

Forever float that standard shoot! Where breather the los but falls before us! With Freedom's sell beneath our feet, And Freedom's bunner streaming o'er as

Union Sentiment in East Tennessee A friend in Louisville has kindly sent to us a copy of the Knoxville Whig of July 6, and we are gratified to find that Parson BROWN. now continues to fight as boldly and ably for the Union as ever, notwithstanding the recent rumor that he intended to abandon the discussion of political questions in the columns of his journal, and to devote it, hereafter, to general literature and agriculture. As relia. ble news from the South is now rarely ob. tamly did think they would have paid some idea of the character of some of the articles The action of General Burler in declaring the shores of the Southern sea. We must published in the number before us. the slaves who have fied to his camp contraber of precedents for such a proceeding. their fire when Anderson raised the white Among them are the following: In 1838 General Jesur had captured many slaves and Indians in Florida, and ordered them west of the Mississippi. When they arrived at New Orleans the owners of the slaves instituted legal proceedings for their recovery, but General Gaines, who was then commander of was afterwards presented to Congress) was that, in "time of war, all slaves were belliheld as prisoners of war; that he could only be guided as a military officer by the laws of war, and that," while engaged in maintaining the Federal Government by force of arms,' the laws of any State must yield to its safety. His action was fully confirmed after a long consideration of it, and the slaves were sent west of the Mississippi, where they were set free. In 1838 General Taylor also captured, in Florida, a number of negroes, lean bill and the debate preceding it, the fine parwho were claimed by alleged owners as sage between Mr. Burnett and Mr. Mallory, both claration made by Mr. Mallory. It has impressed fugitive slaves, but he replied that he had no | 0: Kentucky, the extraordinary speech of Mr. Valprisoners, "except prisoners of war," and, landigham, of Ohio-who seems desirous of earning refusing to allow the claimants to examine for himself the most doubtful of all fame, that of them, he sent them West, where they were set free. In 1836, General JESUP employed some fugitive slaves to act as spies and guides, stipulating that, if they served him faithfully, legation voted unanimously in favor of this great he would secure their liberty. The contract | war measure, although the Mr. Aucona, of Berks, was kept on both sides, and the negroes were | and the somewhat notorious Phil Johnson, of Northsent to the West and emancipated. In De- ampton, played a side game in the proceeding cember, 1814, General Andrew Jackson which shows how utterly unworthy they are of the Special Despatches to "The Press. seized upon a large number of slaves at and near New Orleans to assist in erecting fortifications for its protection. Their owners were cations for its protection. Their owners were the hearty manner in which they came up to all very indignant, but he disregarded their rewery indignant, but he disregarded their remonstrances. During the various skirmishes

The nearty manner in which they came up to an
the requirements of the occasion.

William E. Lehman, of the First district, was
the effect that the Beoretary of the Navy has proand battles which occurred a number of them | right, of course. It would be a galling shame if | hibited the enlistment of foreign-born landsmen were killed, and their masters carried their | the Republicans in the House should allow this gal. | into the United States service, and a writer in the complaints against the Hero of the Hermitage lant gentleman to be displaced. The unseating of Washington Republican, of this morning, comfor selzing their property, and their claims Mr. Lehman would do infinite harm to the true ments upon the report as follows:

victim was one of the Texas troops. The threat is freely made by the Secession ists of West Tennessee that East Tennessee will be coerced, and it is rumored that Col. devoted to the Union cause, who are armed with old-fashioned rifles and shot guns, and

eventually send back the slaves in his posses-

& The real state of sentiment among a large is, no doubt, well described in the following such.

pared to die upon their native soil."

The thinking people of the South are seriously pondering over the sad condition of the country. The question is, what is to become of the country? A minitary spirit has been aroused, and, unless it is speedily quelled, it will faston a despetism upon the necks of the people. This is now the ease in Tennessee. Before these Secession leaders are aware of it, the people will have discovered the chains forged for them, and they will sweep their corrupt leaders away by the storm which they have raised. Already, no less than a half dozen leaders are intriguing for the prospective Decatorship of the Southern Confederacy These are Yancey, Wise, Toombs, Rhett, Davis, Gov Brown, of Georgia, and Gov. Harris, of Tennessee. Personal rivalry among these men may prevent either of these from grasping the coveted prize. But some other ambitious man will try to seles the reins of power and assume the kingly control of the Southern States. Some of these Southern aspirants are reported to have said, time and egain, that a republican form of government is at an end, that there is too much freedom in the country, and that the people pass upon too many elections and that a new form of government is military spirit has been aroused, and unless i

of anarchy. The population has become duped and exoited; the political leaders have become selfish and corrupt. A total breakdewn, there fore, of this new Confederate form of gevernment is inevitable. A military depotism, supported by an immense standing army, now looms up before the anxious gaze of the speculators, tyrants, capi-talists, and bad men of the South.

The full election returns, by counties, on gregates being as follows: | Mo SEPARATION. | SEPARATION | SEPARATION | SEPARATION | 14 780 | Middle Tennessee | 198 | 58 265

Vote in camps..... Total...... 47 238 Tennessee twenty-six gave majorities against | The men to whom he responded could not but feel separation and three for it. In the thirty four | that they had placed themselves on the worst side counties of Middle Tennessee four gave ma. of the question, and that they had made a mistake In the eighteen counties of West Tennessee four gave majorities against separation and

fourteen for it. The Whig proposes that at the August elec-NELSON, and in the Second, Horace MAY-

the Union, without dissolving the whole labric of our General Government. Under the present exasperated state of the sec-tions, it is impossible to say to what length this conflict may go. But I assure you that, in the few oochict may go. But I agents you take, in the lew lines above, you have the whole animus of the loyal States, and of the Union men everywhere. Only the smallest number of fanation think or talk of slavery. The whole question is one of self-defence, and of Government or no Government. Yours, sincerely,

ALONZO POTTER.

A FLAG OF TRUCE is the most sacred symor wrong. It carries with it certain privileges, but those privileges should never be abused. It grants certain rights, but the very nature of those rights should prevent treachery and of patriotic sympathy, and bring forth an outburst espionage. So jealously are the privileges of of applause. The State has been cruelly miswhen, during the Russian war, an English truce-bearer was fired upon before Cronstadt. the whole world cried shame, and greeted the authors of the crime with scorn and condemnation.

We do not expect many courtesies from the insurgents. Men who can lie and steal signs, he may do incalculable mischief. Unfortu will not be particular about obeying the nately for Kentucky, the Federal district judge balance of the commandments. But we cerrespect a symbol which is sacred under the flag over his burning citadel. When Commo-It has remained for the Southern insurgents

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from " Uccasional."

civilized man.

pondence of The Press. WASHINGTON, July 11, 1861. The vote of the House of Representatives on the her invincible. Ten thousand times ten thousand

being opposed to his country in the hour of her extremest peril-will constitute a fruitful text for the disboration of the historian I was delighted to see that the Pennsylvania de

for selzing their property, and their claims against the Government for compensation for those who had been killed, to President Madison and his Cabinet, and the result was that the course of General Jackson was approved, and Congress refused to pay for the slaves who had been killed—many Southern members voting against appropriations for that purpose. The Whig thinks precedents of the Return Judges, the vote of the house in favor of Eutler would be regarded as a party judgment sgainst an honest man, at a time

Mr. Lehman would do infinite harm to the true friends of the Administration in Philadelphia. He could desire nothing better himself, because he could go back to his district and be triumphantly returned at the next Congressional election; but in the face of the facts, with the judgment of hoo of the service which has been not only inaugurated but immortalised by the heroism of such illustrious commanders as Jack Barry and Paul Jones!

"Not a single foreign name appears in the traitor's list of the present wicked and most unparty judgment sgainst an honest man, at a time

The last naragraph of the above quotation is of this kind show that if Burler should party judgment against an honest man, at a time The last paragraph of the above quotation i when disinterested patriotism is required at the true—the first is not, as no prohibition as to nahands of all true Americans. sion, he would prove "less of an Abolitionist than the great Southern generals have for years past, with one or two exceptions, cursed

with Representatives who seemed to delight in The Whig learns from the Richmond Exa- crawling at the feet of the Southern tyrants. Glancy miner that a fatal case of Asiatic cholera had Jones was so vile a specimen of this school, and has occurred at Camp Lee, near that city. The | been so utterly repudiated for his subserviency to the men now in arms sgainst our glorious flag, that had hoped no man would be bold enough to be his imitator. The people of that great county should keep their eye on Mr. Ancona, now prowill be coerced, and it is rumored that Col.
ORR'S South Carolina is soon to be quartered friend of the Government. He is not a true friend of the Government. He is the merest echo among them, because " they will have less of the worst prejudices of the Breckinridge faction, sympathy for Union men, and will use less mo- and with his most mediocre abilities flatters himderation in subjugating them;" but the Whig self that he can be maintained in any course he assures the insurgents that there are ten thou- may take by the strength of what he regards as sand Home Guards in its section of the State, the Democratic organization of Berks county. Let him be watched. I have no doubt he will vote steadily hereafter, but he cannot be trusted. The people of Berks county should take care to select who, "in defence of their rights, are presome man at the next Congressional election who will come here remembering that we have but one

country, and that all who are against it are traiortion of the thinking people of the South tors, and deserve to be treated and punished as But the vote in the House yesterday was valueble apart from the fact that it has enabled us to understand who are our friends and who are our foes. It will teach the Southern conspirators that, however they may have doubted it before, there is but one party in the free States, and that a party resolved to sustain the Government. President Lincoln ought to thank God that in his vigorous measures to maintain the national henor he has been sustained by the votes of the Representatives of every political organization in the loyal States. No such expression of confidence has ever been bestowed upon any former Executive. Even the illustrious Father of his Country, General Washington, after the Revolutionary war, with all his invaluable services in the recollection of his countrymen, had arrayed against his Administration a formidable opposition. But tell upon them.

now, with all the machinations of the traitors on our own soil—men who have boasted of being bone of our sone and flesh of our flesh, and who have country, and that the people pass upon too many of our bone and flesh of our flesh, and who have elections, and that a new form of government will looked forward on this account to a large sympathy in the free States—he is surrounded by a This is unfortunately too true, so far as the loyalty and a devotion such as is unparalleled in Lamon, who gives it as official. It is possible south has degenerated into a most detestable form history. If, instead of asking for \$400,000,000 and however, that even this high authority may be would have been responded to. The scene in the Senate was not less interesting than that which took place in the House. Colonel Baker, the new Senator from Oregon, the culogist of Broderick, now in the field at the head of a regiment composed mainly of Pennsylvanians, made a defence of his adopted country (for Colonel Baker the question of "separation" or "no separa- was born in England) which carried away the galtion" from the Union are published, the ag- leries and the grave seignors by whom he was sur- | will probably be tried by court-martial. counded, in reply to Mr. Latham, of California. I was sorry to see that Mr. Latham should have deemed it necessary to place himself on the wrong side in this dark hour. Col B. took the ground of 2 741 granting almost unlimited power to the President in order that a peace might be conquered speedily, 104 918 and the Constitution strengthened and vindicated In the twenty-nine counties of Eastern It is impossible to describe the effect of this speech.

recover. I do not doubt that the session will be a shore one. My fears as to dissensions among the friends of the country have been dissipated. The servants of the people daily show that they are up tion the Union men of the three East Tennes- to the popular demand, and know right well that see districts send three Representatives, as every hour's delay will be disastrous to their inusual, to the National Covgress. In the First | dividual fortunes, as well as to the great district their candidate will be Thomas A. R. | cause: As to the fears of a standing army, or the objection to the alleged exercise of uncor

will be compotent either to redress all grievances, or to provide a way in which you can retire from the Union, without dissolving the whole fabric of shot of the national capital, and to invest this allshot of the national capital, and to invest this city, the war. One or two very fine regiments will be while the Government should fold its hands, and, formed in the District. regarding only the material interests of the rebels. shut its eyes to the outrages, the treason, and the wicked war directed against our republican insti-

Mr. Mallory, in roply, briefly and emphatically protested, in the name of the Union sentiment Kentucky, so overwhelmingly exhibited at the polls, against the position of Mr Burnett, and pledged the undivided vote of her Union Representatives to the support of the Government and the bol of war. It is the type of honor, and is maintenance of the Constitution. He charged our respected by every civilized nation. The imperilled interests and the impending ruin of ground which it covers is holy ground, and business upon the seceding States, and depresented the hand which bears it is safe from violence the false sympathy which Mr. Burnett had at tempted to excite in favor of traitors. It is not surprising that the voice of Kentucky

thus proclaiming for the last resort in defence of the Constitution, should touch the electric chord a flag of truce guarded, and so universal is the represented in Congress by those who are working feeling of reverence entertained for it, that in alliance with treason, and has been shamefully abused by her Chief Executive Magistrate. I has been the persistent effort of her secret enemies both toreign and domestic, to tie her hands and commit her to a negative policy, which advises a war of defence solely. I have already shown what Governor Magoffit means by this, and if he is not arrested in his de

Monroe, is in full sympathy with the Secessionists

his son, Scoretary of State, shapes and moulds th tained, we propose to give our readers an regard to a flag of truce, and that they would Gubarnatorial policy, and he has asserted that he the destiny of Kentucky should be linked with the walls of China, the banks of the Danube, and | Confederate States. With the State Executive and the Federal judiciary thus compromised, the Unio abandon that hope. This insurrection shows | men have been embarrassed at every step; but they that they can not only abuse the privilege of have determined to make a last vigorous effort to in Southern journals, the Whig cites a numbear it. At Fort Sumpter they redoubled the venerable Crittenden to withdraw from the ratirement which his life, devoted to his country. so justly entitled him to enjoy. They have sent here the sagsoious and experienced Wickliffe, and dore Stringham sent a flag to Norfolk, the Henry Grider comes again to the halls of legislabattery at Sewell's Point cannonaded the tion after a lapse of twelve to fifteen years; the barge on which it was borne. Colonel TAY- gallant Jackson, with a majority of about six LOR wishes to inspect our fortifications at Ar- thousand, from a district heretofore doubtful lington, and he brings a foolish message under as to its loyalty; Monxies sweeping the Tenth a flag, and almost at the same time we find district with a change of over ten thousand sheriff. His delence before the court (which the same trick played upon Gen. PATTERSON. votes; the eloquent Wadsworth, with nine thouto thus violate this holy emblem. They have two years ago; with Dunlap from the Sixth, the and leave to their children the blessings received that, in "time of war, all slaves were belligerents as much as their masters;" that the organized nivery and it is appropriate that the organized nivery and it is appropriate that organized piracy, and it is appropriate that Liberty dwells, as pure as the blue skies around slaves and Indians were captured in war, and they should crown their infamy by outraging a the mountain tops; and Harding from the Greensymbol which is sacred in the eyes of every river country, are all here, determined to carry out every constitutional measure which may b suggested to crush rebellion and restore the supremacy of the insulted laws. Kentucky, from her border position, and from her holding the key to the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, has been the centre of a thousand hopes and fears. She has now taken her stand, and may the God of our fathers give her firmness, and render

> we stand, divided we fall." HARVEY BIRCH. LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

> patriotic hearts will thank her for the noble de-

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1861. Enlistment of Foreign Born.

tivity or color exists. Your correspondent has made this a special object of inquiry, and the re port is officially pronounced untrue, as any foreigner of good character will find on making application to enlist at the regularly appointed

The Slaver Triton. Captain NICHOLAS, of the U S. ship Constella tion, has sent to New York the brig Triton, captured at Punta da Lenha on the west coest of Africa, on the 21st of May. In his official reports to the Navy Department, received here to day, Capt. NICHOLAS Sava that if his arrival on the coast had been a little earlier, his prizes would have been more in number, as nine slavers had loaded, and all had escaped but the Nightingale, which was captured by the Saratoga. The Triton- had not commenced to take in her cargo when she was cap-

places of rendezvous.

In his despatches Capt. NICHOLAS makes favor able mention of the friendly assistance rendered from the captain of H. M. steamship Prometheus. He says: "I avail myself of this occasion to report to you the prompt and efficient co-operati which I received from Capt. BIDDERFIELD, of H. M. steamer Prometheus. Having no means myself of communication with Punta da Lunha, I intimated the fact to Capt. BIDDENFIELD, who instantly placed his steamer at my disposal, with the offer to tow a boat with as many officers and men as I chose to send. I sent out the Pourth outter, under command of Lieut. P. C. Johnson, and they commenced steaming up the (Congo) river at 3 o'clock, and at 10 had taken possession of the Triton. There was only one other vessel there, the Falmouth. She was doubtless going to take in a cargo of slaves, but her preparations had no progressed far enough to warrant a seizure." Capt. Nicholas sent the Triton off in charge o the prize master, Mr. Gro. A. Borchest, and his clerk, Mr. Wilson, and he has arrived at New

Capt. Nicholas reports his efficers and crew in fair health, though the climate was beginning to Wise Reported Hung.

There is a report that Wisz has been taken prisoner and hung. The report comes from Marshal history. If, instead of asking for \$400,000,000 and however, that even this high authority may be 400,000 troops, he had doubled his demand, it misinformed. So we wait for the mails for facts. misinformed. So we wait for the mails for facts. Fire Zouaves Descriing. Five Fire Zonaves have been arrested and committed to jail as deserters, by order of General MANSFIELD.

The Revolting Garibaldians. The revolting Garibaldians, seventy in number are still confined in the Treasury building, and The Wounded Rhode Islanders. Two of the wounded by the explosion are recovering; the third, E. R. FREEMAN, will have to undergo amputation of the right leg. His reco very is doubtful. The cause of the explosion has

not yet been satisfactorily explained. That Flag of Truce. Much ungratified curiosity is manifested her to know what were the contents of the letter counties of Middle Tennessee four gave ma. of the question, and that they had made a mistake brought by Captain Tarnon to the President, jorities against separation and thirty for it. from which during their lives they could never The only thing efficielly stated is, that it was not, as reported, from ex-Senator Mason.

The Telegraph. The order prohibiting the transmission of was mevements by telegraph is strictly regarded here Despatches are, therefore, considerably cu before they are transmitted. Important Arrests Last evening the First Maine and Ninth New

York Regiments arrested four suspicious characters

Out of these, reorganizations are taking place FROM MISSOURI. nearly all the men being desirous of enlisting fo The Army and Navy Appropriation Bills Burn a Bridge Foiled.

The army bill for the year ending June next, which passed the House to day, apprepriates about \$161,000,000, including the pay of the regular army, nearly \$4 000,000; for the three-months columbers, \$507 000; for the three-year volunteer, \$55,000 000; for subsistence in kind for the reguar troops, nearly \$2,500,000; for subsistence in kind for the three year volunteers, \$23,084,000; supplies of the quartermaster's department, over \$14 000 000: incidental expenses thereof, over \$7,500,000; for the purchase of dragoon and artillery horses, \$10 500 000; transportation of the army, etc , over \$16,000 000; for gunboats on the Western rivers, \$1,000,000; for the fortifications of New York, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, and California, \$645,000. LATER.

Appropriations are also included for arregrages or the year ending with June last. The navy appropriation bill appropriates about \$30,000,000, of which over \$8,500 000 is for the repair and equipment of vessels : \$1,600,000 for the completion of the seven steam screw sloops authorized last February; \$91 500 for the side-wheel steamer; nearly \$4,000,000 for the charter of yes. sels and their purchase and fitting out for war sorrice, with a reservation due on existing contracts for the fitting out of the ships of war. The President, in reply to the resolution of the House calling for the correspondence touching the annexation of the Dominican Republic to Spain, has replied that it is not deemed advisable to comnunicate it at the present time. The President has approved the bill remitting

or refunding the duties on arms imported by the

tes, to be used in suppressing rebellion. Senatorial Episode. The remarks of Senators HALE, King, and LANE, yesterday, on the sublime spectacle presented b the spontaneous uprising of such wast numbers of our citizens under the volunteer system, who have come forward to defend and maintain their right granted by the Constitution of the Union, were received with the greatest favor. It was with difficulty that the crowded galleries could suppress their applause. As Mr. Halb remarked, upon this manifestation alone may we rest our conclusions a to the result of the revolution through which we are now passing. The PEOPLE have taken the matter into their own hands; the PROPLE demand that the country shall be free, and who dares to sand majority; Mallory re-endorsed by as deny their righteous demands, or say that, united many thousands as he had hundreds of veters as they are, they will not again restore the nation from their fathers? The feeble opposition presented in the Senate serves as a forcible and fi emblem of Lucifer's fall, reminding us, as we look upon them, and read that "forlorn hope" depicted In their countenances, of the trite and true saying, Devils believe and tremble." May we not hope to see them yet returning again to their first faith. and giving true allegiance to the nation they have ributed to bring into a state of rebellion?

The Forward Movement. The large army of 35,000 men, now under Gen. McDowell's command across the river, continues to be daily increased. The Second Vermont Regiment, Colonel WHITING, and Twelfth New York Volunteers, Colonel WALRATH, have gone over the more deeply the value of her State motto. " United river; the latter, as they were marching along the Avenue, were singing "I wish I was in Dizie." Other regiments are on the move, and the day closes with little less than 40,000 troops on the are largely supplied with "grape and canister," and everything indicates a completeness of preparation for a trial of strength with BEAUREGARD. hay have been deny

The Thirty second New York V. M., Colonel

MATHISON, crossed the river into Virginia this Appointment. Ottis S. Buxton, of Warsaw, New York, has been ppointed First Assistant Doorkeeper of the Hous

Miscellaneous. Various propositions have been made in regard o the postage on soldiers' letters, one giving the franking privilege to an officer in each regim benefit, and another to furnish them with stamps. Another plan has been suggested by Mr. COLFAX, chairman of the Postal Committee of the House, in effect that they be exempted from prepayment of postage, leaving it to be paid by the ripients of their letters, which would avoid loss to the revenue and obviate the objection to the extension of the franking privilege. An amendment to the volunteer bill, reducing the pay of chaplains 50 per cont. lower than de-

signated by the Secretary of War, passed the Senate. Should it become a law it is feared that some of the more competent will resign, owing to he insufficiency of the support. The newspaper statements which have elicited an inquiry in the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order i receive at the recruiting stations none but nativeborn citizons, are untrue. The facts are that the number of landsmen effering are much larger than the service required, and hence Boston is now the

only point where they are received. At all the stations seamen are enlisted without regard to nation-Gen. JIM LANE, of Kansas, to-day received an order from the War Department for the immediate mustering in of his brigade. The skeleton companies thereof are to be filled up hereafter. Nearly all the nominations thus far transmitted by the President to the Senate cover appointments made during the late Congressional recess. Those for the army have not yet been submitted for confirmation by that body. Not a few of the ap-pointees, however, have donned the uniform in advance of such action:

Major General FREMONT will probably leave Washington to-day to enter upon the duties of the department to which he has been assigned. It is stated that Judge Burrow, of Kentucky and Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, are each getting up a company of sharpshooters in their respective States for Col. BERDEN's regiment. The Governors do not assist, as do these of other States. but upon application to the President, he expressed himself very much interested in this regiment, and promptly gave the assurance that all expenses would at once be reimbursed. Mr. John T. CRAXron, of Paris, Ky., will receive applications from that State, and Mr. Blain from his own State, at St. Louis. The test is to be an average of five

Attempts to Seize a Railroad Train and

ST. JOSEPH, July 10 -The express train on the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, bound east today, was stopped at Monroe by 400 rebels, and an attempt made to take possession, but it essaped unharmed, and was backed to Hudson. It is reported that there are 3,000 rebels at Hannewalt station, who will attempt to burn the Salt River Bridge, east of Palmyra, to-night. The station house at Monroe has been burned, and the telegraph wires being out, we are unable to learn to what extent the depredations are being carried on. The blockade will not affect travel to the east, as the commendation that it pass. Laid to day the commendation that it pass. day, was stopped at Monroe by 400 rebels, and an The blockade will not affect travel to the east, as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson, the unotion of the North Missouri Railroad. A vigorus attempt will be made to disperse the rebels.

JULY 11.—Five hundred Federal troops left here this morning, and they will be joined by 700 men at Hudson. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Sait River bridge last night-the are going out after the rebels left.

BATTLE IN UPPER MISSOURI. Federal Force Besieged, etc. ST. Louis, July 11 .- J. H. Bowen, agent of

Hannibal and St. Jesoph Railroad, brings the fol-

lowing account of effairs in that section of the

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the camp of the Federal troops, under Colonel Smith, of the Illinois Sixteenth, near Montoe station, some hirty railes west of Hannibal, embracing 300 of the Iowa Tnird, 200 of the Illinois Sixteenth, and about 100 of the Hannibal Home Guards, was atacked by 1 600 Secessionists, under Brigadier General Harris. Although the Federals were surprised, they repelled the attack, drove the rebels back, killed four, and wounded several, besides

Virginia side, with large supplies of ammunition Siegel's adjutant, and bearer of despatches to Col. of every kind used in a field engagement. The forts | Harding, gives the following additional particulars And at no time previous to the present has the twelve-pounder in the centre, and two six poundpublic feeling here been so strong in favor of de. ers on the right and left—cavalry on each flank, cisive action. Nor has there been that united and the infantry in the rear of the artillery. Col. voice in favor of the policy of the Executive that Siegel approached within eight hundred yards, we hear now on every side most treely and emphatically expressed. Statesmen, soldiers, and and a six pounder under Lieutenant Colonel Hascitizens are united in the one purpose of putting sendare on the left, Colonel Solomon's command. down rebellion and restoring to the people through with a six pounder, on the right, and a body of inout the Union those inalienable rights of which fantry behind the centre artillery. Col Siegel's

instead of \$5 000 000. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr Clark, of New Hampshire, called up the resolution offered yesterday in regard to the expulsion of Senators Mason, Hurter, Clingman, Bragg. Chesnut, Nikaolson, Sebustian, Mitchell, Wigisil, and Hemphill, being those bonators who have not made their appearance, and vacated their seats the last session.

Mr. MCLERNAND replied: The gentleman from Kenucky said he would not vote at all to put down rebellion by the employment of either a regular or volunteer force. When that gentleman from Kenucky said he would not vote at all to put down rebellion by the employment of either a regular or volunteer force. When that gentleman resumed his seat here, he took upon himself a solumn obligation, in the sight of the country and God, that he would support the Constitution of the United States; and cenid he do so by folding his arris while the batteries of rebellion are levelled, perhaps, at the very Capitol? Is this the way he can discharge his obligation? I leave every impartial man to decide

In further response, Mr McClernand said this was not a war of conquest, but it was to put dewn rebellion. To vindicate the Constitution, and the men who turned heir guns against the nation capturing five prisoners and seven horses. Harris retreated to Monroe, where another skirmish econfront, fir which the rebels were again repulsed.

Simith then took up a position and sent messengers for reinforcements from Quinoy. He was after war's surrounded by a large force, but it was thought he could hold out until reinforcements the mon who turned heir gus against the nation to be rejected from the councils of the nation.

Mr. Bayanan claimed the seame were opposed them, but would vote to have their names thought for some point down the river, supposed to be Cape Girardeau. There are now about 1,000 Federal troops encamped in the vicinity of Pilot Bixteenth Illinois Regiment, was shot by the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was shot by the Basing a highest even was not are the was not at the word expel.

On a plant of the cape of the seame of the same of t | The point of the state of the

stants provinced. The which all the force or holds, the provinced of the control of the control

the many and authority congruents. In the Prince of Record, Bancary Highly and the standard congruents and the prince of the pri

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Warmarov, July 11, 1861.

BENATE

Mr. Ballaber, of Delaware, gave notice that the should introduce a joint resolution making an amendment to the foomittee of the Lengthstern of Commerce, record back House of a national armory and arsenal on Rook Island Mr. Branzer, and the state of the should introduce a joint resolution making an amendment to the foomittee of the Lengthstern of Commerce, record back the House of a national armory and arsenal on Rook Island Mr. Branzer, and the propose of the Lengthstern of Commerce, recorded back the House of a national armory and arsenal on Rook Island at Mr. Branzer, and the propose of the Lengthstern of Commerce, recorded back the House of the Lengthstern of Commerce, recorded back the House of the Committee on Finance.

The lond boilt was recoived from the House, and reserved to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hall, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the regulation and the propose of the Committee on Recommendation that it pass. Listing the supplying the roturn of the propose of the Commerce, recovered from the House, and reserved to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hall, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the regulation and the propose of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hall, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill regulate the marrine force; also, a bill to precise the marrine force; also, a bill to precise the marrine force; also, a bill to regulate the marrine force; also, a bill to regulate the marrine force; also, a bill to procease the name of paymasters of the Committee on New Allon, a joint resolution relative to the Naval Al

The Situation of Affairs on the Vitginia Side of the Potomac. WASHINGTON, July 11.—It was expected this morning that the Michigan First and two or three other regiments would move from the viciolty of Shuter's Hill to a point five miles out on the Pai fax read. The Vermont Regiment, which arrived

with a figure point of the people frought in the minute of the people for the peo