dates to May 25. The most important item the Government be confiscated deserves to be maturely considered by Congress. The developments of this rebeilion will show more clearly the necessity or justice of this measure; but to act upon it now would, we think, be premature. His suggestion in relation to the retrenchment of the Government expenses might very properly be carried into effect. There is room still for a great retrenchment in the management of affairs, and now; when life and treasure are being so abundantly poured out to maintain the Government, its officers should exercise the most rigid and exact economy.

Appointment by the Governor.

Harisaura, July 6.—Hon. John 8. McCalmont, President Judge of the Eighteenth district, (Vevans, Jefferson, Mercer, and Forest counties,) has resigned his office, and is now celenel of one of the reserve regiments of the State He was deneated at West Point, and is, therefore, well qualified for military duty.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Gienni W. Scoffold, Esq., of Warren county, President Judge of the District, to fill the vacancy. Fasor Goods, &c.-N. F. Pancoast, auctioneer, life and treasure are being so abundantly

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE Letter from Occasional. nce of The Press. i

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861. Indications foreshadow a steady determination on the part of both Houses to vote all the men and noney asked for by the President, and recommended by his constitutional advisers. When that portion of the message was read which referred to the number of additional troops, and the large amount of money necessary to carry on and conolude the war in favor of the Government, it was received with an irrepressible burst of applause. Great care must be taken in order to raise this large addition to the army and the public treasury. he people are as ready to contribute of their pecuniary means as they have shown themselves to be in sending forward volunteers : but if factions ere permitted in Congress, these will be followed factions in the country.

It should not be fergotten that capital is never 80 timid as in such a state of affairs as that in which we live, nor should the fact be neglected that Pennsylvania has already drawn from the private coffers of her people quite three and a half millions of dollars, more in proportion to the population and wealth than any other State. Ohio, Island, and the Western loyal States, have acted with unexampled generosity under the same It is from these sources that the Federal Go vernment must draw the material to maintain the

investments in American securities at the present

ime. The South, covered with bankruptcy ar debt, repudiation and dishonor, her ports blockathe wish that they be made to "bear mainly | ded and her cotton piled up upon her levees and wharves, can hardly maintain her army, and is compelled to conduct her mockery of a Government under the most distressing circumstances, so that we must depend for the subsistence and support upon what we can secure from our own loyal people. I repeat, that too much prudent manship cannot be manifested at this time, in view of the enormous amount of money re-Hence I hail every sign of good feeling in favor of the cause of the country with undissembled joy. At no period of our experience has a magnanimou getfulness of personal griefs and a p party prejudices been so essential. If the Republi cans allow themselves to be quoted against their own Administration, any number of voluntary and vigilant adversaries will re-echo their assaults. voted to the Union, is, with a few exceptions, still controlled by the Breckinridge organization, and the leaders who represent this organization are man who uses three pounds a week under the only waiting the moment to take advantage of divisions among the friends of the Government, so as almost as necessary as bread will be looked of the masses they have repeatedly betrayed.

House of Representatives during the delivery of the customary address by Mr. Speaker Grow, before taking the chair, heard with apparent indifference the mild and spontaneous plaudits of the Representatives and the people in the galleries, when he came to that part in which he echoed the popular wish in regard to a very small surface. The shells exploded when vigorous prosecution of the war. The hopes of they struck the water, and sent the fragments about in all directions, showing a dreadfully deeratified, unless the sentiment thus hailed is divided and broken down. If we can consolidate parties in the adhering States around Mr. Lincoln's policy, all the money that will be voted by Con- to fire down the river, and were set at higher elegress will be contributed by the people. The war will be concluded before the next fourth of July, and the authority of the Government perpetuated tained in the air sixteen seconds, and thrown during many generations. There never has been a 13,500 feet, or about two miles and two thirds. At nation, from the beginning of civilization, clothed seventeen degrees elevation the shot were susought to strengthen our own, and yet no organized miles and a half; and at nineteen degrees cleva-State has been all the time in deeper peril, or has tion the time was thirty five seconds, and the disbeen more beset by orafty and designing men. tance over four miles. hearty support of the Government, inspires him to magnanimity, and teaches him the value of com-

regative of speaking and printing. You will per-ceive, then, that notwithstanding the strength of pressive than the imposition of a duty upon | the great movement to which all American hearts | round shot, repeated three times, will always are pledged, how easy it is for our enemies to strike at and wound our country's cause. The War Ministers of the present Administraion, Cameron, Welles, and Chase—the latter supplying information as to the sinews of war, in order that the two former may successfully administer their great Departments-have many three several reports furnish the best picture of the condition of our armies, and of our probable financial future. They are written with consumthe Secretary seems to be surrounded by mate clearness, and exhibit the amazing resources of our country. The Post Office Department is comparatively

idle. I passed, a few days ago, through the

massive marble edifice in which the machinery of that Department is conducted, and I found no crowd, such as besieged the War, the Navy, and the Treasury buildings. The same remark is true as to the Department of the Interior. The Secre-America would be very unpopular, nor do we | tary of State, Mr. Seward, takes constant interest great impetus to them by the manner in which he more vigor and industry at any former stage of his career. It remains to be seen how far the party leaders in Congress will respond to the efforts of a patriotic President and a united Cabinet. If time is wasted in lengthy debate, and the Houses are disturbed by the delusive theories of bread, than forego the soothing properties of may be protracted for weeks. There is, in fact, but one question to be disposed of-Shall the re-OCCASIONAL.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861. of the reporters, in the House of Representatives. on Thursday afternoon, I left Mr. Grow, the newly-elected Speaker, making a speech on his inauguration. A good, strong speech it was, and well delivered—a trifle too formal, perhaps—as if as these malt offusions are sold at the cheap it had been carefully committed to memory. Some rate which now prevails, it will be better for parts were greatly applauded, but the orator the cause of morality and temperance. We scarcely displayed tact or taste in winding up, with two lines from "The Star Spangled Banner," to cap his percration. There really ought to be an act of Congress making it punishable with imprisonment and silence, to use hackneyed quota

Previous to the swearing in of the members which is done by the Speaker, Mr. Thaddeus Ste yons drew the attention of the House to the fac that Mr. John M. Butler denied that Mr. W. E Lehman (both of Philadelphia) was duly elected to represent the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania, and suggested that until all the other members had been swern in, gentlemen who were objected to should not be sworn. This called up Mr. Lohman, who declared that

he claimed his seat on the same evidence and the same certificate which admitted Mr. Stevens himself and every other Pennsylvania member namely—and there need be no higher authority the proplemation of the Governor of his State. Mr. Lehman then read that portion of Governor Packer's proclamation, after the fall election of 1860, in which the names of the newly-elected members were declared, among which names wer those of Mr. Stevens himself and of Mr. Lehman. A desultory conversation here followed, in which was mooted the point of alleged fraud at the election of Mr. Lehman, and that gentleman said that his election being contested by Mr. But straight, would be to swear himself in, and let Mr. Batler proceed, in the usual way, to assert what ever right he might claim to have. To do other wise would be to negative the proclamation of the vernor, and change his own status. Mr. Stevons insisted that there was no prima facts of Mr.

ehman's election. Mr. Lehman then called on the Clerk of the House (Colonel Forney) to give the reasons on which he placed his (Mr. L.'s) name on the roll of nembers, and not Mr. Butler's. The reasons were read, after which Mr. Stevens said that, on the law case, the certificate to the member, and not the Governor's Pro- They left their seats purposely to avoid a disaclamation, gave the seat. Governor Packor's Pro- greeable duty, knowing that it was unnecessaryaritable to suppose so. His proposal was that

Lehman to contest his right to sit, within a certain

Mr. Lehman contended that this would be manifeetly unjust, and would alter his position and down, and Mr. Lehman was sworn in. Assuredly, he owes his triumph (for triumph it was) to his own tast, courage; and ability. R. S. M. THOMAS & SONS' BALES THIS WEEK -Elegant urniture, paintings, &c., this morning, at No. 615 Vine street. Superior furniture to-morrow, at 1210 Spruce

Furniture, Thursday, at the auction store. See divertisements of the three sales. Appointment by the Governor.

partecial desire there is

By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press. WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861. Advance of Troops into Virginia. Indications of active military operations of a de. isive character are apparent in the departure today of the New York Fifth and Twelfth Regiments, by rail, in the direction of Martinsburg Virginia. Also the departure of the New York Thirty-eighth and Greeno's U. S. light artillery

battery into Virginia.

The New York Twenty-third Regiment, from lmira county, which arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, is under orders to march to-morro morning into Virginia. The Second Rhode Island Regiment is expected leave to-night. Upward of thirty rifled cannon have been sen

into Virginia since Friday. Reports are current that the troops on the Vir-New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode ginia side of the Potomac will very soon be largely General Patterson to be Reinforced. Colonel Lamon, of Virginia, reached Washington this afternoon in a special train, and drove immediately to the President's house. Subsequently he army and to conduct its own operations. and an interview with the military authorities. Foreign capitalists will undoubtedly withhold

> rernment, to strengthen General Parterson's oc Extravagant reports are prevalent here of a great attle between Johnson's and Patterson's oc umns, but they lack confirmation Rumored Defeat of General Patterson Late yesterday afternoon and during the evening a rumor was current that General PATTER. son had been defeated in an engagement with General Jourson. It could be traced to no definite source, and was generally discredited. Tolay, at 12 c'clock, no intelligence from General Parrenson to that effect had been received at the War Department, and the rumor was considered to

He came direct from Hainesville and Martinsburg.

has been reinforced, which has induced the Go-

There seems to be no doubt that General Johnson

be altogether without foundation The Secretary of War. General Camenon returned yesterday from a visit to, and an examination of Fortress Monroe The report of the Secretary of, War gives great atisfaction here. It has the genuine ring. It he head of the Department

Gen. James' New Projectile. The flying artillery of the Second Regiment of Rhode Island have been organized only about a month, and are armed with Gen. JAMES' rifled cannon. In presence of Gov. Sprague, and prominent military officers, senators, and citize yesterday afternoon, eighteen shells were fired on Monument Square, in fifty two seconds after the order to load was given—the guns being all simed so as to concentrate the fire on the river upon a structive power, if used against bodies of men advancing upon the position. After repeating the exhibition of firing rapidly, the guns were trained vations than could be given when firing across the river. At ten degrees elevation shot were sus-The guns used were the ordinary Hollad Stotal bronze 6-pounder field pieces, so far as the exterior is concerned. They are bored a trifle larger inside than the 6-pounder, and rifled according to General James' plan. The projectiles weigh

thirteen and a half pounds when solid, and twelve pounds when made as shells. In addition to the greater range and accuracy which result from this construction, another remarkable effect is produced, which is the greater case to the gun, notwitnestanding the increased weight of projectile. This effect is illustrated by the fact that a charge of one and a half pounds of powder behind a 6-pound swell or enlarge one of these guns so that its external shape is visibly altered, and two pounds of powder, with the same ball, will destroy the gun entirely; whereas, with the James plan of rifling and projectile, projectiles weighing fourteen pounds have been fired fifty times out of the same guns rifled, with a charge of two pounds of powder, without producing any change whatever in the gun. In Ohio one of these guns was fired with two and a half pounds of rifle powder and a fourteen-pound shot without producing any injury to the gun, although the shot was sent so far that no trace of it was ever found. The United States Government has had its three new batteries rifled by General James, and is having its old ones rifled in the same way. The States of Ohio, Connecticut, Indiana, Rhode Island and Masszchusetts, also are provided with these

to have their old batteries rifled and provided with General James' projectiles. The Military Movements. The movements of the last two days are most anticipated and defeated the machinations of the significant. At least two regiments have arrived conspirators in foreign countries. He visits the daily during the week; and from Thursday even camps every afternoon, and has never displayed ing to the present time nearly that number have crossed into Vivginia; not from among fresh arrivals, but selected from these who are thoroughly disciplined and drilled in military tactics. Among these are:

formidable guns, while other States are arranging

SHERMAN'S BATTERIES.—A section of Sherman's batteries was ordered from Delaware avenue, at 2 clock yesterday, to Arlington Heights, to a position in advance of Fort Corcoran. The artillerymen were ordered to carry four days' provisions. SECOND WISCONSIN .- The Second Wiscons Regiment. Col. Coon, have been ordered over the river, and are a mile in advance of Fort Corcorar. and within one mile of Ball's Cross Roads. GERMAN RIPLES.—Early yesterday, this fine regiment struck their tents and marched down Seventh street and the Avenue; en route to Alex-

THIRD MAINE REGIMENT .- The Third Maine Regiment broke up camp about noon yesterday to join the forward movement, singing "I wish ! was in Dixie" as they went down the Avenue, and in other ways indicating their satisfaction at being sent to the front. We have already noticed the splendid material of this regiment, and now predict that it will give a first-class account of itself when the combat comes. Their destination was here in Virginia. NINETERNTH AND TWENTY-RIGHTH NEW YORK .--

About noon yesterday the Nineteenth and Twentyeighth New York Regiments took up their line of march to the cars, en route, it was supposed by them, for the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. The Seventy-first New York, Col. Martin, are The Twelfth New York, Col. Butterfield, are also going into Virginia to day. The Thirty-eighth New York, Col. Ward, have just now passed down the Avenue, en route to Virginia. The excessive heat of the day overcame quite a number of the men, each of whom carried rifle, heavy knapsack, ammunition, and one

day's rations. Other regiments are ordered over, and will move o-night. Beef for the Army. Two hundred and eighty fat cattle came into the

Twelve regiments arrived here during the week just closed. A regiment from Elmira, New York, arrived at one o clock this morning.

-- Chaplain Services. The Rev. Dr. STOCKTON, chaplain to the Hones f Representatives, preached in the Capitol this orning, from Matthew xxiv., 16. It was a able and appropriate discourse, hitting hard upor those principles, or rather absence of principles that lead to disaffection and ultimate rebellion. The First District. Pennsylvania. It is worthy of notice that when the vote was taken in the House, on the 4th, upon the LEHMAN and BUTLER case, the other three Congressmen from Philadelphia, all Republicans, did not vote.

which gave the seat to Mr. LEHMAN. Miscellaneous. Messrs. PRESBURY, SYKES, and CHADWICK, the ate popular proprietors of the Girard House, have leased Willard's Hotel, in this city, and take possession on Sunday next, July 14. An examination of the Long Bridge, the great avenue of travel from this city to the Virginia shore, has shown it to be in a very dilapidated condition, and the wonder is that some accident has not occurred on it when heavy bodies of troops

have been moved over. It will be at once re-Mesers. CHARLES HALLOWELL and H R. Cogge-SHALL, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Russell, of Various rumors are in circulation in relation to his Pittsburg, a commission appointed by Governor CURTIN, to visit the Pennsylvania regiments stationed here, and examine into their condition have been in the city for several days past, and have made arrangements by which the men will all be furnished with new clothing at an early

It is the general belief among the members of Congress that Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, will o chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs.

It was Mr. Etevens, and not Mr. Gnow, as erready 4,000 will thus be added to this already roneously printed in the House proceedings, who large and effective corps. the Committee of Military Affairs. and the state of the same was about the constitution of

LATEST NEWS sportively said that he would no longer be a candi- THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS date for Speaker. Mr. Gnow made no remarks whatever previous to the announcement of the re Yesterday, by invitation of the Andrew Johnso Guards, Capt. McBLAIR, the Hon. Andrew John-

son, accompanied by Senator Tan Even, Repre sentatives STRATTON and NIXON, and WM. A BROWNING, Esq., visited Campaffollingsworth, on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge. Senator TEN EYER introduced Senator Johnson to the large body of military, appropriately referring to the self-sacrificing spirit manifested by that distinguished gentleman in his defence of the Union, both Tennessoe and in the Senate. His allusions to Senator Jounson, to the Constitution, and the general interests of the country, elicited the most rapturous applause. Senator Johnson made a very effective speech, exciting his listeners to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm. At the solicitation of Col. McConnert, of the

Third Michigan Regiment, Senator Jourson afterwards visited that encampment, and there also made remarks of such a character as to occasion the wildest demonstrations of applause. WM. R. SANFORD, of Orwell, Vermont, late State Senator, has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. A skirmish between the outposts, to which little mportance is attached, is probably the origin of ne rumors. It is certain that the Government has no information on the subject. Mr. VAN WYCK, in the House, yesterday, gave

otice, under the rules, of his intention to int duce a bill to increase the pay of the private soldiers, and also a bill to reduce the expenditures of he Government. FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CAPTURE OF HORSES, CATTLE, AND MULES. Skirmish with Governor Wise's Body Guard Gov. Wise Reported Mortally Wounded.

FORTY REBELS KILLED

GINCINNATI, July 7 .- A special despatch to the

Commercial from Pemeroy, Ohio, states that Col. Norton with 150 men had just returned from an expedition into Virginia, during which they captured four horses, sixteen head of cattle, and two mules from the rebels. Goy. Wise, with a body guard of fifty men under Captain Patton, had been fired at by the native peaks plainly, and every reader knows just what Virginians near Bessonville and Wise and Patthroughout the country will be to command the of the guard are also said to be killed. Sessonville fullest confidence in the administrative abilities of is in Kanawha county, about twenty five miles

> The report is undoubtedly true in substance, but From Gen. M'Clellan's Column. THE OHIOANS IN AN AMBUSCADE.

from the Ohio river.

They Cut their Way Through! IVE REBELS KILLED. BUCKANNON, Va., July 7 .- Forty five men, belonging to the Third Ohio regiment, under Captain Lawson, while on a scouting expedition, fell in with an ambuscade of several hundred rebels, at fiddlefork Bridge, twelve miles east, and were surrounded. After a desperate fight, they out their way through, losing one killed and having five wounded. Five dead rebels were found today on the scene of the conflict.; Col. McCook, with the Fourth and Seventh Ohio egiments, and the Tenth Indiana, under Col. Morris, with Loomis' battery and Birdsall's company, took possession of the bridge early this

to within a mile of Laurel Hill, where the Rebel orges are commanded by ex Congressman Garnett Gen. McClellan, with a large force, moves to wards Laurel Hill to morrow morning early. A battle is anticipated within forty-night hours. Latest from Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 6 .- Before the deparure of the Secretary of War, yesterday evening there was a grand review at Camp Hamilton, and fireworks, a grand dinner, and other festivities were prolonged to a late hour. An alarm coomired at Hampton about midnight, and General Pierce came to the fortress for an extra supply of ammunition.

Strong batteries are being erected by our troops In the direction of New Market bridge. The California Regiment, Colonel Baker, bids fair to become very popular here. The colonel went to Washington last night. The Zouaves have been under orders to advance campants projectle on the Rip Raps is this afternoon throwing shell at a supposed new bustery on Sewell's Point. A flag of truce went to Craney Island to-day with a party residing in the South. The following is a correct account of the skirmish at Newport News: Capt. Hammel, with thirty men of Col. Hawkins' regiment, while on a reconoissance on Friday morning, excountered a considerable force of the Confederate infantry and

cavalry. Shots were exchanged, and three of the rebels, including two officers and one private, were killed, and seven wounded. Capt. Hammel, unable longer to withstand the large force, withdraw to the camp without loss. ALEXANDRIA, Jely 7 .- Mr. Vallandigham, mem ber of Congress from Ohio, visited the Ohio regiments to-day. While in the camp of the First regiment a disposition was shown by many to ous nim, and, notwithstanding the nerve and courage

shown by Mr. Vallandigham, it is probable that they would have succeeded, but for the protection afforded him by the Dayton company and a pas He finally retired to the camp of the Second Regiment, after declaring himself as good a Union min as any of them, and expressing his scorn for the mob spirit shown by his fellow-citizens. Both Gon. Schenck and Col. McCook were temporarily absent during the scene.

Gen. Tyler departed from Camp McDowell las evening, handing his command over to Col. E. D. Keys, of the Seventeenth Infantry. It is unde stood that the change was made to advance Gen. Tyler in command. Three rebel cavalry appeared to the pickets, a mile and a half outside of Cloud's Mills, las night, but disappeared on the alarm being made by the pickets.

farmer in the vicinity of Fall's Church, outside of our pickets, was about removing his stock and goods to the enemy's country, Gen. Tyler took resautions to seize them while en route, which was done this morning, at daybreak, by a party of the First Connecticut Regiment. Five horses, five mules, and considerable baggage, were captured. A later report represents that the goods were returned, the charge against Capt. Mason not beingsustained. The Rev. Mr. Loftwinch, of the Second Presbyterian Church, opposite headquarters, in this city, in his sermon to day took strong Southern ground in treating of the present state of affairs, and volunteered a prayer specially for the State troops. Col. Heintzelmen, after a conversation with the minister, desided that the church should be closed. and accordingly this evening sentinels were placed around it. At a special request Col. Heintzelman subsequently withdraw his order, being of the opinion that nothing the reverend gentleman could say would hurt our cause. The affair creates conside-

understood that the elders think it injudicious to allow Mr. Leftwinch to preach under the circum-From Baltimore. MOVEMBET OF TROOPS. BALTIMORE, July 7 .- Col. Kenly's command, Maryland volunteers, 1,000 strong, left this even ing, for Frederick. Col Kenly will be detained a few days further, by his duties as provest marshal until the police affairs are settled to the satisfaction of the Government. A regiment from Maine, without arms, arrived this evening, by the Northern Central Road, and were eccorted to the Washington depot by company I of Colonel Lyle's Pennsylvania Regiment. A large number of horses arrived here to-day, on their way to Washington.

affords quits a relief in the way of excitemen

The church is not epened this evening, it being

From Missouri. Sr. Louis, July 7.—The State Convention has been officially called to meet at Jefferson City on the 224 inst. The Thirteenth Illinois Regiment of volunteers, Colonel Wyman, remobed here from Caseyville last evening, and marched to the Pacific Railroad depot, whence they go to join Colonel Siegel's

with his visit is not known. It is said, to-day, that he was invited to Richmond by Jeff. Davis, and that he is accompanied by two promin Pannsylvanians, both friends of the Government, The New Levy of Pennsylvania Troops.

Harisbung, July 6—Mejor General MoCall has issued an order directing each of the fifteen regiments of the reserve volunteer corps of Pennsylvania to be raised at once to the minimum army

St. Louis, July 6—F. H. Wootten, secretary of Utah, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has duty in the secretary of the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has duty in the secretary of the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has duty in the secretary of the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, and have acting to the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, and have acting to the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, and have acting to the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, and have acting to the recent course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, has resigned, and have has issued an order directing each of the fifteen sylvania to be raised at once to the minimum army

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 6 Mr. Hall, of New Hampshire, moved that the Senate proceed to elect an assistant Doorkeeper, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lang, of Kansas, gave notice that he should introduce a bill directing that, on the first of August, 1861, all commandants in the army and navy of the United States assemble from their several commands court marking, and defining the invision. of Turkey.

of the United States assemble from their usversa commands court martials, and defining the juris dictions of said courts.

On bailet for assistant Doorkeeper, 41 votes were cast. Isaac Bassett received 30; Charles Jones 8. Isaac Bassett was declared duly elected Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented the Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented the several bills of which he gave notice on Thursday.

Mr. Grings, of lows, moved that the bill to promote the efficiency of the army be referred to a special committee of nine Senators.

On her arrival he about 3 or 4 o'clock, tanding committees of the body.

After some discussion, the bill of Mr. Wilson to romote the efficiency of the army was referred to committee of nine, viz: Messrs Wilson, Hale, atham, Sherman, Powell, Cowan, King, Kennedy, and Howe.

The other bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Polik, of Missouri, presented the oredentials of Waldo Johnson, Senator elect from Missourl, who appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

A message was received from the President of the United States, and the Senate went into ex-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, announced, in beatting eulogy, the death of his predecessor, Mr. Scranton, who died during the recess of Congress He offered resolutions of profound regret at his loss and sympathy for his family, and also that the members of the flouse wear the usual badge of nourning.
Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, also paid an elequent tribute to the deceased.

Mr. Stratton, of New Jersey, and Messrs. Campbell, McPherson, Moorhead, and McKnight, of Pennsylvania, followed in a similar strain of re-

mark.
The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday. Standing Committees of the Senate. On Foreign Relations-Messrs. Sumner, Colla-ner, Doclittle, Wilmot, Browning, Polk, and mer. Declittle, Wilmot, Brewning, Polk, and Breckinridge.
On Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs.
Wilson, King, Baker, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kausse, Rice, and Latham.
On Finance—Messrs Simmons. Sherman, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright, and McDougal.
On Naval Affaira—Messrs Hall, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thomson, Nicholson, Kennedy, and McDougal.
On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury, and Johnson of Tennossee.

nossee.
On the Judiciary-Messrs Trumbull, Foster,
Ten Eyek, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell, and On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, and Latham on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, Chend-

the wounding of Wise and Patton needs confirms-tion. On Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Johnson of Tennessee, Rice, and On Claims—Messrs. Clark, Simmons, Howe, Wilnot, Pomeroy, Polk, and Thomson. On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, Foster, Sumner, Polk, and Bayard.
On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, and Powell.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, foot, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, and Ne-On Patents and the Post Office Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson, and Saulsbury.
On Pensions—Messrs, Foster, Bingham, Lane of
Indians, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, and Saulsbury.
On the Public Buildings and Public Grounds— Messrs. Foot, Anthony, Chandler, Bright, and Kennedy.
On Territories—Messrs. Wade, Wilkinson, Baker, Hale, Browning, Johnson of Tennessee, and ragg. On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane of Indiana, On Engrossed Bills—Record Aparty of Bourbonists and the South Aparty of Bourbonists and were arrested by the troops on the 23d ult. The Senate—Messrs. Dixon, Clark, and Johnson of Tennessee. On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Baker, and South Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Bills—Messrs. Bi Saulsbury. On Printing-Messra. Anthony; Harlan, and On the Library-Messrs. Pearce, Collamer, and Ressenden.

After the executive session, Mr. Willior (Pa.)
announced the death of Hon. George W. Soranton,
of Pennsylvanis, a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. W. paid a brief enlogy to the
public and private worth of the decessed, and, at
the close, offered the usual resolutions, when the

the close, offered the Senate adjourned. From Fortress Monroe. VISIT OF THE SHCRETARY OF WAR, ETC.
FORTHESS MONROE, July 5.—Secretary Cameron, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas, with their wives and daugiters, arrived this morning via Baltimore. They spent the day at Old Point and Newport News.

Two daughters of Secretary Chase, Colonel Van Rensselaer, (aid to General Socit.) Professor Bartlett, at West Point, and Mr. Cobb, configential clerk of Mr. Cameron, are also of the party.

A grand review was held at Newport News, and also at Fortress Monroe and Camp Hamilton.

Besides a short respite from his duties at Washington, the visit of Secretary Cameron relates to the actual requirements at Fortress Monroe, in VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, ETC. ington, the visit of Secretary Cameron relates to the natual requirements at Fortress Monroe, in men and materials, for offensive operations. It is safe to say that neither will be longer withheld from weneral Butler, and that the visit will be productive of the happiest result. General Butler, Secretary Cameron and party, will pay their respects to Commodore Stringham before their departure for Weshington this evening.

Col. Baker's regiment arrived from Baltimore this morning, and have encomped this side of Hampton Creek. Col. Baker, it was supposed, would be made Brigadier General.

Col. Duryes was yesterday promoted to the rank of Brigadier General to command Camp Hamilton. Brigadier General to commands the Massachusetts regiments in Hampton village. deneral Butler yesterday made a stirring speech to our troops at Camp Hamilton. There is to be a celebration at the Zouave camp to-night. The Monttcello yesterday fired at one of our small boats, a short distance from Newport News, but fortunately no one was injured. She made a

but fortunately no one was injured. She made a reconnoissance up James Rever. About 8.30 this morning, five miles from Newport News, she discovered a robel force of about 700 on the shore, and immediately opened a brisk fire upon them. Eight companies were sent by land to sustain her. There was a land reconnoissance from Newport News vestarday and some shots evolvanced with ews, yesterday, and some shots exchanged with c robel videttes. The obnoxious flag of truce is down again from Norfolk, accompanied by a tug carrying the British flag. The British consul at Norfolk, a noted Secessionist, is on board, and persists in his efforts to visit Baltimore. o visit Baltimore.

About five o'clock this morning, 25 of Hawkins' Courses encountered a rebel force, supposed to Zouaves encountered a rebel force, supposed to number about 150, including 25 cavalry and one field piece, seven miles from Newport News. It is reported that three rebels were shot; and also six of the Zouaves. They sent in for reinforcements, and five companies of Zouaves were sent to sustain

Row in Washington-A. Zouave Murdered and the Results. WASHINGTON, July 8 —Last night one of the Fire Zourves was assassinated in front of a notorious house of evil reputation, on Maine avenue, near Four-and a-half street. No; possible clue to the perpetrater had been discovered. The name of the murdered man was Tkomas Carey.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, several Zousves and others went to the tenements above mentioned, and entering, broke up and destroyed the furniture, drove the inmates forth, set fire to the building, and by their conduct prevented the fire companies from extinguishing the flames, in consequence of which they were entirely consumed with all their contents. Great excitement prevailed, and the Provost Marshal's force interfered to restore order. order. several arrests were made.

The battery of the Second Rhode Island experimented with their rifle cannon on the Monument mented with their rine cannon on the Monument grounds this afternoon in such a manner as to elicit warm commendations from all present, including several eminent engineers. Among the spectators were the President and Governor Sprague. The range of shot was three to four miles.

The name of the Zouave who was murdered in Washington last night is Thomas Curry. Good News from France and England. WASHINGTON, July 6.—By the last steamer, official despatches were received giving emphatic assurances that the English and French Governments will fully respect the blockade of the Southern ports, cetton or no cotton, and also that they heartily sympathize with the Federal Government.

rable feeling among the religious community, and Rebel Prisoners at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 6 .- Lieutenant McGowen arthree Secessionists from the Kanewha valley, Virginia, taken by Colonel Newton's command as hostages for the safety of the Union men carried off by the rebel cavalry. They were taken to Camp Chase.

News from Tennessee. Louisville, July 6 — Reliable information from Jamp Trousdale, (Tenn.) says that the measles and small-pox are prevalent among the soldiers. Every train carries from 20 to 30 sick into Nashille, and seldom a train goes without a corpse or An eye-witness informs us that the down train at An eye winess informs us that the down train at all o'clock, on the morning of the 4th, was stopped at Richmond. Tenn, ostensibly to await the up train. The train was ordered to Camp Trousdale, and, while there, a file of soldiers surrounded it. Three or four soldiers were put on the locomotive, and into each oar, and they were instructed to shoot the engineer, or any one who opposed them. Further on, at Fountain Head, Tenn., the up train UNION STATE CONVENTION—MORE TROOPS FOR THE train, were sent back to Nashville. A Mistake of the Rebels. Washington, July 6.—Yesterday, as a regiment f the rebels was advancing from Fairfax Court douse, one of their own regiments mistock them

for Federal troops, and fired on them, killing eight of them. Rebel Preparations in Arkansas. command in the Southwest.

Visit of Congressman May to Jeff. Davis

Baltimore, July 7.—Henry May left Beltimore
on Tuesday last for Richmond, where he now is.
Various rumors are in circulation in relation to his visit. Previous to starting he had an interview with President Lincoln, but whether in connection with his visit is not known. It is said, to-day, General Lyon, with upwards of 2,000 troops, left coneville on the morning of the 3d inst. for the Bouthwest Resignation of the Secretary of Utah.

> Death of Paul Anderson. CINCINNATI, July 6 - Gen. Paul Anderson died yerierday afternoon, aged 78.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN. \$1,000,000 IN SPECIE COMING Death of Lord Campbell and the Sultan

Spanish Neutrality During the Ame-

Breadstatis firmer, with more inquiry. Provisions steady.

Loya Chancellor Campbell died suddenly from the rupture of a blood vessel.

The Sultan of Turkey died on the 25th, and was succeeded by his brother, Abdul Azis-Khan.

Everything was quiet at Constantinople.

Sir J. Ferguson, in the House of Commons, condemned the sending of reinforcements to Canada, and Mr. d'Israell also thought the Government was incurring a serious responsibility. was incurring a serious responsibility.

Lord Palmerston defended the act of the Government as a usual procautionary measure of all Governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities

Clay, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a national church and nonarchy as a remedy.

The configration in London, briefly telegraphed

by the *Persia*, was the most disastrous for genera-tions. Immense piles of warehouses, on the Surrey side of London bridge, filled with all kinds of pro tions. Immense piles of warehouses, on the Surrey side of London bridge, filled with all kinds of produces, were destroyed.

The loss exceeded £2.000,000. Some estimate the extent from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000, nearly all insured.

The probable sales of consols by the insurance companies caused a decline on the Stock Exchange. Roma articles of produce advanced in consequence. companies caused a decline on the Stock Exchange. Some articles of produce advanced in consequence of the great quantities of it consumed.

The recognition of Italy by France had been announced in the Moniteur and by Baron Ricasoli in the Italian Parliament. The latter said that

on the 24:12 utimo.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 77a80c.

A party of Bourbonists landed near Syracuse, and were arrested by the troops on the 23d uit.

Agitation in Hungary was reported to be in-The mails, from Bombay to the 27th of May; from Calcutta to the 22d of May, and from Shang-hae to May 4, had arrived at Marseilles. A panie prevailed at Calcutta, owing to the The Chinese rebels had taken Hong Kong. [SECOND DESPATCH ]

The City of Washington arrived at Queensown at noon on the 25th, and at Liverpool the fol- | Secession Movements in Western Rislowing morning.

GREAT BRITAIN. The proceedings of the Parliament, on the 26th ultime, were wholly unimportant.

The great seal of Lord Chancellor was formally conferred, by the Queen, on Sir R. Bethel, vice Lord Campbell, deceased. The great fire in London was still burning in some vaults, but was becoming gradually subdued, and all danger of further explosion was considered

The Prince and Princess Frederick William had trating at that point region in England, on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th ving at Fort Scott. The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th ving at Fort Scott. The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th ving at Fort Scott. The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th ving at Fort Scott. The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th ving at Fort Scott. The Prince of Wales would proceed on the 29th ving at Fort Scott. o the camp at Currah, Ireland, to take the round of military duties.

Mr. Cobden addressed his constituents at Roch dale on the 26th. He enlogises the French Gov-ernment and the commercial treaty with France, denounced the volunteer system in England, and ridiculed as a ridiculous bugbear the idea of a French invasion. Sir Jehn Shelley, M. P., who was charged with

Indecently exposing his person, had been honorably acquitted. Mr. Train was mixed up in the charge, and

Politics unimportant.
The Bourse was improving on the 25th. Rentes were quoted at 67f. 65o.

The new treaty of commerce between France and Brazil is confirmed. It will involve a general remodelling of tax duties

SPAIN. A royal decree admits cotton at much lower dues in Spain, from September till January.

The Emperor of Morocco has announced his intention to satisfy the claims of Spain, agreeably to the proposition of France.

The Spanish proclamation relative to the American war, says the Queen has determined to observe the structest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and Confederate States of the South. With this view it is prohibited to arm, build and fit out privateers, no matter under what flag, in any panish port.
Ship owners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters of marque, and from contributing in any way to the armament and fitting out priva-

Privateers and prizes are prohibited remaining over twenty-four hours in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the har-bor authorities are to compel them to preceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to ship sea as early as possible, and not allow them to snip but what is necessary, and never, under any pre-text, arms and ammunition. No articles belong-ing to prizes may be sold.

The carriage of goods to none of the blockaded ports is guaranteed, except war material and let-ters, which are prohibited. Offenders are responsi-ble for their own acts, and have no claim for pro-tection. Spaniards are prohibited from taking service or oither side, and to abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality.

Offenders are to be liable to the measures adopted by the belligerents, and punished according to the laws of Spain. The decree is dated June 17, countersigned by Senor Callante and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 26th, debated the bill relating to the loan of 500,000,000 francs.

Ferrari opposed the bill, and attacked the whole system of government. Desaretto replied, and demonstrated that monstrated that the Government was following Count Cavour's system. The debate was ad-Journed
The official Gazetts contradicts the report of the landing of the Bourbonists and disturbers of public order in Sicily, and says that only three Bourbon brigades had landed there.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says Ricasoli's note, in reply to French recognition is firm and uncompremising. He does not admit of reservations, and declines entering into any engagement as to the future, which would interfere with the completeness of the new kingdom.

HUNGARY.

The funeral services at Pesth, in honor of Count brigades had landed there.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says Riossil's note, in reply to French recognition is firm and uncompromising. He does not admit of reservations, and declines entering into any engagement as to the tuture, which would interfere with the completeness of the new kingdom.

HUNGARY.

The funeral services at Pesth, in honor of Count Cavour, were interdicted by a telegraphic order from Vienna.

It is regiment is now at Fortress Mostoce. The men were transported to that place in two stements were filled up to 1,300 men, a great portion of the recruits coming from the Shiffler and other far recruits coming from the Shiff

It is reported that additional troops are under orders for Hungary.

Reports had been current that the English ambassador at Vienna had insisted on a solution of the Hungarian question, but semi official journals give a denial.

The alarming reports relative to the health of the Empress of Austria are too true. the Empress of Austria are too true. INDIA The China mails, already telegraphed, had The China mans, microscy congressions and Caleb Greenenwant. Decorate in the control of D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance Minister, had taken a see voyage, and partially recovered from his savers illness.

and Caleb Greenenwant. Decorate in D. Mar. Lang, the Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance from the savers illness.

and Caleb Greenenwant. Decorate in Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance in D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance in D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance in Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance Minister, had delphia Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance Minister, had delphia Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance Minister, had delphia Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance Minister, had delphia Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance Minister, had delphia Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Mar. Lang, the Indian Finance Minister, had all the Indian Finance M ern provinces of the Indigo districts.

The Calcutta produce markets were more active; imports were affected by embarrassments occasioned

imports were allected by embarrassments occasioned by opium speculations Freights languid.

Hong Keng May 12.— The British minister at Pekin has declined, for the present, to grant passports to British subjects to visit the capital.

The capture of Hong Kong by the rebals is not confirmed, but the insurrection is spreading.

Trade is inanimate at all Southern ports, but a good business is doing in cotton goods at Shanchas. good business is doing in cotton goods at Shanghae for new ports. Now teas were appearing.

CANTON FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.—Funds, on the 26th, were firmer, the late fall having induced purchases. chaeers.

Consols advanced to Money in moderate demand—zix per cent. generally demanded. Increased case was anticipated.

The Board of Trade returns for May show inoreased exports over May of last year notwith-standing the American orisis.

The Bank of Madrid has advanced its rate of discount to 7 per cent.

The Very Latest.

LIVERFOOL, June 27.—The R M. steamer Shannon arrived off Hurst Castle this morning, with the Meyican, West Coast, and West India mails.

Letters from India and China were delivered in Liverpool this morning. Those from Bombay will be here to morrow morning.

Cotton was advancing in price at Bombay, and freights also were rights.

At the Washington Hall, in Spring Gardet Commenced in Commenced in

LIVERPOOL BREADTUFFS MARKET—The weather was favorable for the orcus rather shower. Weather was favorable for the orcus rather shower. Co., report Flour quiet, at 23s days and Redardon. Specie. Can. Wheat ateady, with a better the result of the face, can. Wheat ateady, with a better the result of the face, can. Wheat ateady, within better the result of the face, can. Wheat ateady, within better the result of the face, can. Wheat ateady within better the result of the face, and the face of the f Spanish Neutrality During the American War.

Am Kalidan Sec. URIT IES.—Sales of Ill nois for York Central Succession War. Stath. Spanish of this war war. Arrived from England of the Spanish War.

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Spanish Neutrality During the American War.

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A special despatch to the Nashville Union, of the 5th, from Richmond, reports Gen. Patterson; loss in the skirmish with Col. Jackson at 80 killed ment as a usual precountedary measure of all the verminents in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step indicated no distrust of the faith of the Northern States—no want of confidence in the Ganadaus The time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the summer.

The loss by the configration in London is over £2,000,000, and some estimates are as high as three and four millions. It was nearly covered by insurance.

A recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France has been formally announced.

The Cunard steamer Scotta had been successfully launched.

Further by the Great Eastern.

Farrer Point, July 6—The Times continued to maintain that the Americans have no ground for their abuse of England, beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation.

It says the Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion, and must be left to recover.

Bir Archibald Alison, in a letter to Cassius M. Clay, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a national content of the same of the skirmish with Col. Jackson at 80 killed and wounded.

Jackson's force consisted of 4,500 strong, where of six were killed and twenty wounded.

The Mobile Advertiser, of the 21,500 strong, where the Mobile Advertiser, of the 21,500 strong, where of six were killed and twenty wounded.

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The Piccaquage of th

ALEXANDRIA, July 6. Two privates of the ALEXANDRIA, July 5.—Two privates of the Michigan First went scouting yesterday without orders, and returned to camp last evenion reporting that they approached within two miles of Fairfax Court House. Meeting with a few of the Confederates they fired upon them, killing one, and creating a general stampede among their pickets the great quantities of it consumed.
The recognition of Italy by France had been mounced in the Moniteur and by Baron Ricasoli 1 the Italian Parliament. The latter said that ipplomatic relations between the two countries would soon be re established.

The Roman question was still pending, and it was hoped there would be a favorable solution of it.

The appeal in the case of Patterson versus Bonathe preparations are being made to inflate it.

The Third Maine, Col. Howard, arrived here

Affairs in Missouri. QUINCY, III., July 5—Seward, the man who assistanted Howell, at Canton, on the Feurth was arrested the same day by the German Home Guards, who were persuaded by ex-Senator Green to give him in charge of a constable, to be taken to Monticello, Green's supposed intention being to release him. After leaving the release him. After leaving the town they were met on the way by a Union company from La-grange county, who had learned of Green's inter-tions, and the prisoner was taken by them from the constable, and returned to Canton. Green feel though holly pursued, and escaped by leaving his horse and hiding in the woods. horse and hiding in the woods.
Two more companies of Culonel Palmer's regiment started for Canton last night.
A party of about twenty troops, under command of ex Gov. Wood, of this State, who were in pur-The Great Eastern left Liverpool at about noon of the 27th.

The Hibernia reached Liverpool at noon of the 26th.

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LEAVENWORTH, July 6—We are under obligations to the editor of the Fort Scott Democrat for
the following items in regard to the movements is
Missouri. Under date of June 23, he says that
GOV. Jackson's secretary called a session of the
Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcoxia, seventy
miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of
resisting an ordinance of secession. souri. passing an ordinance of sece The rebels in Western M Fugitives from Jasper county were hously arri ving at Fort Scott. They report the state of affairs in that section as terrible in the extreme. Dr. Wilson, Dr. Selman, and other leading Unionists have been hung. In some cases, escaping Union ists had been followed into Kaneas by the Secas the morning of the 27th, but his object was not known definitely.

THE CITY

Military Matters. Within the last few days nothing of it west has taken place among our military. No zere regiments have passed through the city, which by this

time has lost much of its warliks appears With the exception of the Jackson Begiment, Col. Murphy, the new regiments formed in this city are making but slow progress towards filling up. This regiment is rapidly filling up. Seven conjugates have already been sworn into the service of the United States, and the others will be musered in to-day and Tuesday. Each man is sworn in a soon as he is enrolled, and a uniform put upon him at once. The uniform is the beautiful cases; cloth, and the men, when thus attired, presented, fine appearance. A few more men, we are is formed, will be taken if they apply at once. The Secretary of War having issued orders to the mustering in of the Keystone Regiment, col Peter Fritz commanding, they will be mustered

into the service the present week, and go like oamp. This regiment will equip all their men, furnishing them with two suits of clothing, one of heavy material, the other of light stuff suitable for a company water week. neary material, the other of their neiform will be cardet gray, trimmed with a black stripe on the outside seems of the pants; jackst with belt supporters, and shoulder straps trimmed with the same color. This being the first and only regiment over inspected within our Commonwellth entire at one time, our citizens will doubless be surprised and gratified at their appearance in our streets, in their neat uniform parade.

The Thirticth Regiment, under the command of Col Chantry, has moved to Richmond Hall. The balance of the companies will be mustered interview during the present week. They expect their tents in a few days, and will form an encampment on the commons at Richmond Unforcement on the commons at Richmond Unforcement. extremely warm weather Their nailorm will be campment on the commons at Richmond Unfortunately, the Colonel has been severely indisposel for several days past.

Col. Chormann has had positive orders from the War Department to concentrate his men to mustal in investigation. War Department to concentrate at a basic in immediately.

In immediately.

The quarters of Col. Geary's regiment is located on the Fex Chars and Frankford tumpike, we miles from Frankford, and only 2 few rods from the Second-street tumpike, midway between with two and Holmesburg. The quarters here sreds fine description, and some tents have been world.

The field or park lies to the east of the rods, as a number of records from the neighboring country.

numbers of people from the neighboring count go over to visit them daily. COL. BAKER'S REGINERT. This regiment is now at Fortress Mouroe. The

Saturday was a lively day at Gamp Colectar.

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three companies having been mustered Ly Major
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Ruff into the Twenty-eighth Ponnaylvanie Rigiment, Colonel John W Geary. The companies
giment, Colonel John W Geary. The companies
of the Manch Chunk Rangere, affected by L.

F. Chapman, captain; and J. D. Armer, and C.
Chapman, first and second lieutenants. Company
from Gallitzin and Elizabathtown—Gaptain, in
Copeland; first and second Company Phila
and Caleb Greeneawault. Second Company Phila
delphia Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Ham
delphia Independent Grays—Captain, G. D. Ham
mer: first and second lieutenants, G. L. Parker his severe illness.

Mr. Bames, Foreign Scoretary, is dead.

The famine had been effectually relieved.

There were slight disturbances in the southwest orn provinces of the Indigo districts.

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Twenty-eighth, but little over a week having and willinged the statement of much patrictism and willings and statement of much patrictism and willings and statement. existence of much patriotism and support the cause of the Union in out of the appealed to by a competent commander, and attegrity, bravery, military knowledge, and attegrity, bravery, military knowledge, and the perience are proverbial. Such a man is Colored Geary; hance; the key to his successful formation of a regiment made up of material calculated to a regiment made up of material calculated to reflect oredit on the Keystone State. SECOND COMPANY INDEPENDENT SEATS.

This company was mustered into the errice of the United States, at Camp Coleman. 25 Sarais, by Major Ruff. They intend to fill up to 100 mm. A good change to enter a company already mustered into the service. THE NURSE CORPS. The ladies of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Notice Corps solicit denations of gray flannel, canon tape nel, wochian sooks, crash towelling, sapp, pins, needles, buttons, and sewing cotton, company of the Jackson Regiment. Donation he left at their room, No. 912 Chestaut streets at the corps leaves on Thursday next.

Mr. Samuel McHenry, of Philadelphia, and pas

Cotton was advancing in price at Rombay, and freights also were riging freights also were riging