Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. K. Shaw, Optician, 85 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	116	75
12 " M.	136	90
6 " P. M.		82
Barometer		29.7-10

Meeting of the Bar—Respect to the Memory of J. D. Mahon.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, M. Swartswelder, Esq., announced the decease of J. D. Mahon, Esq., a member of the Bar, and moved that the Court do then adjourn, out of respect to his memory.

Judge McClure ordered the motion to be entered upon the minutes, and before adjourning the Court he paid the most beautiful and feeling tribute to the character and worth of the deceased, with whom he was on the most intimate terms from boyhood. Judge McClure said:

John D. Mahon was raised and educated at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. He graduated with honor at Dickinson College. He studied law with Thomas Duncan, at Carlisle. David Watts and Thomas Duncan were then in the zenith of their fame; they were giants in intellect; they were leviathans in the law, and both men of magnificent literary acquisitions—they were retained in all great cases within the circuit of their practice, and always on opposite sides. At the very time that Mr. Mahon was admitted to practice, his preceptor, Mr. Duncan, was elevated to the Supreme Bench, which he adorned as long as he lived. He transferred his whole business to his then youthful student, John D. Mahon. The responsibility was immense, but he did not shrink from it—he met it, and his eminent success vindicated the highest hopes of his warmest friends. His very first step was into the front rank of the profession. Mr. Mahon has told me more than once, he has told me within the last year, that his self-possession and success were, on part at least, owing to the magnanimity and kindness of his veteran opponent, Mr. Watts, of whom he always spoke with admiration and feeling.

Mr. Mahon was one of those rare men whom nature sometimes, but very rarely, frames in her prodigality of gifts. What others learned by study and painful investigation seemed to flash upon him clear as the blaze of day. His perceptions were intuitive, quick as thought, and seemed almost to exempt him from the drudgery of books. He was intended by nature for an orator. Who of these good Judges present but knew this well. His power of persuasion were exceedingly great, and in addressing the passions, the sympathies, or the peculiarities of the dispositions of men, he never made mistakes. His every gesture was graceful, his style of eloquence was the proper word in the proper place for the occasion, and his voice was music. He never made a tedious speech in his life; but how often the court, the jury, and the bar felt regret, almost disappointment, that his voice of melody had ceased to pour the time he occupied was not too short, it only seemed so. In social intercourse his cheerfulness, good temper, and brilliant conversational powers amounted to fascination.

I have known Mr. Mahon since I was seven years of age, and I here bear witness that I never heard him speak ill of any man. His wit was bright and playful as sheet lightning—it never took a personal direction, it never blasted any man or anything. With his mode and manner of trying causes we are all familiar, but it is worthy of especial mention, that when the pole and needy were on trial, he either at the suggestion of the Court, or from the generous impulses of his nature, most cheerfully undertook their defence, and these defences were always conducted with as much ability and zeal as he would have displayed, or could have given to the case, had a large compensation been the reward of his services. These are lofty and pure luxuries in this life which money cannot purchase, and to him the defence of those who had no helper, was always a high and positive enjoyment. I cannot trust myself to say more. My personal feelings toward the deceased were too warm and are too strong for expression here or in any public place.

The Court having adjourned, a meeting of the Bar was organized by calling Hon. Wm. B. McClure to the chair, and appointing J. H. Miller and A. S. Ball, Esq., Secretaries.

On motion, Messrs. C. Shaler, Thos. Howard and M. Swartzwelder, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Judge Shaler, on behalf of the committee, reported the following:

WHEREAS, An inscrutable Providence has suddenly called away from among us, in the midst of his activity and usefulness, our brother John D. Mahon, Esq.; and

WHEREAS, We are desirous of expressing in an appropriate manner our sincere regret at his death; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our brother, John D. Mahon, Esq., our bar has lost a brilliant ornament, the community a most worthy member, his family a kind and affectionate protector and head.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his death, and, from the brilliant lesson of his life will learn to emulate his genius and professional and personal amiability, courtesy and worth.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to convey these resolutions to the family of the deceased and also an expression of confidence and sympathy at their great bereavement; assuring them that we, in common with themselves, have sustained a loss which it is impossible, by words, to express.

After reading the resolutions, Judge Shaler paid a fitting tribute to the memory of his deceased friend, and referred pointedly to those brilliant qualifications which gave Mr. Mahon such remarkable prominence and reputation.

On motion, Messrs. Shaler, Howard, Swartzwelder, Miller, Ansley, Bell, Sweitzer, Hopkins and Lucas, were appointed a committee to convey the sense of the meeting, and a copy of the resolutions, to the family of the deceased.

The meeting then adjourned.

Spy Caught at Camp Wright—Pittsburgh Reporters on Duty—A Cleveland Reporter Stabs a Rifleman.

Of all the great events that have occurred at Camp Wright, one of the greatest was the arrest of a spy on last Saturday! Positively a spy, with "a pound of arsenic and several loaded revolvers." The information came from the Cleveland *Leader*, which says that "he had been prowling round the camp for several days, and was taken in the act of putting poison in a well on the camp ground." As there is no well on the ground, we admire the sagacity of the man who detected him. Still, he put poison into a well when there was no well to put it in; and then mark what a narrow escape he had: "Had it not been for the interference of several of the officers, he would have been strung up by the guard on the spot." No such thing occurred at all. However, we heartily join with the *Leader* in the hope that "he will receive the punishment his offence deserves, if he has not already."

George Cliff, a member of Co. I, 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, "came in on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad" to report this arrest to the Cleveland paper.

The papers of Cleveland have sometimes better facilities than the telegraph for getting news. It is not long since they ascertained, from the Captain of a canal boat, that young John Brown had a regiment of negroes encamped on the Beaver, near the mouth of the Connoquenessing! "Go abroad for the news at home."

The Case of Capt. Rodgers.

In the Criminal Court, on Saturday, Judge McClure remarked that there was a motion for a new trial in the case of Captain Thomas Rodgers, convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Thompson Vandagrift. He gave notice that this motion would be heard on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

Mr. Collier stated to the Court that, after carefully reviewing the notes of trial, defendant's counsel had come to the conclusion that under the charge of the Court they had found nothing of which they could justly complain, and the intimation of the Court he would withdraw the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. Capt. Rodgers was exceedingly desirous of ascertaining the extent of his punishment, and he would be pleased to have the sentence pronounced now.

Judge McClure suggested that, on Monday, the matter would be disposed of. He desired to review the evidence, and hence he did not wish to pass sentence now, as he had not discharged that the argument on the motion would be withdrawn.

NEW ALTERED NOTE ON THE ALLEGHENY BANK.—Messrs. Feld & Lutz, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*, send us the following description of a new altered five dollar bill on the Allegheny Bank, of this city. Vig: steamboats, rafts, &c.; female with rake on lower left corner. Genuine lives have a female bust on lower right corner, and locomotive, in circle, on lower left corner. The genuine fives are numbered with ink; altered with blue, printed figures. The bills are altered from genuine ones on same Bank.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PITTSBURGH THIRD WARD SCHOOLS.—Principal, D. Dennison. Assistant, Miss E. B. Dunlap. Grammar Department, Miss Sarah K. Wallace. Intermediate Department, Miss Martha J. Graham, Sallie M. Hunter, Esther Johnson, Emma Case. Primary Department, Martha P. Gregg, F. Ida M'Clarens, Mary A. Tiggart, Emma M. Young, Agnes H. Duncan, Eliza Richardson, Martha S. Duncan, Hoppie Wilkins, Anna J. Hudspoth, Harriet B. Hunter.

SENTENCED.—Wm. Welsh and Washington Rupert, convicted of passing counterfeit money (and on whose behalf motions for new trials were made) were brought in for sentence, on Saturday. Judge McClure remarked that he could find nothing upon which to base a new trial, and the motion was overruled. The defendants were then each sentenced to eight months in the county jail.

MAN DROWNED.—A man, named Edward Hughes, was drowned on Friday evening last, about sunset, while crossing the Ohio in a skiff from the Ohio side to Porter's Landing, Va., eight miles above Steubenville, where he has resided a number of years. He was an industrious man, much respected, and leaves behind him a wife and eight children.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Wm. Farley was held to bail, on Saturday, for trial, by Ald. Jas. Miller, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Samuel Hastings. It seems that the defendant applied some very hard expressions towards prosecutor, and threatened to shoot him.

THE Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, and will continue in session from day to day until all the business of the term is disposed of.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

BUCHANAN P. O., Baltimore Co., Md., July 4th, 1861.

The glorious Fourth has come and almost gone again; and each and all who were able to partake of the festivities which commenced at 4 a. m. and not yet concluded at 9 p. m., are perfectly satisfied. The talk of home for the past few days came near being a damper, and a more homesick set of fellows it would have been hard to find. Everything in the way of home ties will come up in spite of one's self—parents, children, sisters, brothers—and the memories of kind friends and good cheer caused us to mope about in solemn silence. The orders to stay in quarters helped the general feeling, and curses not loud but deep were in the hearts of many. Happily the order was countermanded early in the morning, when Major Hays arrived, bringing with him our band, viz: Young's, and announced to us that privilege was extended to go wherever fancy prompted, except to Baltimore, provided we returned in time for answering roll call. This, of course, elevated our young men considerably, and the older ones were not sorry to avail themselves of the privilege of roaming about the country and enjoying the sights, if they did not feel in the humor of participating in the fun.

At ten o'clock a. m. dress parade was ordered, and punctual to the hour, all who desired it fell into ranks, each dressed in his best, with their best shirts and white gloves. Every person had his boots or shoes blacked, whether soleless or not. Our Pittsburgh jackets have been carefully preserved, and in most instances, our short pants. The latter, for some two days previous, had been undergoing the process of renovation. Rosin soap and warm water were used unsparingly, and even all the scrubbing brushes in the neighborhood were brought into requisition. Such a busy scene is seldom witnessed in camp, or such a complete change in the appearance of any body of men. To the people around, they were changed from poor, miserable railroaders to a handsomely dressed company of volunteers, as if by magic, and compliments were paid, which it looks like vanity to repeat. After parade and drill, which lasted some two hours, we were dismissed to enjoy ourselves to the best advantage, and then the hilarity and best of feeling prevailed. Our whole camp was surrounded by ladies and gentlemen, who took the occasion to pay their respects and become acquainted with us, and, also, to enjoy the rare privilege of having the band perform the patriotic airs, now more in favor than in times past. The dancing under the shade of two large willows, presented a scene much handsomer than the most elegantly furnished ball-room, and all was happiness and harmless enjoyment. This continued until one p. m.; then dinner, some good, some ordinary; the balance not quite up to the ordinary standard. For myself, I fared not so well as at home, but much better than anticipated.

Before going further, I must state that an invitation was extended me to participate in the christening of a few bottles of champagne, to the health of the *Woolly Horse Club*, of Pittsburgh. At ten a. m., precisely, we performed the welcome ceremony and would probably have continued the st[illegible] longer had not the order, "fall in Greys," adjourned the meeting in a somewhat unceremonious manner. We did not forget to run over their names and could almost imagine we had them with us—perhaps at the same hour they were at the same business.

During the afternoon, some of us took occasion to visit one of the numerous pic-nics to which we were invited, and we were received, I might say, with open arms. It is certainly true that ladies, the world over, do like soldiers, especially when they are well dressed and act like gentlemen. Here we passed a couple of hours very pleasantly, heard a good speech on temperance, (it was a Sunday School temperance gathering), talked to a good many ladies a good many times, heard some very fair music, both vocal and instrumental, and participated in several plays, in some of which we kissed all the good-looking girls, and others in which we did not. It reminded me of country gatherings, several years ago, "when I was young and in my prime," and the same preference appears now, as formerly; to be given to the plays that have the kissing part included, for we found in every one where a kiss was the forfeit, the diameter of the circle was immediately doubled. D.

CAMP KENNEDY, Buchanan P. O., Md., Thursday, July 4th, 1861.

DEAR D.—I have just got in from guard. Most of the fellows have turned in to take a snooze before breakfast; but I thought I would try and keep my eyes open long enough to write to you a few lines, as I have not heard from you for some time. I am writing this lying down in my tent, so you must not be surprised if I should drop asleep before I finish.

We have got through the 4th of July, and perhaps you would like to know how we passed the day. At 8 a. m., Company Band made its welcome appearance—(it stays at Cockeysville) The Colonel dispatched to them orders to spend the 4th with us. We were ordered to come out with blackened boots, white gloves, and to make ourselves look as well as possible *for Pennsylvania soldiers*. The band left us at 4 p. m. In the evening the inflation of our balloon (which had been made during the day by some of our men,) took place. When night came it commenced to rain, it took fire, and rose up only about thirty feet when it fell to the ground. Next came the rockets, fire wheels, fire crackers, &c., &c. We enjoyed our 4th very well.

I presume we will *not* move from about the 20th; some, I think, will enlist for three years in other companies in SOME OTHER STATE THAN PENNSYLVANIA. We have having fine weather now, which is very acceptable to the farmers, who are now in the midst of harvest. I never saw cherries so plenty. "Billy" is enjoying good health; he sends his love to all. Give my kindest regards to Mrs. F——, and give a little "Kate" a soldiler's kiss for me. Receive my best wishes for your future, as well as your temporal welfare, and believe me to be your sincere friend. FRANK.

Rebel Flag at Enon Valley.

ENON, Pa., July 5th, 1861.

Editors Gazette: Our quiet one-horse town, rendered somewhat notorious recently by a puff in the city papers, given to our "well-drilled" military company, *ready to march when ordered, &c.*, (which company dissolved at its first meeting crossed the Potomac, to aid General Patterson, who rendered still more so by the discovery, at daylight, of the dirty seven spot floating from the top of our Union pole.

During the night of the 3d, this detestable flag had been secretly hoisted, the ropes tied fast fifty feet from *terra firma*, all the long ladders in town removed, and the pole tarred to twice a climb.

However, the tar proved to be no barrier—a boy was soon procured to make the ascension, with no tar, and in thirty minutes "Secesh" was unhorsed, and amid cheers loud and long, the Star Spangled Banner was run up in triumph, where "may it wave."

Although all this actually happened in Enon Valley, please honor us by saying that such work could only be done in this atmosphere *secretly*.

When it is known who the traitors are, you may hear again from Enon. S.

Departure of the Sewickley Rifles.

This fine company, composed of a select material throughout, numbering the sons of a number of wealthy citizens in the suburban village of Sewickley, left for Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, on the 4:20 train. They go to join Colonel Geary's Regiment, and have enlisted for three years, or the war.

On Saturday forenoon, a meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, at Sewickley, when beautiful regulation swords were presented to Capt. Myers, and Lieuts. Shields and Nevin. The presentation speech was made by J. W. F. White, Esq. Each man in the company was at the same time presented with a copy of the New Testament, and addressed in feeling and appropriate terms by Rev. J. Allison. The occasion was one of marked interest to the citizens of the village, and the ceremonies will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of participating.

The company is fully uniformed, the clothing having been generously furnished by the citizens of Sewickley valley. A better company has not yet left the county, and we anticipate for them a soldier's welcome in the City of Brotherly Love.

INFANT FOUND IN THE RIVER.—On Wednesday last, as an officer of Wheeling was searching in the river for articles lost from steamers while lying at the landing, he raked up an old, black carpet bag. Upon opening the bag he discovered that it contained a piece of muslin and a blue piece of goods something like a mosquito bar. Upon unrolling the muslin there was exposed to view the body of an infant, supposed to be not more than a couple of days old. Coroner Day held an inquest, and from the testimony of a medical gentleman it appears that the child was alive when thrown into the water. There was no evidence that it had been strangled, or injured in any way, before being deposited in the water, where it had probably been about twenty-four hours. The jury returned a verdict that the infant came to its death at the hands of some person unknown.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—On behalf of the ladies of Findley township, Rev. Thompson, of the U. P. Church, presented an elegant and costly flag to the Union Cavalry Company, of Findley township, in an appropriate and well-timed speech. Private A. M. Stewart responded on behalf of the company in an elegant and patriotic speech, thanking the ladies, and pledging the company that their beautiful gift should never be dishonored. The Rev. Hunter, of the Presbyterian Church, followed in a few remarks of the right spirit, which were well received. As an adopted citizen, he expressed his willingness to fight for his country if necessary.

The ladies were treated to a splendid dinner at the expense of the company. The affair was pleasing throughout, and highly creditable to all concerned.

A SUSPECTED SPY, who gave his name as John Benton, was arrested at Camp Curtin on Saturday, and committed to prison for a hearing. He had in his possession papers indicating that his real name is Charles Quirk. He passed through the Camp, questioning a number of the soldiers, and taking phonographic notes of the information thus gained, in a small blank book. Among the papers found in his pockets was one granting him a furlough for seventy-five days from a Virginia company.

MILL BURNED.—The grist-mill and saw mill of James Scott, Island Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. The mill was a valuable one, uninsured. Only two barrels of flour were saved out of a large quantity of flour and grain in the mill. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace of the engine room.

"T. G." is aware that the use of the phrase "seceded States" is very common in Northern newspapers, and when used by Union men should always be understood as synonymous with "rebel States." It would be unfair to suspect the loyalty of a man simply because he fails to call things by their right names.

Latest from the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1861.

The Rebels Advancing.

The Rebels are advancing towards our lines, and are entrenching as they come up, or rather preparing defences to cover their retreat, in case they are driven back.

Arrival of Troops.

The 34th New York regiment, Col. Lodge, arrived to night and are quartered on Pennsylvania avenue. The 25th (N. Y.) arrived this morning.

Col. Stone's Column.

Col. Stone's column was on the point of occupying Harper's Ferry when a special messenger left at two o'clock yesterday. It would doubtless be taken possession of last night.

The several regiments had had considerable skirmishing from time to time. In every case the Rebels took to their heels or horses' heels. Once a captain of cavalry forded the river in the face of twenty or thirty, who ran when he drew his revolver.

The Defenses Opposite Washington.

An army officer, a graduate at West Point, and who went through the Mexican War with flying colors, gave it as his opinion yesterday that the idea of attempting to storm the defensive works across the river is simply absurd, and has never been entertained for a moment by Jeff. Davis or Beauregard. That if those works could be taken at all, ten thousand men would be just as efficient for the purpose as one hundred thousand, and that the only method by which any headway can be made against them is for the rebels to successfully approach our lines, and erect batteries with which to demolish the works by placemeal.

Gen. Johnson Getting Ready to Fight.

The following dispatch has been received here:

"*Harrisburg, Pa., Thursday, July 4*; 4 p. m.—We have intelligence here that General Johnson seems disposed to make a stand at last. He is now directly in front of General Patterson's army, and seven miles off, only. His command consists, today, we are assured, of 15,000 men, of which 600 are cavalry. General Patterson must get up with him by sunrise to-morrow morning, unless he vamoses again. Burnside's Rhode Island Battery has joined General Patterson."

General Fremont's Western Department.

General order No. 40 constitutes the State of Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi river, and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under Major General Fremont, of the United States army, with headquarters at St. Louis.

The Rapid Concentration of Union Troops in Virginia.

Last night the Third United States infantry, 800 strong, passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia, and will form a portion of the advance column. Three other regiments also marched about midnight. The Garibaldi Guard and three other regiments also marched about midnight. The German Rifles will take up their line of march to-day from this side, and will also form a portion of the advance column. The entire force composing this advance movement will be the largest and most formidable ever witnessed in this country, numbering, as it will, upwards of forty thousand picked men, formed into brigades of four thousand each, and officered by the ablest and most accomplished men in the regular service. The spectacle will be one of the grandest the world ever saw. No enemy can stand long before such an army.

Five thousand men sent to be moved to the Virginia side of the river to-night.

The *corps d'armee* under General McDowell is to consist of forty thousand men, divided into four divisions of ten thousand men each—the first under Gen. Tyler, the second under Colonel Heintzelman, and the third under Colonel Hunter. The fourth is to form a reserve. Each division will be composed of two brigades of four regiments, and cavalry and artillery sufficient to constitute the complement of ten thousand men.

Where the three columns will combine, cannot be stated. But we may venture to say that it will be at a point beyond Fairfax Court House.

When the movement will be made, it is not safe to prophesy. But everything indicates that the hour of marching is not very far distant.

[The Reporter for the Associated Press, however, says there is *not* to be any movement. He says:

Notwithstanding that rumor has advanced our army into the heart of Virginia within the last twenty-four hours, and anticipated a bloody and decisive battle, the position occupied is about the same as heretofore.

There is no more reason to anticipate a hasty forward movement at this time, than there was a month ago, when newspaper correspondents indulged in such anticipations nightly; though additions made to our strength since that time now indicate the immense preparations that there were then yet necessary for such a campaign as will attend an advance on Richmond. The rumor current in Washington today, that our troops have advanced within three miles of Fairfax, is incorrect.

Capture of Rebels in Western Virginia.

Mr. Carlile, of the House, received a dispatch from Governor Pierrepont, of Virginia, to-day, announcing that two Ohio regiments had surprised a nest of Rebels at Buckhannon, Virginia, capturing four hundred, killing thirty, and spiking two hundred horses.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Reported Fight at Sissonville.

FORTY OF THE REBELS KILLED!

Gov. Wise & Capt. Patton Mortally Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette:

WHEELING VA., July 7.

GOV. Wise, with fifty men as a body-guard, under Capt. Patton, was attacked by the Home Guard of Sissonville, Kanawha county. Wise and Patton were mortally wounded, and forty of the body-guard killed. W.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Notwithstanding the stoppage of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the American Letter Express Company continue to receive and forward mail matter via Clarksville regularly, and travel North and South continues by the same route. Unreliable rumors are prevalent of apprehended danger from Tennesseans in reference to the stoppage of the first named road.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union* of the 5th, from Richmond, reports that Patterson's loss in a skirmish with Col. Jackson, is 80. Jackson's force was 4,500, whereof six were killed and twenty wounded.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 2d, says that 5000 Federal troops are on Santa Rosa Island.

The *Picayune* of the 3d, says that the Confederate ship of war "Sumter" ran the blockade on Saturday, putting to sea. She has a crew of 65 men—20 marines.

The following is in the Southern papers of the 4th:

"*New Orleans, July 2.*—The enemy has seized the telegraph instruments at Pass a Loutre. A United States steamer left the bar yesterday. A collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the 1st, at Trenton, Tenn., whereby two soldiers were killed and twenty-five badly wounded."

Reliable information from Camp Trousdale, Tenn., shows that measles and small pox are prevalent among the soldiers, the former from 20 to 30 of the sick into Nashville, and seldom a train comes without a corpse of two. An eye-witness informs us that on the 4th, the eleven o'clock morning train was filled with soldiers, who stopped at Richland, Tennessee, ostensibly to wait the up train. The train was ordered to Camp Trousdale. There, a file of soldiers, under Maj. Howard, surrounded the train, with fixed bayonets, putting three or four cars into locomotion, and putting three men into each passenger car. They were instructed to shoot the engineer, or any body who opposed them. Farther on, near Mountain Head, Tenn., the up train was ordered off the track, by gathering with a freight train, were sent back to Nashville.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Last night one of the New York fire Zouaves was assassinated in front of a row of two notorious houses of evil reputation, on 25 street avenue, near the navy yard. Alias. No possible clue to the perpetrator had been discovered, nor have the authorities yet been able to ascertain the name of the wounded Zouave. This afternoon a number of the Zouaves, several Zouaves and others, went to the tenements above mentioned, and entirely broke up and destroyed the furniture, drove the inmates forth and set the houses on fire, and by their conduct prevented the fire companies from extinguishing the flames, the most of which and consequence were entirely consumed with their contents. Great excitement prevailed and the Provost Marshal interfered to restore quiet. Several arrests were made.

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

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Captain Baird, Assistant Adjutant General, is now acting as Chief of Staff to Gen. Tyler's Brigade.

Captain John McNair, of the 10th Infantry, having, while in command at Fort Inscrutee, received satisfactory evidence of his disloyalty to the Government, the President directs his name to be stricken from the rolls of the army. He also directs that the name of Surgeon Lafayette Guild, of the Medical Staff, be stricken from the rolls for refusing to renew his oath of allegiance.

The chaplains of the New York Regiments have been mustered into the service for two years, and will receive the pay and allowances that are granted to the chaplains of the three years regiments.

FORT KEARNEY, July 6.—The pony express passed here at 7 o'clock last night.

San Francisco, June 26.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the Lime Point case, establishing the right of the General Government to have property condemned as a site for a fortification, and purchased at actual value. This is a point of rocks near the entrance of San Francisco, which certain speculators have been endeavoring to sell to the government at the extravagant price of $200,000.

H. Templeton, an experienced Indian fighter, has been engaged in the interior counties in organizing a regiment of riflemen, consisting of 1000 men, which he proposes to offer to the War Department to guard the overland mail and protect the emigration from which the Federal troops are being withdrawn. Some of the leading abolitionists are engaged in the movement, and it is represented that Senators Baker, Latham and McDougal will urge the acceptance of the regiment by the War Department.

A destructive fire occurred at Coltonwood, Lyskongan county, on Thursday, consuming the entire business portion of the town. Loss $40,000.

The grain harvest has commenced in all parts of the State. The crop was never finer. There is an eighth more land under cultivation this year than ever before.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—Two privates of the Michigan First went scouting yesterday without orders, and returned last evening, reporting that they approached within two miles of Fairfax, meeting a few of the Confederates, whom they fired upon, killing one and creating a general stampede among their pickets. Another scouting party of the same regiment met with four rebel cavalry near Cloud's Mills. The latter seeing them fled, although only two in number and on foot.

La Montaine's balloon was brought to Camp McDowell, near Falls Church, to-day. Preparations are being made to inflate it.

The Third Maine Regiment, Col. Howard, arrived here to-day.

Lieut. Balger's Artillery are encamped at the North end of Washington street. There was a drum parade and review of the troops of this brigade today; they indicated a remarkable degree of improvement.

Thos. Carry is the name of the Zouave killed at Washington.

QUINCY, Ill., July 5.—Seward, the man who assassinated Howell, at Canton, Mo., on the 4th, was arrested the same day by a company of Home Guards, who were persuaded by Senator Green to give him in charge of a constable, to be taken to jail at Monticello, Green's intention being to release him after leaving the town. They were met on the way by a Union company from Lagrange county, who had learned of Green's intentions. The prisoner was taken by them forcibly, mortally, and returned to Canton. Green fled, though hotly pursued. He escaped by leaving his home and hiding in the woods.

Two more companies of Col. Palmer's regiment started for Canton last night. A party of about twenty troops, under command of ex-Gov. Wood, of this State, who were in pursuit of Jim Green, returned to Canton yesterday evening, having captured him. He was placed for safe keeping in the College building, which Col. Palmer is using as a barracks for the present.

LEAVENWORTH, July 6.—We are under obligations to the editor of the *Fort Scott Democrat* for the following items regarding the movements in Southern Kansas: On the 25th, Jim Lane, Secretary called a session of the Missouri Legislature, to meet at Sarcaxie, 70 miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession. The rebels in Western Missouri are concentrating at that point. Secessionists from Jasper county were hourly arriving at Fort Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that section. It is reported that Dr. Wilson, Dr. Ulman and other secessionists in that section have been killed by rolls for refusing to renew his oath of allegiance.

The Brigade of the Kansas Regiment, under Major General Fremont, of the United States army, with headquarters at St. Louis.

The Rapid Concentration of Union Troops in Virginia.

Last night the Third United States infantry, 800 strong, passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia, and will form a portion of the advance column. Three other regiments also marched about midnight. The Garibaldi Guard and three other regiments also marched about midnight. The German Rifles will take up their line of march to-day from this side, and will also form a portion of the advance column. The entire force composing this advance movement will be the largest and most formidable ever witnessed in this country, numbering, as it will, upwards of forty thousand picked men, formed into brigades of four thousand each, and officered by the ablest and most accomplished men in the regular service. The spectacle will be one of the grandest the world ever saw. No enemy can stand long before such an army.

Five thousand men sent to be moved to the Virginia side of the river to-night.

The *corps d'armee* under General McDowell is to consist of forty thousand men, divided into four divisions of ten thousand men each—the first under Gen. Tyler, the second under Colonel Heintzelman, and the third under Colonel Hunter. The fourth is to form a reserve. Each division will be composed of two brigades of four regiments, and cavalry and artillery sufficient to constitute the complement of ten thousand men.

Where the three columns will combine, cannot be stated. But we may venture to say that it will be at a point beyond Fairfax Court House.

When the movement will be made, it is not safe to prophesy. But everything indicates that the hour of marching is not very far distant.

[The Reporter for the Associated Press, however, says there is *not* to be any movement. He says:

Notwithstanding that rumor has advanced our army into the heart of Virginia within the last twenty-four hours, and anticipated a bloody and decisive battle, the position occupied is about the same as heretofore.

There is no more reason to anticipate a hasty forward movement at this time, than there was a month ago, when newspaper correspondents indulged in such anticipations nightly; though additions made to our strength since that time now indicate the immense preparations that there were then yet necessary for such a campaign as will attend an advance on Richmond. The rumor current in Washington today, that our troops have advanced within three miles of Fairfax, is incorrect.

Capture of Rebels in Western Virginia.

Mr. Carlile, of the House, received a dispatch from Governor Pierrepont, of Virginia, to-day, announcing that two Ohio regiments had surprised a nest of Rebels at Buckhannon, Virginia, capturing four hundred, killing thirty, and spiking two hundred horses.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(Special Session.)

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1861.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wright announced the death of Mr. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, in a befitting eulogy, and offered resolutions of profound regret for his loss, and sympathizing with the family of deceased. The members will wear the usual badge of mourning.

Mr. Colfax also paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased. Messrs. Stratton, Campbell, McPherson, Moorhead and McKnight all followed, in a similar strain of remarks.

The resolutions were adopted.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale, of N. H., moved that the Senate proceed to elect an Assistant Door-keeper, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, gave notice that he should introduce a bill directing that on the 1st of August, 1861, all commandants in the Army and Navy of the United States to assemble from their several commands Court Martials, and defining the jurisdiction of said courts.

On the ballot for Assistant Door-keeper, 41 votes were cast; Isaac Barret received 30; Charles Jones, 9; scattering, 2. Isaac Barret was declared duly elected.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., presented the several bills of which he gave notice on Thursday.

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

The President of the Senate then announced the Standing Committees of the Senate:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Polk and Breckinridge.

On Military Affairs and Militia—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane, of Ind.; Lane, of Kansas, Rice and Latham.

On Finance—Messrs. Fessenden, Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Hunter, Pearce, Bright and McDougal.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thompson, Nicholson, Kennedy and McDougal.

On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury and Johnson, of Tennessee.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell and Clingman.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright and Latham.

On Revolutionary claims—Messrs. King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale and Nesmith.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Johnson, of Tennessee, Rice and Nesmith.

On Claims—Messrs. Clark, Simmons, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Polk and Thompson.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, Foster, Sumner, Polk and Bayard.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy and Powell.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, Foote, Lane, of Kansas, Harlan and Nesmith.

On Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thompson and Saulsbury.

On Pensions—Messrs. Foote, Bingham, Lane, of Ind., Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy and Saulsbury.

On Public Buildings and Public Grounds—Messrs. Foot, Wilkinson, Anthony, Chandler, Bright and Kennedy.

On Territories—Messrs. Wade, Wilkinson, Harlan, Hale, Browning, Johnson, of Tenn., and Bragg.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane, of Indiana, Morrill and Latham.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Dixon, Clark and Johnson, of Tennessee.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Baker and Saulsbury.

On Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Harlan and Powell.

On Library—Messrs. Pearce, Collamer and Fessenden.

After some discussion, the bill of Mr. Wilson to promote the efficiency of the army was referred to the Committee of Nine, viz: Messrs. Wilson, King, Latham, Sherman, Powell, Cowan, King, Kennedy and Howe.

The rules of the House were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

After the executive session, Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., announced the death of Hon. W. Cc. Scranton, of Pa., a member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. W. paid a brief eulogy to the public and private worth of the deceased, and at the close offered the usual resolutions, when the Senate adjourned.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FORTRESS FOINT, July 6.—The Great Eastern passed here on her way to Quebec with troops. She brings Liverpool dates to the 27th of June. The steamer Hibernian arrived out on the 25th, and the City of Washington on the 26th. The steamers Arago and Edinburgh had sailed for New York. The latter has $203,000 in gold.

Sir R. Bethel has been confirmed as Lord Chancellor of England.

Liverpool, June 27th.—The sales of Cotton for three days amount to 32,000 bales; of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is unchanged, and closed firm.

The Manchester manufacturers are quiet, quotations being barely maintained.

Breadstuffs are firmer, with more enquiry.

Provisions are steady.

London, June 27.—Consols 89⅞@89¾.

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

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

Everything was quiet at Constantinople.

Sir J. Ferguson, in the House of Commons, condemned the sending of reinforcements to Canada, in the strongest terms. D'Israeli also thought the Government was incurring serious responsibility. Lord Palmerston defended the act of the Government, as the usual precautionary measure of all Governments in the Queenslike vicinity of hostilities. The step indicated no distrust of the faith of the Northern States, nor want of confidence in the Canadians; the time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the Summer.

The Bank of England lost by the conflagration in London is over £2,000,000, and some estimates are high as three and four millions. It was nearly covered by insurance.

The recognition of Italy by France had been formally announced.

The Cunard Steamship Scotia had been successfully launched.

Liverpool.—The weather was favorable for the crops—rather showery. Messrs. Wakefield & Wash, and Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour quiet at 24s 6d@27s 6d, for American. Wheat steady, with a better tone, and more inquiring; red 10s 6d @13s; white 12s@13s 6d. Corn steady; mixed 28s; yellow 28s@29s; white 29s@31s 6d. Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon quiet. Lard dull. Tallow in but little inquiry, and prices weak; North American, 49s@50s. Rosin dull, common 6s 3d @7s. Spirits of turpentine dull, and nominal at 43s@43s 6d. Pot ashes quiet at 34s. Pearl ashes quiet. Sugar steady, prices quiet. Coffee quiet.

London.—Breadstuffs declining. Wheat dull and 1@2d lower for inferior; new is closing steadier. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea firm. Rice firm. Tallow quiet at 52@53s. Sales of Illinois Central shares at 40@39 disc