



EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
May 29th, 1861.

Dear Post—We passed the left wing of the 12th between Camp Scott and Parkton. The duty of the wing is to relieve the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, and guard the bridge between the State line and Cocksfield. The Colonel was with the wing. The boys do not retain the duty, but will be relieved within a week, and from present appearance will see active service soon. All was quiet in Baltimore, but it is the full of force. Many of the volunteer companies and citizens may be found in Richmond and at Harper's Ferry, at which point alarming reports are made on the part of the rebels, to meet such an overwhelming force will soon be directed, and you may soon look for a severe battle.

In this city on Saturday about 2 o'clock there was a violent excitement. News of an attack on the army camp near the President's House. Regiment after regiment, infantry and artillery, with double quick step filed across the long bridge and made for Alexandria. The alarm was caused by 700 Virginia troops making a dash at our pickets, but they suddenly retired. Our troops came back, and in the language of a high functionary to your subscriber, there was nobody hurt. This alarm took place during the funeral cortege of Col. Ellsworth up Penn's Avenue, which was attended by several regiments under arms; private Brown bearing the flag covered with the blood of poor Ellsworth was in the procession. It was a solemn and never to be forgotten sight. Last night and during this morning, regiments and military stores are being moved out of the city, and many wise suggestions as to their destination are being offered. I am not permitted to give even the small amount of information I possess as to their destination, and very properly. There will be no immediate conflict upon a large scale, and no fear is entertained of an attempt to take this city. Of course there is much outside feeling and a great deal of uneasiness. The proper heads of departments could be marched off by our militia people to work this thing out the result is certain for the Union.

Col. T. A. Scott has possession of the Virginia roads leading to Alexandria. He was yesterday in the Maryland territory, and his Jackson last out. The pools of blood were still on the doors, and he says Jackson was a small and rather young looking man. Col. Scott will put on caps and locomotives to-morrow—repair the bridge, and has already a telegraph line established and projected to Alexandria. He is having connected today a line to Arlington Heights, which gives him seven important military points in one circuit under his eye, so as to facilitate the transportation of men and equipment. He seems to get through with wonderful celerity and alacrity. The Committee from Pittsburgh will obtain a hearing to-day. There is no hope of obtaining more men from our any other portion of the State at present. This thing is settled. The Committee have a proposition to submit, which may effect something. If so, I will inform you by telegraph.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 27, 1861.  
Dear Post—There has been nothing new since my last in the way of District movements. The war power has determined upon an attack at Harper's Ferry, and about ten o'clock this morning the 1st and 2nd regiments of the Federal troops will mass at Cranberry, Frederick and Clarksville. Our Pennsylvania boys will have an opportunity to see service in a short time in that direction. The Secretary of War is very clear upon that head. I asked him to explain the position of the Pennsylvania troops in the matter of enlistment. He says he has accepted six more regiments than he has credit for. These six are for the three years, and include the 12th and 15th. This makes 29 regiments in all—16 for 3 years, 13 for 3 months. No more can be admitted, nor even substituted. The committee here pressed hard and proposed to be satisfied with even substitute, but the Secretary has been firm. There is much activity in that direction, but no immediate danger is anticipated, though a strong force will be maintained.

FROM RICHMOND AND THE SOUTH.  
A gentleman from Richmond says that a million of dollars have been expended in fortifying York river, in order to defend Richmond and that there are fifteen thousand troops in that city. He says, the people of Richmond expect to be attacked, and that the attack will be made by vessels sailing up the York river, which is a deeper and water navigated stream than James river. Vessels transport troops within thirty miles of Richmond, if they can pass the batteries on the banks of the York river. The people of Richmond, however, are confident of their ability to defend the city. There is a company of cavalry there from Petersburg, which attracts much attention. The horses are beautiful and valuable animals, and the uniform of the members is extremely handsome.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.  
All the Pennsylvania regiments are in good health and spirits. They are drilled into wonderful efficiency. The Pennsylvania soldiers will give a good account of themselves in all circumstances.

THE PENALTY OF INSUBORDINATION.  
On Sunday, one of the Zouaves (now stationed at Alexandria) named Buckley, assaulted his superior officer who instantly shot him dead.

NEWALL'S POINT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following account of the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry on Friday. It is next to an impossibility to learn any reliable, and all the information obtainable is obtained by the aid of a few unscrupulous and unscrupulous persons, who are to be trusted for nothing. The New York Times a few days ago, how he got off by the skin of his teeth, and declared that the next legislative quill driver that got down here from the north would not get off half so easy.

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THE EXCITEMENT OF THE WAR.

The excitement at Washington on Saturday was without a parallel since the beginning of the war. It commenced, like the excitement of the soldiers of the general of Col. Ellsworth, and spread with the utmost rapidity from one end of the city to the other. The excited movement of troops, the death of the hero, the columns of smoke rising above Arlington Heights, all of which passing before the eyes, left no doubt in the mind of any one but that the battle was raging furiously. The official despatches to Gen. McClellan were credited by him, and the alarm of their signal was read in consequence. The first alarm arose from a company of the Twenty-fifth N. Y. Regiment very imprudently going to practice at large. Soon after the departure of the N. Y. Twelfth Regiment were driven in. They reported that a troop of cavalry, numbering some six hundred men, had attacked the outpost and compelled them to leave. The N. Y. regiment were drawn up in line, ready to march. The Twelfth Regiment (N. Y.) then in pursuit of the rebels, but they had disappeared. Soon after a general order to march was issued, and the troops at the N. Y. Seventh and Eleventh immediately followed. The alarm now became general, and the officers, believing that a concerted attack was made on the right and left of the different regiments, I asked him to explain the position of the Pennsylvania troops in the matter of enlistment. He says he has accepted six more regiments than he has credit for. These six are for the three years, and include the 12th and 15th. This makes 29 regiments in all—16 for 3 years, 13 for 3 months. No more can be admitted, nor even substituted. The committee here pressed hard and proposed to be satisfied with even substitute, but the Secretary has been firm. There is much activity in that direction, but no immediate danger is anticipated, though a strong force will be maintained.

NOT TO BE PAID FOR.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia papers states on the highest authority that the war shows and blankets purchased by an agent, have not been paid for. The Government does not intend to pay for them. The difficulty which will be surmounted in the busy organization and equipment of our troops were very great. We were not so well prepared for a quick military organization as New York and the New England States, yet we furnished men and good men too, faster and in much greater numbers than they could be recruited. That there has been a great deal of activity in that direction, but no immediate danger is anticipated, though a strong force will be maintained.

THE MCKENZIE BRIGADE.

Gen. McKenzie is overwhelmed with letters from Pennsylvania, asking the acceptance of companies into the Brigade which is now forming. He will be able to accept no company whatever from Pennsylvania in reply to a letter from Capt. Wilson, commanding a member of the Plummer Guards, who being personally acquainted with Gen. McKenzie, wrote to him for the purpose of getting his consent to accept a company. Gen. McKenzie, through his assistant Adjutant General, replies as follows:—

TROPHIES FROM FORT SUMNER.

The windows of a jewelry store in Washington street may be seen several trophies from Fort Sumner. They consist of a twenty-four pound shot and two large fragments of a shell. The ball shows unmistakable signs of having been heated, and was no doubt thrown from Fort Moultrie, as that was the only battery which was provided with means for heating and firing red-hot shot. As these formidable missiles were the principal agents in disabling Fort Sumner, this trophy possesses a peculiar interest.

THE PARTISANSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN JAMES B. COOPER AND WILLIAM W. GARRISON.

James B. Cooper and William W. Garrison were both prominent figures in the anti-slavery movement. Cooper was a writer and editor, while Garrison was a speaker and organizer. They had a long and bitter rivalry, with each accusing the other of partisanship and self-interest. Their correspondence and public statements often reflected this animosity.

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ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICER OF THE ARMY AND QUARTERS. The following list of supplies is for the use of the Army and Quarters. It includes various types of clothing, food, and other necessities for the troops. The list is detailed and includes quantities and descriptions for each item.

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