

Ferever flest that standard sheet ! And Freedom's banner streaming e'er as

FIRST PAGE -Mrs Browning, the Poetess; Co. Morehead's Regiment : Water Department and th Inemployed Poor ; Letter from " Harvey Birch ; A Day to be Remembered; A Sketch of General in Baltimore; Heenan Challenges all England; of the Rebel War Steamer Sumpter off the Ba-

The Advance Movements. The long-expected advance into Virginia by the imposing army which had been collected at Washington commenced yesterday, and our troops marched to and occupied Fairfax, without encountering any resistance, the enemy having precipitately fled. Gener PATTERSON'S antagonist, General Johnson, abled too, has retreated, and our forces were abled to encamp at Bunker Hill, aft a short skirmish with a bedy of insu-ont cavalry. General McClellan's commod is also rapidly closing in upon the one-of. Thus the iron around Secession. cage is speedily contravent around Secession and the day is, we just, not far distant when the foes of the U-on will be completely subdued in the OP Dominion.

Important News from Richmond. W publish in another column some valuabis information we obtained yesterday from an intelligent gentleman, who, with great difficulty, reached this city from Richmond, which place he left on the 9th just. It will be seen that the steel-clad steamer Yorktown is about to at empt to force her way through our fleet, and that infernal machines are being prepared to injure our vessels and forts. A very decided reaction in public sentiment among the working classes has recently occurred, and, like many of the troops, they are heartily sick of the Secession movement, and anxious for the re-establishment of the National authority over the whole country. The slaves are well ap prized of the movements of our army, and many of them earnestly desire its success-Several regiments have recently been sent from West Tennessee into the eastern part of that State to overawe the Union men there. The effects of the blockade are seriously felt

but some important articles are still obtaine from the North.

The Employment of Labor. afternoon. Too much attention cannot be is already enlisted. They have razeed her down paid to it at this time. In the natural course fore and aft, and put on board of her eight sixtyof events, it is very evident that we shall have a larger number of unemployed laborers in the ensuing winter than we have had at any time for a number of years. The war has fallen heavily upon mercantile and manufacturing interests, and with these interests the prosperity of Philadelphia is closely identified. While labor is thus prevented from developing itself, and when the means of obtaining life are suddenly taken away from thousands, the National Government is about to impose upon the most necessary articles or our existence a tax to meet the demands of the present war, and a tax which, although just and unavoida-

ble, must be of an onerous nature. The privations of this war will fall upon all moderate circumstances. Those who have lived on a small competency will know what it is to be poor; while the poor classes, and in all communities they are the largest, must fall back upon the State for labor and life. Idle men are discontented men, and Discontent is the stepping-stone to Turbulence and Crime. So long as we have the genial days of summer. dleness of the poor, but when winter comes. and comes upon a large people, unemployed and unhappy, it will test every energy of our authorities to relieve their wants, and prevent them from becoming disorderly citizens. We do not write this in any spirit of unkindness towards those of our fellow-citizens eversl battles by Gen. McClellan. who live in an humble way of life. We do not Commonwealth. But hungry men are not apt to be the best citizens. Marshalled by deare too apt to yield to the impulses and animosities of the hour, and permit themselves to be betrayed into acts of violence. We land. The fearful scenes of the French Revo- own associates than the Union army. lution, when the terrible cry for bread was the rallying signal of many a desperate band of of 1857—the large meetings everywhere held, der. There were times, during that winter, universal. On the contrary, the prevailing any such dangers in the season coming. sum of money—some \$700,000, we think—in Philadelphia, from which point he would proceed paving streets, grading highways, laying water to New York, and there alone, on the banks of There are occasional interruptions of a day or two, and improving the Fairmount Park. We ern army. have already signified our approval of this corded at "Relief Meetings;" and who have no more sympathy with the poor than a mere means of building up their broken fortunes. one horses, branded Va. on one of the front In the hands of such men-and we cannot shoulders, and they are now taking particular repress the fear that it may be under their pains to have their cavalry swords made very control—this generous and munificent ex. penditure of money, instead of relieving the

But, however judiciously expended, this appropriation, as we have said on a former occasion, is a mere temporary expedient. It is postponing the evil day, and not endeavor. ing to remove the evil. There is a radical life, and there was little probability of its soon error, and the problem, as we see it, is how falling into their hands. Of the capture of Fortress with the sick. can this error be removed. That is to say, how can dependent labor become independent labor? Men should not be cotton-spindles—

it they would soon find means to force our troops

Colonel Gregg's South Carolina regiment, whose country and form Managages on their way home. The mond from Managages on their way home. The Colonel tried to get them to re-collist and go back, when they would soon find means to force our troops. beg opp mit how world exclusive the proposal of the possible o

deserving laborer, will only serve the most

selfish motives of unprincipled men. It be-

comes Councils to guard against any such

ergies; the master of many fruitful acres, we ; can be successfully defended against any for can conceive no position more inviting to the can muster. man of energy and independence. As our readers know, we are repeating pro-

positions we advanced some days since in the discussion of this very subject. An esteemed orrespondent, who takes a deep interest in this question of labor, proposes that an organized effort be made by our most eminent and public spirited citizens for transferring our surplus and dependent labor into districts where it will be more profitable to the laborer. If we understand the proposition, it is that a discretion. society be organized for the purpose of assisting those of our people who may wish to leave the city for the rural districts of our own and had recently received id iwell, never mind; be established with every prominent point west of the Alleghany mountains; that the advantages of each locality be ascertained, and that assistance in the shape of loans be and that assistance in the shape of loans be granted to those who have not the means wherewith to take themselves to the place of their destination.

We give the suggestion of our correspor ent the benefit of these columns. If the plan Lyon; The Suspension of the Mail Service in the he suggests can be carried into effect it will Rebel States; Surburban Matters; Financial and be well. If any better plan can be devised, say. Commercial, &c. Fourth Page—The Savannah let it be put in operation. Our only object is that the negroes are much more impudent than to anticipate the trials our poor must undorso Death of Captain Dick Ashby; Reported Arrival in the coming winter to relieve them from privation, and, above all, to contribute to their advancement to the position of Independent Laborers.

Imperiont from the South DESCRIPTION OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Preparation to Break the Blockade by a Steel-clad Cruiser.

Feeling Among the Confederate Troops. DISPOSITION OF THE NEGROES

Perrible Accidents Caused by Attempts De Bow's Infernal Machine

seful Articles Still Obtained from the North We had a very interesting interview yesterda with an intelligent gentleman who was formerly a resident of this city, but who has been living fo

some months in Richmond, Virginia. After many usuccessful efforts, he was fortunate enough to se oure a pass to enable him to reach the North, and he left the capital of the Old Dominion on the 9th of July. It was impossible at that time to trave on oither of the direct routes, and he went t Bristol, Tennessee, where he was arrested and lodged in jail over night, but released the next norning, after an examination by the military au thorities. He then proceeded to Nashville. Tensseo, where a similar fate awaited him; but, after some difficulty, he also obtained his release there, and, proceeding direct to Louisville, met no further obstructions on his journey, via Cincin nati, Pitisburg, Harrisburg, and Lancaster, to this

Among the causes which hastened his departure from Richmond was the general belief there that every citizen capable of bearing arms would soon be impressed into the military service, and the alternative was presented to him of being subjected o great indignities, bearing arms against the th, or escaping.

Some of the intelligence he communicated to us vas of a very important character, and it was all their meeting this by this time she w eight pounders, four forward and four aft. A space of thirty feet on each side of the wheel houses is covered with five eighth inch wroughtiron plates, and a protection has also been placed in front of the engine-house. The floor of the deck is also protected with iron, and the pilot is secured as much as possible from danger. But our informant believes that, notwithstanding these precautions, a shot fired into the beam will disable the engine. This information may be of some sarvice to our cruisers near Fortress Menroe and on the Potomac, who, we trust, will keep a sharp look-

out for the steel-clad Yorktown, and prepare to give a good account of her.

The total number of troops on the official mus. ter roll of the Confederate army in Virginia, a few weeks ago, was 180,000, but it must be re membered that this formidable array embraces all classes, and must affect every department of those who have arrived from other Southern States, business. Men of wealth will become men in all the raw militia impressed into the service it Virginia, and thousands of men who are heartily disgusted with, or deadly hostile to, Secon who will embrace the first opportunity that offers o escape from the Secession ranks.

It was supposed that at Manassas Gap and Ma nassas Junction about sixty thousand troops were stationed, at and near Norfolk about twenty thou sand, in the vicinity of Richmond about saven thousand, that General Johnson had from fifteen to we may dread nothing from the suffering and | twenty thousand exclusive of his recent reinforce. ment of five thousand, that in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House there were at the time of his departure not more than from fifteen to twentyfive hundred. The remaining troops are scattered at different points throughout the State, embracing in part those who are under the command of Gen Wise, and those who were recently defeated in

Our informant visited many of the soldiers when impugn their good behavior, nor suspect their they were quartered near Richmond, for the purdevotion to the peace and dignity of the pose of obtaining an insight into their real sentiments, and though professing himself, for his own safety, to be a rank Secessionist, he found many of them much dissatisfied, and they complained great quantity of shot and shell, every week. Mr. magogues, incited by designing men, and bitterly of the treatment to which they had been eager to find a cause for all their sorrow, they subjected. Quite a number did not hesitate to has formed the operatives into a military organideclare, when they ascertained he was from the zation, called the Tredegar Battalion, of which he North, that they would embrace the first opportunity to desert into our lines, and that if a great have all read of the "Bread Riots" of Eng. | battle occurred, they would rather fire upon their

In Alabama and Georgia many men were forced I against their will to enter the Confederate army, rallying signal of many a desperate band of three alternatives, as they expressed it, being wards, but five and ten cent pieces are very hungry men, thrill us to-day as we read of placed before them—" to enlist, to go to jail, or to scarce, and cannot be obtained without paying a them in the cold and unfeverish pages of his- be hung " When it is considered that not a few tory. We all remember the commercial panic of them have no sympathy with the Secession are shinplasters issued by the corporations, which movement; that they have received little or no are worth about twenty per cent. less than the and the angry, turbulent spirit which, at pay; that their provisions are scant, it is not bank notes. The bills of the Government are paid times, almost overstepped the bounds of order. There were times during that winter

singular that they are anxious to desert. It must in treasury notes, State serip, or corporation not be inferred, however, that these feelings are money. The people of Richmond think it utterly opinion among the soldiers is that they will have of \$250,000,000, and declare the effort of the Adour prudence and forethought guard against an easy victory over the North, and the officers do all in their power to inspire them with confi-The question, in its first aspect, is one of dence. General Beauregard, about the close of immediate relief. That question will, it is June, in addressing his troops, assured them that Papers do not attempt to give correct information. supposed, come before Councils to day, in the shape of a proposition to expend a large the would die at Willard's Hotel, in Washington; that he would then immediately march upon

mains, extending our wharves and landings, the Hudson, dictate terms of peace to the North-The cry among all the ultra Secessionists is that proposition, but, in doing so, we wish to be they seek no compromise, that they will ask for no frank with the gentlemen of Council. There | quarter, and grant none. Their troops strive to are men connected with this movement whose bearmed to the teeth, as if they were bent upon antecedents are at least debateable; men a cangulary contest. Many of them have good whose names we have seen prominently re- arms; others are supplied with ordinary regula- net, and a good many members of the Congress, tion muskets. Some still use flint looks, some shot gues, and about eight or ten thousand have not yet been furnished with any guns at all. There is desire to be the leaders of ward politics— an immense number of bowie knives and revolvers small politicians in the last stages of lingering among them, and an unusually large proportion of dissolution, who look to this patronage as the their force consists of cavalry, mounted on, very

> Men are found in the ranks of almost every age from thirteen to sixty, and many of them are crippled or deformed, as they have no rigid inspection and gladly accept all whose services they can obtain. There is no uniformity in their clething, and often members of the same company wear suits

adding up accounts, so that when the mill Public sentiment in the city of Richmond has stops, and calicoes no longer sell, and the ledgers are closed on long columns of liabili. Some five or six weeks ago scarcely a man could ledgers are closed on long columns of liabilities and a ruined business, they are compelled Secession excitement, but now, among the masses to go upon the world as dismissed dependents.

Many of the negroes in Richmond are sent idle, on account of the tobacco factorias ing been closed, and there is considerableion ssa felt in regard to them by the white hes the The patrol and police force, which ir guns streets day and night, always hav noy. The loaded, so as to be prepared for any ep course of negroes are kept well informed glous hotels, wents by the colored walters at thad whisky, where the officers, over their officedom than discuss military affairs with p

A short time ago three mond, when one of down one of the streets of fof the treatment h our informant after the usual military fashion,

usual, and but little disposed to cheerfully submit to the restigints which were formerly imposed upon them. rigions of some kinds are now becoming The stock of baggar very low; but this year's arm of when and corn is a very fair one, and there is probability of any want of these artiles in the South during the ceming season. In Virginia and Tennessee the yield has been unu mally great. Our informant saw/in the former State one plantation containing 2,000 cores, and in the other 1,800 acres of first-rate wheat, and many coellent prope of corn The effects of the blockade are beginning to be

and the other half was obtained by Mr. Crenshaw, proprietor of the Spottswood House, where Jeff. Davis and family are quartered.

Notwithstanding all the precautions which have Notwithstanding all the precautions which have been taken, goods of great importance to the in allowed to settle down upon us. That is the issue surgenite are still occasionally forwarded to them [theors] No erdinary army has been called form the North. On the fourth of July thirty bar. com the North. On the fourth of July thirty bar-

formerly of this city, has a contract to alter 5 000 guns from flint to percussion locks, which it is now

loing rapidly. ting or detonating powder. The first efforts to make this powder were fatal to those employed.

Mr. Finch, a chemist, after succeeding in manufacturing it, andeavored to continue the business in his house, but an explosion occurred by which its building was destroyed, his wife and children other injuries inflicted upon him, that after lingering a short time in great agony, he finally expired. Undaunted by this disaster, another man was obtained to continue its manufacture, but in a few days a similar accident occurred His head was blown off, his arms torn from their sockets, and his assistant was also killed. Notwithstanding this, another manufacturer has since been obtained, and the insurgent army is now singly well supplied from Richman, and it is believed, by an establishment at Memphis, with percussion caps Meanwaile, Mr. De Row is premide. Warring against time and fast at the sproasing to the constitution of the chief. We shall average wrongs more grievous than for the oblighted like a rock built and eternal battern. It will stand like one of the olden operating against time and fast. make this powder were fatal to those employed.

Anderson, who is at the head of the establishment, The currency of Richmond is in a very disor-

dered condition. On the best bank bills a dissount of from fifteen to twenty per cent. must be paid to obtain gold, and of ten per cent. for silver of the denomination of twenty five cents or upwards, but five and ten cent pieces are very [Great applause] auch higher premium. The chief small currency

Serenade to Col. John W. Forney. eches of Col. Forney, Senstor Wilkinson of Minnesots, and Hon. William E. Lehman, of Philadelphia. Washington, July 17, 1861.

election as Secretary of the Sonate, complimented him with a serenade last night, by the famous Marine Bund. A large number of persons were in attendance, and after several appropriate airs had been played by the band, in response to a cell of he crowd, Col. Forney appeared, and was inticduced to the citizens by Mr. Fitzpatrick. He said: My friends and neighbors (for L regard this tribute as coming directly from the citizen's resident on Capitol Hill): I am greatly obliged for this compliment. I does not become me, being directly from the citizen's resident on Capitol Hill): I am greatly obliged for this compliment. I does not become me, being directly from the position referred to by my esteemed associate, Mr. Fitspatrick, to indulge in an exulting speech, or to revive unpleasant animosities. [Applause.]

A few minutes since, in the discharge of my cff. colal duties, I was compelled to visit the White Heuse; for the purpose of presenting to the President of the Senate to day in secret session. When I reached his mansion I found it one glow of flame and one melody of music. It was the evening of his usual reception. The gay and the beautiful, the gifted and the brave, were gathered within thore splendid salcons. Citizens had come there to pay their respects to their Ohief Magistrate. It was a spectacele inspiriog, imposing, successful the that the attempts of traitors to overthrow then, and continue to make us prosperous and neby at home, and to command abroad the respect of every land for generations to come. I will be continue a spectace of every land for generations to come. I will be continue a spectace of every land for generations to come. I will be continue a spectace of every land for generations to come. I will be continue a spectace of every land for generations to come. I will be continue a spectace of every land for generations to come. I will be continue a spectace of every land for generations to come. I will be continue a spectace of every land for generations to come. I will be continue and the council of the data in you by making a speech. I cordially be correctly of the Senate to deat of every land for generations to come. I will be continue and the council of the continue and the recklessness of the past. I have a spectace of the senatiful the attempts of the conti gard this tribute as coming directly from the citiskirts of the city negroes. He asked him what some forty of the city negroes of the asked him what he was drill the purpose of presenting to the President of the was drill the president of the action of the cook of the coo Oh! Striet too? Not satisfied with this an his mansion I found it one glow of flame and one not de repeated his interrogate, when the new melody of music. It was the evening of his usual and said, "Will, really, massa, I contain the transfer of the gay and the beautiful, the gifted like to reception. The gay and the beautiful, the gifted like to reception. It was a spectacle inspiring, imposing, suggestive. It recalled to mind that picture gestive. It recalled to mind that picture of immortally described by Lord Byron in Childe Harold, on the night before the battle of Waterloo, when fair women and brave men, in the midst of their revelry and rejoining, were startled by the sound of heattle and conflicting armies by the sound of heattle and conflicting armies within a short distance of Beigium—armies that had met for the purpose of deciding the fate of Engage and of agentaling whether he the mater. was a speciacle inspiring, imposing, sug-

The friends of Col. John W. Forney, in this city, anxious to show their gratification at his

Europe, and of ascertaining whether he, the meteor LATEST NEWS tary science and in dering impetuesity, could be hurled from the throne which he had, occupied to the terror of kings and of despots. To night, it may be, that there is another more important con-The effects of the blockade are beginning to be seriously felt. The stocks of salt and leather, and many other articles for which the e. is great demand, are very low. Ice is also very scarce, and can only be obtained at a price ranging from five to fifteen cents per pound, and then not without a physician's prescription. For a glass of ice water fifteen cents is charged at some of the hotels. The cargo lately taken to that city by the St. Nicholas, after her capture by the pirate, Captain Thomas, was disposed of by the State taking half of it, and the other half was obtained by Mr. Cronshaw, not; whether that flag, thrown like an eagle from the nest of the Revolution, and ever since searing on immortal wings in the heaven of our libertle shall be furled, its stars blotted from the firm; surgests are still occasionally forwarded to them from the North. On the fourth of Jdly thirty barriels of linseed oil arrived there from the oity of Philadelphia, and was of great use to them in the manufacture of oil-oloth for haversacks and knapsend, and it might not be amiss for our authorities to inquire what one of our establishments for nished it.

About six weeks ago buokles and sewing thread, for the manufacture of military equipments, became very scarce, but Mr. King, of the firm of King & Lambert, went to Massachusetts, by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and obtained a good supply, which he took back with him by the same route.

There is still plenty of employment for all who quipment of the army, and they are kapt benefits. The supplement of the army, and they are kapt benefits of the first of

and forty thousand men in another quarters all burning with eager anxiety to average the insults and injuries inflicted men the Constitution and the laws. I feel that He who presides over We took occasion, some days since, to discuss the question of providing for the unemployed poor of this city. The question has excited much attention among many of citizens, and we suppose it will receive the consideration of Councils at their meeting this consideration of the took occasion, some days since, to disconnected with at the was first broke out there was a scartistic count the first broke out there was a scartistic count of the laws, I feel that He who presides over and the laws, I feel that He who presides over and the same full of interest. He informed us, for instance, that there were not more than three for each soldier in those whose dugin is about being skint us; and I pity from my sold status south being skint us; and I pity from my sold status south being skint us; and I pity from my sold status of callent spirits, the only disappointed ones being citizent spirits, the only disappointed ones being citizent spirits, the only disappointed ones being citizent the clause, I feel that He who presides over and in the laws, I feel that He who presides over and in the cut the season of the Columbia and these south being skint to construct on the clause, I feel that He who presides over and the laws, I feel that He who presides over and the laws of the Columbia and the count of the Columbia of the Columbia and the Columbia of the Columbia and even in the watches, of the night—to tell us what the astronomers themselves have failed to tell—the men who unwind the eternal dances of the stars.

Let me say in reference to the gentlemen who

have conferred upon me this distinguished honor, that I trust I's all not give them cause to regret the confidence they have placed in me. I feel its As a representative of that grave body—un-questionably the most distinguished on the face of the earth—I beg, in your name, and in my own, to introduce to you Senator Wilkinson, of Minne-sota, who has acted to me throughout all this struggle the part of a true and faithful friend. [Great anniause]

Senator WILKINSON was received with loud are shinplasters issued by the corporations, which are worth about twenty per cent. less than the bank notes. The bills of the Government are paid in treasury notes, State serip, or corporation money. The people of Richmond think it utterly impossible that our Government can obtain z loan of \$250,000,000, and declare the effort of the Administration to do so to be absurd.

The public generally know comparatively little of what is transpiring in the North, as their own papers do not attempt to give correct information. Their military efficers, however, appear to be well informed, and one of their most important avenues of information seems to be the Baltimore Suzz, which is received there with great regularity. There are occasional interruptions of a day or two, but these do not very often occur. cheers. He said :

this Union I am for, and he who is against this Union I am against, even though he should be my brother. I climp I magainst, even though he should be my brother. (Cheers)

I deferson Davis takes a ride in the evening through the citizone, which I regard as one of the highest efficient whom he is rather popular. Alexander H. Stephens was not in the city when our informant left there, but was expected scon. All the Secession Unit net, and a good many members of the Congress, which is to meet on the 20th of July, had arrived there. The Secessionists expressed great indigination at the proposed secession of Western Virginia from the Esstern part of that State, and of East from West Tennessee, which they thought entirely unconstitutional and rebellious; but when they heard that there was a disposition upon the part of Western Kentucky to seced from the loyal portion of that State, they declared it to be a very righteous and perfectly legal movement.

As an evidence of the aristocratic tendencies of Secession, and of the growing unpopularity of it among the working classes, our informant states the establishment of a property audification as a plause! Not by the power of any member of the Administration?

The reason of the Secession is expressed in the proposed secession of the state, and of Secession with a state of the second from the loyal proposed secession of the state, and of Secession of the state, they declared it to be a very righteous and perfectly legal movement.

As an evidence of the aristocratic tendencies of Secession, and of the growing unpopularity of it among the working classes, our informant states the establishment of a property qualification as a plause! Not by the power of any member of the Administration?

The part of the section of the sectio that the Richmond Despatch carnestly advocates the establishment of a property qualification as a condition for the enjoyment of the right of sufficient of sufficient as a condition for the enjoyment of the fight of sufficient of the sufficient o and often members of the same company wear suits of different colors.

In conversing with troops from the South, he expressed surprise that Fort Pickens had not yet boon captured, but they replied that it was now too strong to be taken, except with great loss of life, and there was little probability of its soon falling into their hands. Of the capture of Fortress Monroe the soldiers seemed more sanguine. They

or the right of suffrage, so that an aristocratic Government may be created.

In many of the enjoyment of the right of suffrage, so that an aristocratic Government may be created.

In many of the camps the measles and mumps be created.

In many of the camps the measles and mumps were very prevalent, and many men had died of the United States is in Washington; they come the United States is in Washington; they come the White House at the other end of the White House at the other end of the Avenue; but this is a very great mistake. The Government of this nation rests away out in the country. They were very prevalent, and many men had died of megleot and improper treatment. At one camp in the strong to the United States is in Washington; they come the United States is in the United S

Coloned Gregg's Both Carolina regiment, whose great mistake. The doversheart of this nation rests away out in the second first of the second first

vernment is menaced by a rebellious foe, about giving his hearty support to sustain the flag and the integrity of the Union, and devoting all his indiuence and strength to the right cause. [Cheers.] Never in the history of the world was there a more cause less rebellion than this. There is no alleged wrong no injury done to our brethren of the South—and yet, upon a mere pretext, they have raised their hand against the first that represented a compion country—have insulted and outraged that first have fired upon defenceless citizens and officers in the performance of their duty—and when asked their reason for so doing, have been unable to present the world a single grievance, founded upon truth, which would justify their audacious of sots. Under such circumstances, we must all admit that the Government, in its efforts to maintain its; lawful authority, is doing what is land will sustain it. In the coming contest our fag will trumph, and these free institutions, upfor which we live, and which we received a profile legacy from our forefathers, whose bleed in the high the before less. The officer is doing a pistol near price legacy from our forefathers, whose bleed in the high the fore legacy in the performance of their duty—and when asked their reason for so doing, have been unable to presente the world a single grievance, founded upon truth, which would justify their audacious for the departments. The attempts at fraud are found where, without direct authority, contracts for munitions, &c., made for the departments. The attempts at fraud are found where, without direct authority, contracts and position of the contracts for munitions, &c., made for the departments. The attempts at fraud are found where, without direct authority, contracts and position our lone sentries and plokets, and thus do us some our lone sentries and plokets, and thus do us some our lone sentries and plokets, and thus do us some our lone sentries and plokets, and thus do us some our lone sentries and plokets, and thus do us some our lone sen

for the departments. The attempts at fraud are report :

eg by an officer, who was handling a pistel near him, the night before last. The officer is doing

Navy Yard Matters. The steamer Mount Vernon sailed last night for Fortress Monroe, with stores, &c. It is not known whether she will return here or not, as she is to receive her orders at the fortress. The "infernal machine" lies unopened is shell house. Eleven hundred and fifty men are employed in

In the Ordnance Department the work is contiand shell are packed daily for transportation One hundred men of the Seventy-first are left to to guard duty. The regiment has gone to Vir-Army and Navy Stores. Immense quantities of stores arrive daily, and are

treme right is commanded by Gen. Hunter; the

and the Thirteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-nintl

six pieces of the New York Eighth, and a detach

General Tyler's column bivousched last night in

and around Vienna, four and a half miles from

Astrison and Lieut. Tompkins.

Fairfax Court House.

outife buildings, whence they are distributed un-ler requisition from the Commissary Department. Arrivals from Pennsylvania. Willard's-J. Clayton, I. Cleaver, Dr York dan, Moses Davis, A. D. Jessux, Chas. J. Clarke A. Colmer, Charles A. Morgan, Samuel Moore and lady, George Bigler.

Kirkwood's—Joseph Goshrane, H. Clay Cochrane, J. B. Bitner, T. W. Bullitt, I. M. Dutton, By Telegraph to The Press. FROM WASHINGTON. W. M. Uhur, J. M. Fan, A. Underwood, Mr. and irs. McDowell, D. K. Jackman, S. B Hayes, Special Despatches to "The Press." eorge Erety, Thomas Irwin, Peter Saybock, Sr., eter Saybock, Jr., John Saybock.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861. National-L. Phlegm, T. M. Ken, B. Robinson, The March Forward. Dr. E Baker. The grand movement of 50 000 men towards Brown's-L. F. Prudhomme, B. Stewart, J. Manassas Junction and Richmond, commenced Ashmead, D. Ashmead, F. S Robbins, John Milyesterday, is continued to-day. The telegraph inliken, David Caldwell, Dr. D Houty, A. B Hoospector, deeming a portion of my despatches yesver, Jacob Stevens, James Campbell, M. V. Baker, terday objectionable, (as they gave information of Samuel Moore and lady, Mrs. William Raiguel. movements ahead.) withheld them, and prevente The Advance of the Grand Army. me from communicating intelligence of a highly WASHINGTON, June 17. P. M .- The Star of this interesting nature ifternoon says, in relation to the army under com-

By the time the regiments from this side arrived resterdey in Virginia, there was a forward move the interior of Virginia, from Ailington Heights to of the following excellent troops: The Second Alexandria, were filled with the army moving Maine, the First, Second, and Third Connecticut,

only being left at the camp to pack up tents, &c., to be forwarded in Government trains. The menare all in the most desirable condition and in ex-

"No PASSES GRANTED

VIRGINIA. By order of Gen. MANSFIRLD, Commanding: DRAKE DE KAY, Aid-de-Camp. The troops are no doubt resting at Fairfax Court House, en route to Manassas Junction. At a later

No attempt short of force will reconcile these of the valley rendered his despatches calculated outlaws, and if not immediately put down, they to give information that it was desirable to withwill overrun New Mexico with an overwhelming hold from the public. The army having moved, influence, and every Union man in Arizona and he is now given the largest liberty of pen and New Mexico will be massacred. The writer states heefs. that Fort Bliss, now held by seventy Texas troops, The army moved on Monday morning, 25,000

ancient corporation. It is dormant, and only manifested when a victory for the Union or some patriotic incident is announced, and is met with a sneer or significant remark. Such is the fact, and it is to be regretted; but the city is ancient, and the people are antiquated and prejudiced. Young is doubted. America will yet rejuvenate the one, and infuse life and patriotism into the other.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments. The reserve regiments, under command of Major General McCall, have, as I informed you yesterday, been ordered into the United States service forthwith. The mustering orders were sent on to day to the proper officers. Thirteen regiments are now ready, several of which have been ordered here Too much praise cannot be given to Governor CURTIN and General McCall for the activity manifested in getting up these regiments, which, we understand, are in a state of efficiency, second

to none in the service. Those regiments that have not been called over the river, to engage in the conflict in Virginia, are to abide orders, still looking forward for an oppor-

moving up the Kanawha.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—A detachment from the Tompkins Zuaves was sent to the depot last night to prevent further attempts to resist the orders of the surveyors in reference to the shipment of on traband goods over the Nashville Railroad. The Journal suggests a change of starting hours from moon and midnight to six in the morning and evening.

The chief of police has prohibited noisy and the committee of conference was agreed to.

Mr Foster, of Connectiout, moved to strike out the provision in relation to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, so as to leave it as it new is. Agreed to.

After a further discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A message was received that the House insisted on its amendments to the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers, and asking a committee of conference was agreed to.

forward towards Fairfax Court House, with the there have plenty to eat, but that hard drilling,

FROM THE GRAND ARMY. Arrival at Fairfax Court House.

pit-falls or masked batteries. the yard, and work is pushed forward rapidly in nued day and night, by the employment of two take place; but at 9 A. M. they made a precipi

gangs of mechanics. An immense number of shot tate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh beet, tored in the warehouses, the post office, and other

pangled Banner. they returned.

It is understood that Centreville is to be defended by the rebels, and that Gen. McDowell will narch on it to morrew. The other columns of the advancing army are north and south of Fairfax. A few buildings were burned by the Federal troops a mile beyond Fairfax on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired on from them. No buildings had been burned at Fairfax, although the soldiers in the first flush of excite ment had seized many things in and about the houses, most of which were deserted by their owners. General McDowell was, however, placing guards all over the town. Colonel Marston, of the New Hampshire Second, placed a guard around the court-house building as

mand of Gen. McDowell : " The column of the ex soon as he entered the town. right centre column by Gen. Tyler. That consists The column which occupied the town was comunder Col. Keys; the New York Second, and the First and Second Ohio, under Brig. Gen. Schenck; New York, and the First Wisconsin, under Col. orcoran, with probably Sherman's light battery, one or two other regiments. ment of the Second U.S. cavalry, under Capt.

the headquarters of the army : FAIRPAX COURT HOUSE, July 17, 1861. Col. E. D. Towesen: We have occupied Fairfax Court House, and driven the enemy towards
Centreville and Manassas Junction. We have an
officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipitate that he left in our
hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, entrenching
tools, hospital furniture, and baggage.

I ondeavored to pursue them beyond Centreville,
but the men ware too much exhansied to do so.

Colorel Miles, United States army, commands the left centre column, and, among other crack troops, has more than two thousand five hundred regulars. He probably moved up by the way o the Little River turnpike yesterday afternoon to but the men were too muca exhausted to do to.

Most respectfully yours,

IRWIN McDOWELL, Brig. Gen. a point within five miles of the Court House, if not nearer. A portion of the troops forming his co lumn were two hours in passing Bailey's Cre

ight artillery. Its route is via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the county roads in that vicinity. A portion of it doubtless rested at Springfield Station last night. Falls Church was also occupied last night by a portion of General Tyler's rear. There must be at least 50,000 troops actually on be march under General McDowell, exclusive of his reserve still resting in and around his late From nightfall last night the city was full of ru

nors that Gen. Beauregard had abandoned Fairfar Court-House without a gun; but no such information of a reliable character had reached the War Department up to 11 A. M. to day, though that course on his part is not unlooked for.

The distance of Ook Hunter proceeded, doubt ess, by the Georgetown and Leesburg turnpike, vice Langley, to the neighborhood of Vienna, and there formed a junction with that of Gen. Tyler. this morning. The march of this grand column of

some 25,000 men started before daybreak this morning. FROM GEN. PATIERSON'S COLUMN.

Occupation of Bunker Hill. A Skirmish on the Road to Winchester BUNKER HILL, Wednesday evening, July 15 -Samuel J. Rea, the correspondent of the Associated Press, has been honorably discharged from arrest, and has joined the advance column of the army under the special permit of General Patterson, who gave, as his reason for the arrest, that his

strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill on Monday night, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish with a troop of rebel caval-I regret to say that there is a large amount of ry, routing them and arresting two. Some of them were wounded, but carried off by their comrades. The march will be resumed on Tuesday morn ing and the troops will encamp in the vicinity of Winchester the same night.

It is said that Gen Johnson has masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but this is doubted.

Mr. Gennes, of Iowa, offered an amendment, providing for a retiring list of the navy.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, spoke against any increase in salaries. He thought the country that the troops The First Pennsylvania Regiment is guarding Martinsburg, and two regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve are now moving towards Williamsport. Thus, the experienced troops will be thrown to the front.

Marker of Iowa, offered an amendment, providing in a the function of the Hamibal and St Joseph Raifred, just strived from Hamibal, received the following described previous to leaving that place:

Mr. Grimes and sharing list of the navy.

Mr. Hale, of New. Hampshire, spoke against the time to establish it.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, at some length, advocated the passage of the bill as amendment to extend the troops came up ahead of the passage that this morning, as far as Miville, birty miles above St. Charles, on the North Missouri Rail advocated the passage of the bill as amendment to extend the loss of seven rebols killed and several take.

Mr. Grimes' amendment was adopted.

Mr. Grimes' amendment to extend the loss of seven rebols killed and several take.

Mr. Grimes' amendment to extend the loss of seven rebols killed and several take.

The present an individual to the marine corps of the navy prisoners. One man, who was caught with again. mish heavily but rick no pitched battle.

From Harper & Ferry. UNION MEN FLEEING PROM IMPRESSMENT BY THE disappointed. They don't like it, but are willing dred have crossed the river within the last few

or twelve of the rebels were killed and a number

r twelve of the rebels were killed and a number rounded.

The Kentuckians had but one killed.

Gen. Cox's brigade, designed to operate against the rebels under ex Governor Wise, was rapidly moving up the Kanawha.

Southern Intelligence via Louisville.

Southern Intelligence via Louisville.

Louisville, June 17.—A detachment from the Louisville, Tampkins Zunaves was sent to the depot last night.

Southern Completely rouning shem. Let the read of the excepted.

Mr. Nashirn said there was no reason for this exception.

Mr. Saulsburr, of Delaware, said he should vote for it, because he was glad that the great Captain had not resigned, and taken part with the Becoders. It was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 6.

Messus. Breckinging, Carille, Johnson of Missouth, Resmith, Polk, and Powell voting in the negative.

Mr. Fosyer, of Connectiont, moved to strike out the Fourth of July, in firing year and one wounded. the rebels under ex Governor Wise, was rapidly Southern Intelligence via Louisville,

The chief of police has prohibited noisy and agreed to boisterous shouting in the streets as being likely Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced a bill to A correspondent of the Courier, writing from the Committee on Judiciary.

Camp Booneville, Tennessee, on the 14th, says that Camp Booneville, Tennessee, on the 14th, says that the Kentuckians among the Confederate troops there have plenty to eat, but that hard drilling, eamp duty, and requisitions for enlistments for the cial committee on the subject of a general bank.

Washington, July 17-10 P M -Senator Lane and Representatives Vandever, Colfax, Verree, Washburne, and Porter, went with the advance

Trees had been falled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fair-fax an embankment had been thrown up across the wait notil some authentic or responsible. road, a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns, and sand bag protections; for four or ne guns, and sand hag protections; that possibly something may be but no guns had been mounted. There were no at a time when it was necessar The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about one hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags

seyond description. The main street was filled, as far as the eye could reach, with the soldiers marchng with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the Star-

As soon as the 6 000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry which were in the rear—the artillery being in front-dashed through the town on a gallop, and endeavored to overtake the retreating Confederates. They followed the road for four miles towards Contreville, but the great heat preventing a ferced march of the infantry

posed of two brigades, under Colonels Porter and Burnside, and contained two batteries of flying artillery, two Rhode Island regiments, the New Hampshire Second, the New York Eighth and Seventy-first, eight companies United States regulars, and five companies of cavalry, and perhaps The following despatch was received to-night at

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1861. Mr. LATHAM, of California, introduced a bill to

not believe that proof could be adduced against, them.

Mr. Vallarpigham, of Ohio, gare notice of a bill to regulate and enforce the writ of habeas corpus, to enforce the rights of the people to be secure from unreasonable essentials and salurers; to salure of the searches and salurers. he Judiciary:

Mr. Halm, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill
o increase the medical corps of the navy.

Mr. Alloway and bear arms
for their defence; to prescribe the manner of

nincrease the medical corps of the navy. Mr. Authory offered a resolution for the estahment of a naval academy on Narraganeett bay blishment of a naval academy on starragament way.

He urged, in a few remarks, the appropriateness of the site for sa whity of the climate and the loyalty and maritime character of the people.

Mr Grines; of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill to provide for the Mr. Foot, of Vormont, said there was a pressing necessity for the passage of the bill, when priva-Mr. Foot, of Vormont, said there was a pressing necessity for the passage of the bill, when privateers were injuring our commerce.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or hire such vessels as may be necessary during the war, to suppress piracy and render effectual the blockade. It appropriates \$3,000,000.

The bill was passed.

A communication from the Secretary of State in reference to the industrial exhibition in Great Britain next year, was ordered to be printed.

The bill to regula'e the navy rations, from the House with amendments, was taken up, and the amendments concurred in.

New York Regument arrived in this city last night intention of Fairfax Court House, to which it is no great march from the right of Gen McDowell's line, though it is near fourteen miles from the stone the right of the night this side of Fairfax Court House, to which it is no great march from the right of Gen McDowell's line, though it is near fourteen miles from the extreme left. The army, it was supposed, would halt for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night this side of Fairfax Court House, the not pressure for the night the support of the night for the night from the remember from the state for the night for the night from the remember from the state for the night for the night

amendments concurred in.

The resolution from the House, in relation to an adjournment on Friday, was taken up and laid on the table to give time for further consideration.

The bill to provide for the better organization of the military establishments was taken up.

Mr Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered as an amendment for the whole bill, comprising nearly all the amendments heretofore offered in the original bill, further providing a retiring list of the army.

direct from Martinsburg, which place he left jetterday morning. He brings news that Geest torday morning the mendments consurred in.

the retiring list to the marine corps of the navy

the army of navy.

After a long discussion, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 27.

After a long discussion, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 27.

Are party of forty-three Union men, from Londonn county, Virginia, forded the river at the Point of Rocks to day, seeking protection from forced enlistment into the rebel army. More than a hunger days.

The canal will be opened to Washington on Briday. Coal is much wanted there.

Another Victory in Western Virginia.

Co. Cincinnati, July 17.—On Friday night a detacle the tachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's tachment of three companies of Col. Woodruff's the first risk dearmy was despeted.

The presence of the washed the river within the last few days.

The canal will be opened to Washington on Briday. Coal is much wanted there.

Another Victory in Western Virginia.

The company of the last few days with a disturbance last night, in the vicinity of the full pay, instead of the whole.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, explained that, but have dearn that the last few days.

Mr. Collange, of Vermont, moved to modify it so as to give the retired lits simply their pay proper, and no other allowances or emoluments.

Mr. Halls withdraw his amendment was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 27.

After a long discussion, the amendment was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 27.

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After a long discussion.

An entire that the post of the whole.

Louisville. The strength of the reti Second Kentucky Regiment attacked five hundred rebels, between Mad river and Barbourville, on the Kanawha river, completely routing them. Ten or twelve of the rebels were killed and a number when the Kanawha river, completely routing them. Ten or twelve of the rebels were killed and a number was accepted.

Mr. Hale moved to amend by inserting "any officer having a brevet rank shall not receive any increase pay." Agreed to.

Mr. Baker, of Oregon, moved that Lieut. Gen days the workmen will be able to finish long range guns as fast as they are wanted.

Mr. Neskurn said there was no reason for this that nort was made complete by the arrival of the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

was reported by direction of the commit had his concurrence. He argued that it no censure of the Administration. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusette, as a last the committee, said that all wough he had sonted to serve on it, yet he would not a whitewash any improper transaction, where the committee and hence requires investigation on Friday, the time for investigation was sarily, he extended her entered the confirmation of the content of the con guard of the army to Fairfax this morning, and returned hither at 0 P. M., having left that village at 4f o'clock P. M. They make the following report:

The properting of the army to Fairfax this morning, and on Friday, the time for investigation must note sarily be extended beyond the present note.

Was it not better that the facts should be residently was it not better that the facts should be residently at not better that the facts should be residently at not better that the facts should be residently at not better that the facts should be residently at not better that the facts should be residently at not better that the facts should be residently at not better that the facts should be residently as in the facts of the residently and facts.

The properties of the army to Fairfax this morning, and on Friday, the time for investigation must note.

Was it not better that the facts should be residently at not better that the facts should be residently as a resident note.

The properties of the army to prove the same that the facts should be residently as a resident note.

The properties of the army to prove the contracts have been made, the resident note.

The properties of the facts are were made before such inq tuted. They should not not mittee on the expenditures of the winest to whom the inquiry properly be Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, again not

the column came in sight, leaving the grain bags out of which their horses were fed, and the Federal troops fed their horses were fed, and the Federal troops fed their horses were fed, and the Federal troops fed their horses were fed, and the Federal troops fed their horses were fed, and the Federal This morning the Confederate troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people expected that a battle would certainly take place; but at 9 A. M. they made a precipi tate retreat; leaving five quarters of fresh beet, shovels, spades, tools, camp furniture, etc., behind them in their haste.

The entry of the Federal troops into Fairfax is said by those gentiemen to have been inspiring bayond description. The main street was filled, as sties of the times, and plandered to treature sties of the toes, and plandered to Treature was not worth more than \$5,000 or \$10,000, and reaches was to be prid in the event of her destruction. He would tell the House and the country, that the safair.

Mr. Kellogg moved to lead to the the the than the first an examination into this Mr. Kellogg moved to lead to the the the them. Mr. Krilogg moved to lay the resolution on the Mr. Krilogg moved to say the resolution on the table. Disagreed to—year 48, nays 77
The resolution was adopted -year 81, nays 42
Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill concerning the revenue marine, and fixing the compensation of the officers thereof, which, without being read was passed. was passed
The House then went 10to committee on the bill

to provide for the increase of the revenue from in ports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and or other purposes. to provide for the increase of the revenue from incrosts, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

Mr. VALLARDIGHAM, of Ohle. affered a rustifier on other purposes.

Mr. VALLARDIGHAM, of Ohle. affered a rustifity one. (1851.) and to tax the articles in the first one. (1851.) and to tax the articles in the first, coffee. fircarms, etc. for the loyal States. Its therein ron per centum, with the exception of briefly advocated his proposition.

Mr. Stevans, of Pennselvanie, opposed the 1851. even in the time of perfound peace, did not of the Government. In relation to the duties en sideration, they would not be continued beyond the Government. In relation to the duties en sideration, they would not be continued beyond no doubt that the people would not object to these duties during this righteous stragele, to preserve the nation which has protected them.

Mr. Covode, of Panusilvania, opposed the train on sugar, contending, from the amount on hand, that the Government would derive ro revines themselves would be only benefited.

Mr. Cox moved to write out the tax on tea, fitteen cents, and on office, five cents per prund the said that when our effects at adjustment failed last themselves would be only benefited.

Mr. Cox moved to write out the tax on tea, fitteen cents, and on office, five cents per prund the said that when our effects at adjustment failed last specified on the said that when our effects as a adjustment failed last teen cents, and all parties to the present orisis, demand its repeal; its duties on iron, from a needle to illustrate the first adulted on iron, from a needle to a locomotive, including a tax from thirty one to nicoty per centum, on wood soraws, of which gentlemen will remember well, are tributes levied on agriculture and labor by capital hout transition as locomotive, including a tax from thirty one to nicoty per centum, on wood soraws, of which gentlemen will remember well, are tributes levied on agriculture and labor by capital hout transition was appays no more

Mr. Latham, of California, introduced a bill to produce contracts for the speedy transmission of the municions of war to the Pacific coast. Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific coast. Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Referred to the Select Committee on the Administration involving the committee of Major General Banks. The memorialists solemnly declare they would have discharged their duties impartially, and in obedience to the laws and Constitution, and that any evidence to the laws and Constitution. And that the ground set up by General Banks is based on no authority at all, and that Marshal Kans is a man of integrity and worth; and that no body of men are less liable to the charge of unlawful combination than the police force of Baltimore.

They state that the ground set up by General Banks is based on no authority at all, and that no body of men are less liable to the charge of unlawful combination than the police force of Baltimore.

They state that the proclamation by which they were strested was no warrant of law, and ask the interposition of Congress in their behalf.

Mr. Parbor said that the gentlemen were known to him, and he believed them to be of the highest integrity and faithful to the Constitution. He did not believe that proof could be adduced against them.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on the amendants and the bill should take effect from the first of September, instead of immediately, but, without concluding action on the bill, the committee rese that the memorial was referred to the Committee on the committee on the amendants.

Mr. Parbor said from the free and angar. This was a logical sequence of the Recture of their country are to be tared to the acts of this Congress. Gentlemen who are spliting to boakrupt the trea Mr. A. Conkling submitted interesting statistics

quartering soldiers in private houses in time of war, and to secure the freedom of speech and of the press
The Heure then adjourned. Movements of the Grand Army. WASHINGTON, July 17 - The Republican of this morning says the general movement was in the direction of Fairfax Court House, to which it is

Adopted

Mr. Hale, of New Hempshire, moved to strike out all that portion relating to the retiring list of the army or navy.

After a long discussion, the amendment was diskilled and seven wounded. Thirty horses were accounted to the seven wounded. in his hand, was immediately hung; and an

The Augusta Constitution says that Governor Morehead asserts that there was an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky in favor of teroession, but that local inflacence and a deficiency of arms place the State under temporary restraint. Large numbers of the Kentucky volunteers who went to Camp Boone, near the northern line of Tennessee, are daily relevanted disconsted with the fare and treatment They say they want to he no more about Jefferson Davis or the Confederacy.

FORTRESS MONROR, July 16—The Third Massa-ebusetts sails for Boston this evening, in the steamer Cambridge. The Fourth will follow to