The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS:—Daily, Six Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions One Dollar per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Trial of Captain Thomas Rodgers for the Murder of John Thompson Hart Vandegrift.

FIRST DAY.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Wednesday morning, before Judges McClure, Mellon, Adams and Parke, a full bench, the case of Commonwealth vs Thomas Rodgers, charged with murder in killing John Thompson Hart Vandegrift, on the 29th of April last, was taken up.

The circumstances of the homicide are doubtless fresh in the minds of our readers. On the day mentioned, defendant and deceased, having previously quarreled, met at the corner of Wood and Water streets, and although they had parted amicably a few hours before, a struggle ensued, during which deceased retreated from defendant, when the latter drew a pistol and shot at deceased, the ball entering the back, passing through vital parts and causing almost instant death. The prisoner gave himself up immediately after the occurrence and has been in jail ever since.

Captain Rodgers is about forty years of age, and at the time of the tragic occurrence was in command of the steamer Diadem. He has been long engaged in steamboating and has many acquaintances and friends, of whom a large number were present in the court room, which was well filled with those who usually frequent it on such occasions. He is in good pecuniary circumstances and resided in Allegheny city, where he has a wife and family. During the empaneling of the jury he sat with his counsel and looked apparently unconcerned.

Vandegrift, the deceased, was about thirty-five years of age and left a wife (blind) and two children. At the time of his death he was a bar-keeper, but had previously been a steamboat runner. He owed Rodgers money and an attempt to offset the claim by services as a runner led to difficulties between himself and the prisoner which terminated in the unfortunate homicide.

At the opening of court the prisoner was brought in and arraigned, and plead not guilty; the empaneling of the jury was proceeded with. District Attorney J. H. Miller, Deputy District Attorney W. M. Moffitt and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and F. H. Collier, Thos. M. Marshall, Samuel W. Black and John Coyle, Esqs., for the defendant.

Three hours were occupied in the selection of a jury. Thirty-six jurors answered to their names. Of these seventeen were challenged peremptorily by the defense, three by the Commonwealth, two were stood aside and two excused by the court, one by reason of sickness, and one who could not understand English. The following are the names of the jury empaneled and sworn in the case:

I. W. Pope,	Albert Courtney,
James Hazlett,	Samuel Courtney,
Alex. Moore,	Joseph Miller,
James Reed,	John Ehrsith,
James Cready,	Richard Straw,
Dennis Leonard,	H. R Tomer.

The court now adjourned until two o'clock, the other jurors on the panel having been discharged.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at two o'clock, when the prisoner was placed in the box and the clerk read the indictment.

Mr. Swartzwelder made the opening address to the jury. He read the law governing murder from the revised Penal Code and explained the difference between the first and second grades of murder and manslaughter. He then made a detailed statement of the facts in the case which they expected to prove for the Commonwealth, explaining relative positions by a diagram of the locality where the affray occurred, asserting that the case exhibited sufficient premeditation, malice and deliberation as to make it a case of murder in the first degree.

Witnesses for the Commonwealth were then called and examined, as follows:

Joseph Jamison, sworn—Live at corner of Wood and Water streets, keep an apple stand on Wood street, near the corner; saw Vandegrift sitting on a hydrant, near the corner, a young man on a stoker and another gentleman on the fire plug, between half past one and two o'clock on Monday, April 29th; my attention was attracted by Vandegrift and another gentleman (identified prisoner) in a scuffle, kind of skylarking or fisticuffing; they were striking at each other; they were near the lamp post on the street nearest the Point; another man jumped in between them, but his back was to me and I could not see what he did; Vandegrift called out: "look's Tom dock;" Vandegrift then started and ran down the pavement on Water street; the other man went down the levee; Rodgers turned and went up Wood street, on the pavement, as far as the lower corner of my steps; while walking he put his hand in his pant-pocket, took it out, then put his hand in his coat pocket both ways and drew out a pistol; turned, went down Wood street and disappeared around the corner; Vandegrift next appeared coming up Water street and defendant after him; Vandegrift was out on the street; think Rodgers was on the street also, both on the sidewalk. Vandegrift was running slowly and when he was near the curb-stone on the opposite side of the street, defendant fired; saw the flash and heard the report; Vandegrift was perhaps three paces outside the curb on the near corner, and Rodgers two or three paces beyond the curb on the further corner when the latter fired; the two were six or seven paces apart; when he, defendant, reappeared, following Vandegrift, he was holding his pistol at arm's length, pointing it towards the deceased; after the report, Vandegrift went ahead, staggering, a few paces upon the pavement and leaned on some bags in front of Means & Coffin's store; after he shot, Rogers looked towards Vandegrift, then crossed to the brick pavement on the side where I was, walked up to First street and disappeared around the corner towards Market; when Rodgers looked at Vandegrift the latter had raised his hand and blood was gushing from his mouth; saw Vandegrit carried into Wolfe, Plunkett & Co's glass warehouse, next door to the corner, on Wood street, from my stand to the corner where the scuffling commenced is seven or eight paces.

Cross Examined—Thomas Davis was one of the young men sitting on the corner. The first I saw of defendant he was scuffling with Vandegrift, below the line of the houses, on the pavement. At this time Davis was outside the pavement on Wood street, about opposite Rodgers and Vandegrift. While they scuffled Davis went up to them. Saw Rodgers strike deceased. Did not see Davis strike; after he went in between them defendant's back was between Davis and myself. Did not see Davis lay hold of defendant any time; did not tell Mr Harrington that I did. Davis was not in my sight at the time of the shooting. When Rodgers reappeared from Water street he was about six paces behind Vandegrift, in the roadway, pretty close to the pavement.—Vandegrift was not out of my sight more than a minute or two. Rodgers, when he came back, was walking pretty fast. Think the pistol Rogers had was a single-barreled one.

In chief resumed—The ball from the pistol entered Vandegrift's back below the left shoulder blade; saw the hole in his coat after the report.

Cross Examination resumed—Saw a little blood on defendant's right cheek, as he walked past my stand, after the shooting; it looked as though the skin had been knocked off. Knew Vandegrift when I saw him, but had no intimate acquaintance with him.

Dr. A. G. Walter, sworn—On the 29th of April, in the afternoon, was called upon to make a post-mortem examination on the deceased, which I did in a glass-store on Wood street, near Water. On removing the under-clothing found a bullet hole on the posterior part of the chest, about two hands-breadths above the lower rib and a inch or so below the shoulder-blade. Found no exit for the ball. Found deceased's clothes saturated with blood, much of which had evidently come out of his mouth and nose. Opened the chest; found the lungs filled with air and gorged with blood; there was a great deal of extravasated blood in the cellular tissue of the chest and a large quantity of effused blood near the spine; the left ninth rib near the spine, was fractured. The ball has pierced the left pleura, the pericardium, windpipe and also the aorta, and the blood had strangled the man. The intercostal artery was severed. The stomach was filled with blood. The man died from strangulation and loss of blood, produced by the shot.

Cross-Examined.—The ball, after striking the rib, must have taken a devious course. The ninth rib was shattered; the rib diverted the course of the ball upward. The ball was found in the body.

John Holtzbach sworn—Live in Monong hela borough. On 29th April, between 1 and 2 p. m., was walking down Water street, from Smithfield. When near the corner of Wood, opposite Means & Coffin's, saw two men fighting; walked slowly toward the corner and there recognized Captain Rodgers and Vandegrift; they were between the lamp-post and the corner, on the opposite side of the street; there was a third man or boy moving about or between them; thought deceased was getting a little the better of the fight; they were striking with their fists; meantime, saw defendant pull a pistol from his coat pocket; the third man then ran—did not notice which way; Vandegrift started to run at the same time; he ran off the pavement below the lamp-post and around towards the river, toward the side where I was standing; when he was near the middle of the street, between the pavements, Captain S. fired; meantime, he kept his pistol bearing upon Vandegrift while he was circling round—the latter was running. Vandegrift ran up to where I stood and said: "Watch me, John; don't let me fall." I caught him by the shoulders and laid him down on some sacks in front of the store; the blood came out of his mouth in a stream a foot and a half long, as much as his mouth could discharge. Captain S. stood a minute where he was standing when he fired. He then walked slowly to First street and down that street. The last I saw of him there was a crowd around him at the centre of the square. I remained a few minutes with deceased and left him; he lived about three minutes; saw the body afterwards at the inquest. [Witness identified a coat exhibited as that worn by deceased, and a hole in the back as that where the ball entered.]

Cross-examined—Don't know whether Rodgers' hands were open or shut during the scuffle; did not know the third party; Rodgers was not off the pavement at any time from the time of the scuffle till the shooting; when he drew the pistol there were blows passing between him and Vandegrift; the latter, with the third man, ran; when I first saw defendant's face there was a wound on his cheek; this was before the pistol was drawn; Vandegrift was about my weight (170 lbs.)

Samuel Neal saw the occurrence from his dray on Water street. His testimony was not very distinct, and contained nothing new. In the main points it agreed with that of the first witness. His attention was first attracted by defendant's pistol; after the firing he turned away, as he did not like to look at such a sight.

Robert Drummond, sworn—Am a drayman; live on Pike street, Fifth Ward; was sitting on the dray with Neal, looking towards the wharf, my back towards Water street; heard the report of the pistol, but did not see the firing; saw Vandegrift near the fire-plug at Means & Coffin's corner.

Joseph Allen, sworn—Was on the lower side of Water street, opposite Means & Coffin's store sitting on a dray; was attracted by the report of the pistol; saw Rodgers on the lower side of Wood street, and Vandegrift on Means & Coffin's pavement; he staggered a step or two forward, and was assisted by others who gathered round him; Captain Rodger went up Wood street to First and turned the corner; when I first saw defendant he was standing outside the sewer on Water street.

Some attachments were issued for absent witnesses, and court adjourned until nine o' clock on Thursday morning.

For the Pittsburgh Post.

The Affair at Camp Wilkins.

MR. EDITOR:—In the reports relative to the late unfortunate riot near Camp Wilkins, it is very possible that great injustice, although unintentional, may have been done to Capt. Over, of the Venango Greys. It is not my purpose, pending an inquiry, to pass an opinion upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the persons who commenced the disturbance, or assisted in it. But the evidence of Capt. Over and Lieut. McDaniels, corroborated by others, was express and plain, that the Capt. and Lieutenant were outside the Camp, using their authority to get the men in, who belonged to the Camp. This testimony is, I think, easily reconcileable with that of the members of the Home Guards that the Captain was urging it on. It will be remembered that the witnesses of the Home Guards imperfectly understand English, as they refused to give their evidence in English. That being the case at the time Capt. Over appeared,—stones throwing and firing of muskets—some of the members of the Home Guards might honestly have supposed, without hearing or understanding the words of the Captain, that he was urging it on, especially as the affair was rapid and exciting. The disciplined companies which were in Camp Wilkins have all been sent to Camp Wright. The volunteers in Camp Wilkins have mostly arrived within a few days and numbers of them are not uniformed. Under such circumstances, there being no way of placing a chain of sentinels outside the Camp, and the Camp being surrounded by public highways, without any experienced volunteers on guard, or enough for guard, it was not to have been expected of Col. Hays that he could have made provision for an occurrence which he had no reason to anticipate. He is merely on temporary duty, his regiment being mostly at Camp Wright. I might add something further, but the subject is painful. It is to be hoped that there will be discrimination between the innocent and guilty, and that wholesale charges may be avoided.—The occurrence of the death of a citizen is certainly lamentable, and the state of feeling, or want of discretion which led to it, is also deplorable. But it is to be wished that hereafter natural kindly regard for the feelings of men, together with better discipline, may prevent such occurrences, where all should be peace and order. PUBLICUS.

ATTENTION, DRY GOODS MEN.—We appeal to our Dry Goods Merchants this morning in behalf of Company C United States Zouave Cadets, to furnish linen for the purpose of making Havelocks for the whole company. The young ladies have nobly and patriotically taken the matter in charge and will at once set to work to have them ready by Friday afternoon, at which time the Cadets leave to join Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, on Staten Island, New York. We hope that when our young men are heroically periling their lives, and leaving comfortable homes, that our merchant princes will at once respond and furnish the linen wherewith these Havelocks are to be made, which will protect them from the scorching rays of the summer sun. If the linen is left at our counting-room, we will give credit publicly to those leaving the same, and at once have it furnished the ladies having the matter in charge.

HIBERNIA GREENS.—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns the Hibernia Greens have organized under command of Mr. P. Kane. It is needless for us to recapitulate the services of Mr. Kane as he is a soldier in every sense of the word. Having seen service under Gen. Scott on many a hotly contested field in Mexico, where his valor, military talent and resolute courage commanded the respect alike of officers and men. His command will prove a valuable addition to the Scott Legion, now forming under our veteran townsman, Col. Sam. W. Black. The headquarters of the "Hibernia Guards" are in the 2d story of Wilkins Hall, where a few more men will be accepted to fill up the ranks.

A FIRST RATE APPOINTMENT.—It is announced that Capt. T. J. Brereton, of this city, has been appointed by Gov Curtin Chief of the Ordinance Department, for the State of Pennsylvania. This is a capital appointment. Capt. Brereton is a thoroughly educated soldier and has had much experience in the regular service. He is a gentleman of great scientific acquirements, and will prove a valuable military master. He will fill the post with credit, and be of immense service to the State Government in organizing anew its military system. Capt. Brereton is to report himself at Harrisburg forthwith.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—We learn that a very elegant silk flag prepared by several ladies, is to be presented, this evening, at the residence of Jas. W. Barker, Esq., Allegheny, to the Duquesne Central Guards, this being the color company of the first regiment. The presentation speech is to be made by Maj. General Wm. Wilkins, and the flag will be received on behalf of the company by Brigadier General Wm. F Johnston

HELD TO BAIL.—Charles M (alias "Buckey") Neal, arrived here on Tuesday from Philadelphia, and committed to bail in $5,000 to answer charge of fraud for which he is indicted with the Messrs. Frowenfeld and Morganstern. The case, which will attract universal interest, will probably be tried next week.

INTERRED.—Geo. Eichenmiller, the unfortunate victim of the late affrays at Camp Wilkins, was buried yesterday. His remains were followed by several lodges of Odd Fellows, eight companies of Col. Felix's regiment of Home Guards and a large concourse of citizens. He resided on Penn street, in the Fifth Ward and kept a bakery and beer hall. He leaves a wife and four children.

THERE will be a meeting of the U. S Zouave Cadets, Company C, at their armory, Wilkins Hall, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to depart on Friday afternoon at four o'clock. Those members not reporting themselves at the armory will be stricken from the roll. By order of THOS J. AHL.

(From the St. Louis Daily Bulletin, August 10, 1860.)

☞ YESTERDAY, while strolling around town, we happened to call upon Messrs Potter & Merwin, 61 Market street, and found these gentlemen doing a business that many old firms might envy of. Upon inquiry we found out that the whole secret of their success is, that they are not afraid to advertise, and that their motto is, in the language of the inspired writer, "cast thy bread upon the waters and after many days it shall be returned to you." We found on file in their office, all the leading papers published in the United States and many from Europe. Their advertising alone must amount to many thousands of dollars annually. They are the manufacturers and proprietors of the "Cherokee Remedy," an unfailing remedy for the unfortunate, (see advertisement, big Indian,) "Dr Merwin's Pill ver and Ague Pill s," a certain cure and preventive of Chills and nocturnal emissions, and all kindred diseases. These medicines are compounded from receipts procured by one of the proprietors from a celebrated "medicine man" of the "Cherokee Indians." The roots, barks and herbs are all reduced to powder by mills that are propelled by steam, and the medicinal properties are extracted by vacuo and alcoholic process in such a manner that every bottle of medicine has the same uniform amount of medicinal virtue. From the laboratory the medicines are taken in bulk to the bottling and wrapping department, where they go through the hands of boys and girls who are skilled in putting each article up in beautiful style. We were much surprised at the ingenuity and dexterity displayed in this branch of the business. After the medicines are properly packed in strong boxes, and marked, they are loaded upon drays, and taken to the steamboat and railroad depots, and thence start forth at lightning speed to their various destinations on their errand of mercy to nearly every portion of the civilized world. We bespeak for these gentlemen a large fortune—at least they deserve it, for we have seldom seen the same amount of energy, perseverance and industry displayed by business men.

PRESENTATION.—A number of ladies of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, have prepared a handsome flag, which is to be presented to the Howe Infantry (Home Guard) from the residence of Lowrie Childs, Esq., Robinson street, at nine o'clock this morning.

THE BASIN was being cleaned yesterday, not any too soon for the good of the public and the residents of the upper wards especially.

The Affray at Camp Wilkins—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's jury summoned on Tuesday morning to hold an inquest on the body of George Eichenmiller, killed in the unfortunate affray at Camp Wilkins on Monday evening, between the volunteers and Home Guards, was in session nearly all day yesterday, hearing further testimony. This was chiefly cumulative and did not fix the throwing of the stone upon any one who could be identified, though the names of several who had been engaged in the melee were ascertained.

One witness testified to having seen Eichenmiller draw up his piece and fire at a soldier in a red shirt, who immediately seized a large stone and threw at him. The blow knocked deceased down and the witness picked him up and carried him to the side of the road. Here another German came up and took away the musket of deceased. The name of the man with the red shirt could not be ascertained, nor was he identified.

After hearing some further testimony the jury returned the following verdict:

"The deceased, George Eichenmiller, came to his death on Tuesday morning, June 18th, from the effects of a blow on the head with a stone, thrown by some person, to the jury unknown, during a disturbance between a number of volunteers and Home Guard companies on Monday evening, opposite Camp Wilkins, in the Ninth Ward, which disturbance originated in the menacing language addressed to the Home Guards by men of the camp, who were seated on the fence surrounding the grounds."

Warrants were issued for a number of volunteers in Camp Wilkins and during the afternoon Wm. Caldwell, Josiah Chambers, Thomas Jones and Joseph Wallace were arrested and locked up in the tombs. They will have a hearing, in connection with Captain C. M. Over, who gave bail for his appearance, at two o'clock this afternoon, before Mayor Wilson. By that time others implicated in the charge (one of riot) may also be secured.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected for the *Post* by Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*.

(The *Reporter* is published monthly, at One Dollar a year, in advance. Office, Dispatch Building, Pittsburgh, Pa)

☞ Rates uncertain at present.

PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1861.

	Discount
New England States	par
New York State	par
New York City	par
New Jersey, (East)	par
" (West)	¼
Pennsylvania, (Eastern)	par
" Pittsburgh	par
" Interior, Western	1
Delaware	par
District of Columbia	10
Maryland, Baltimore	par
" Interior	½
Virginia, Wheeling and Branches	15
" Eastern	25
North Carolina	no sale
South Carolina	"
Georgia	"
Alabama (Mobile Banks)	"
Lost stains	"
Kentucky	3
Tennessee	no sale
Ohio	par
Indiana Free	5
" Bank of the State	par
Illinois	no sale
Wisconsin	"
Iowa	10
Michigan	5
Missouri	15
Canada	3

Exchange: selling rates on New York, 2¼ on Philadelphia, 2¼ per cent. over Bankable funds.

Coin sellingat 2¼ over Bankable funds.

HOME GUARD PARADE.—Last night the streets were enlivened, every few minutes, by bands of martial music, preceding bodies of Home Guards, on parade. The Second regiment of infantry, Col. Phillips, were out and presented a good appearance. A number of single companies were also out, including, among others, the Duquesne Central Guard and Second Ward Rifles, Capt. Mattern. The latter appeared for the first time in their handsome uniform. They are a splendid looking body of men, drilled and marched well and attracted marked attention. They went through a series of evolutions in the Second Ward Park very creditably. With close attention to the drill this company will soon become the crack Home Guard company of the city.

THE "UNION" GUN, now at Fortress Monroe, says the Baltimore *American*, "will not be mounted on the ramparts, but upon the beach, commanding the roads for a range of four miles. Its arrival caused considerable interest to the officers of the Ordnance Department, who will immediately go to work to try it."

ATTENTION, CO. B, FRIEND RIFLES.—All the members who will not answer to their names at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be stricken from the roll, as the company will march without fail at 2½ o'clock, P. M., precisely. By order,

JACOB BRUHN.

THE SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT did not arrive last night, as expected. They will probably pass through this morning.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for June has been received by Hunt & Miner, Fifth street, it is an interesting number, and as ever welcome visitor to us.

REV. D. H. A. MCLEAN, D. D., of the Allegheny Presbytery, has been installed pastor over the united congregations of Beaver and Four Mile.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

☞ NEW STYLE.—ANTHONY SEITZ.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

No. 426 Penn Street, above the Canal,

Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and sell sell at reasonable prices. [apr27

DR. C. BAELZ,

WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

ALSO—AGENT OF

RAINBOW'S CELEBRATED TRUSS

FOR

RUPTURES.

daily COR. PENN AND WAYNE STS.

SEAT OF WAR.

FIVE MAPS—NEW LOT

No. 1. Plan of the City of Washington; with the surrounding country. Price 25 cents.

No. 2. Virgin a and Pennsylvania. Price 25 cents.

No. 3. United States; showing the Forts. Price 25 cts.

No. 4. Kentucky and Tennessee; showing Cairo, Memphis, &c. Price 25 cents.

No. 5 All the Southern States on a large scale, with the census for 1850 and 1860. Price 75 cents.

These are new correct maps. Railroads, stage routes, rivers, mountains and small towns, are plainly and distinctly marked. Any of the above will be sent by mail on receipt of the price in U. S. postage stamps, by

jel3 W. S. HAVEN, Pittsburgh.

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Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.

THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING

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One pound equal to Six pounds

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And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FIGHT AT BOONEVILLE CONFIRMED.

300 REBELS KILLED.

ANOTHER BRIDGE BURNED.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

AN ATTACK TO BE MADE BY THE REBELS ON PHILLIPPI.

WHEELING CONVENTION.

Passage of the Ordinance for Re-organization of the State Government

Secessionist Hung in Illinois.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

Later from Fortress Monroe.

More Privateers Captured.

Proposed Meeting of Editors.

AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS TO BE ENCOURAGED OVER THAT OF FOREIGN.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 19—Speaker Allen and the Hon. Albert G. Porter have succeeded in procuring a requisition for four additional three years' regiments from Indiana, to be raised in the Northern part of that State It is stated that almost companies enough to complete them are already raised and organized.

Thus will Indiana have 20 regiments, which entitles her to a Major General, in which case Brigadier General Morris, now serving so gallantly with the three months' volunteers will probably be appointed to that position.

The War Department has also accepted, or authorized to be raised, four additional regiments from Wisconsin, the same number from Iowa; one of those from the latter State to be cavalry, the rest infantry.

The two companies of the New York 71st who went to Port Tobacco, Md., several days ago, have returned to Washington. Although unsuccessful in their search for concealed arms &c., they obtained much valuable information for the government. The opinion is that a military company, who had been drilling weekly in that neighborhood, had gone to the relief of the secessionists at Acquia Creek. It seems that Port Tobacco has been a headquarter for such recruits.

The steamer Mount Vernon to day received orders to get under weigh immediately for some point down the river, and to be well manned and ammunitioned.

It is evident that the secessionists intend to interfere with the navigation of the Potomac by erecting batteries on its banks.

The announcement is officially made to day that the President, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is obliged to decline receiving any visitors from this time until the opening of the session of Congress.

John Bradshaw, of Indianapolis, has been appointed a Brigade Quartermaster.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19—The three years' volunteers from this State are still encamped at Camp Olden, three miles from this city. They are being drilled eight hours each day, and are supplied with an abundance of wholesome food. They seem perfectly satisfied with their quarters, although they are anxious to be sent to the seat of war.

Their clothing consists of shirts, drawers, trousers, greatcoats, socks, shoes, &c., will all have been distributed to them by Saturday next, excepting the uniform coat which the authorities have to send, then when the cold weather may demand its use. The brigade have been supplied with the Sibley tent, new percussion musket, smooth bore and bright bands, of Springfield make of 1847, which have arrived here, and with the necessary accoutrements, will be given them before leaving.

The United States government has not signified its desire that the Brigade shall be supplied here with wagons, ambulances, &c., and they will not be furnished by the State authorities unless they are required to do so. It is stated positively that the Jersey troops shall not move to the field of action until they are fully equipped. It is a matter of pride to Gov. Olden, Quartermaster General Perrine, and Adjutant General Stockton, that New Jersey has been so prompt in so speedily bringing into the field 6000 well equipped soldiers. All the clothing and equipments are inspected by an army inspector.

WHEELING, June 19—The time of the Convention to-day was occupied with a debate on the ordinance to re-organize the State Government.

Mr. West, of Wetzel, offered an amendment that no one who voted for secession be allowed to hold office in the State during the war, which was supported by Mr. West and his colleague, Mr. Martin, who, among other things, said that as the secessionists in his county are in the habit of taking the oath of allegiance and afterwards repudiating it, no confidence could be had in the oath of men who had to learn to discharge their oaths to be good secessionists. The amendment was lost, ayes 10 nays 66.

The ordinance was finally passed by a vote of 73 against 3.

This ordinance provides for the re-organization of the State Government, and that every officer be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States and repudiate the Richmond Convention.

The Convention will now proceed to choose a Governor and Council A new State seal and other emblems of authority have been ordered.

ST. LOUIS, June 19—Advices from Kansas City via St. Joseph, give the following account of an engagement near Independence on Thursday last:

A detachment of federal troops, under Capt. Stanley with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purposes of Captain Halloway. During the conference Stanley ascertained that the movements were being made with a design to attack, and ordered a retreat; his detachment, while retiring, was fired upon by the State troops at an order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular that they killed their own commander, Cap. Halloway, J. Clanahan and wounding a one of their own men. Stanley did not fire, having received orders not to do so under any circumstances Stanly retreated to Kansas City and reported the affair, when Captain Prince, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing thirty horses and a large lot of baggage. There are now 2,500 U. S. troops and volunteers at Kansas City.

General McClellan is expected to be here to-morrow.

Brigadier Sweeny, of the Home Guards, is making a thorough investigation of the firing upon citizens by volunteers, on Monday.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—A regiment from Buffalo via Elmyra and Northern Pennsylvania Central Railroad passed through here to Washington this morning. The Norfolk boat came up with the stars and stripes at half mast this morning in honor of the remains of Maj. Winthrop, which were on board.

An officer from Fort Monroe says that the trial of the Federal cannon at the Rip Raps yesterday was highly successful. Many of the shots passed clear over Sewell's Point and fell into the channel between the Point and Craney Island; one ball bursted over the enemy's works and produced a sensation there. The men could be seen mounting horses and hastening off.

WASHINGTON, June 19—The 27th, Colonel Einstein's, and 26th, Col. Small's Pennsylvania regiments, arrived here to-day. Two companies of the 71st New York regiment, I and F, the former being artillery, left the Navy Yard yesterday on the steamer Mt. Vernon, for Port Tobacco, Md., from which point the army supplies have been furnished to the Virginia rebels. The 4th Pennsylvania regiment, Col Hartsuff, broke camp to-day, and moved into Virginia, followed by twenty-eight baggage wagons.

Professor Lowe experimented with his army balloon this afternoon on the Columbia Armory grounds, and made a number of ascensions, taking up with him a telegraphing apparatus, to which was attached a wire connecting with the President's House. He sent from his aerial perch a dispatch to the President, and received a reply from him. Those who accompanied him were Superintendent Burns and Mr. Robinson, the latter operating with the telegraphic instruments.

It has been ascertained that there are about 28,000 troops at Mannassas Junction, under command of General Beauregard. They are in a condition bordering on starvation The rebels have pressed everything into their service that could in any way be useful, and persons objecting to such proceedings had their property confiscated, and were compelled to flee. Jeff. Davis was at Mannassas Junction yesterday.

It is said the rebels are erecting batteries at the White House on the Potomac, and on Monday night there were 1,000 troops there; of these 800 have since joined the troops at Mannassas Junction.

Capt. Leib has been ordered to report to General McClellan as Quartermaster of that division.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Several volunteers from Louisville in the Confederate army have returned. They represent the state of health as good at Norfolk and Richmond. The *Democrat* says that a disunion speaker was interrupted here on Monday by ladies in the audience singing the Star Spangled Banner. The *Courier* learned that thirteen federal prisoners captured at Great Bethel, had arrived at Richmond.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 18th says that at Nashville, on election day, a large number of tickets were endorsed, "No more Yankee school teachers." The vote in Tennessee, as far as heard from, was for separation, 99,296; no separation, 44,206 The same paper says it is time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from the idea of neutrality. We trust Columbus, Kentucky, will be seized and fortified in a formidable manner and all communication with Cairo stopped. Then we need never apprehend a contest in this valley, extending to Memphis.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th says that while the Niagara was in the port of Havana she compelled two vessels to haul down the Confederate flag, and adds: "Let him be remembered. Let his hand ship be driven from our shores or sunk beneath them. We are fixing up something which we trust will do one thing or the other."

The same paper says: "The steamship Sumter will be ready in a few days, but cannot get over the Passes. The Lincoln Government is purchasing steamboats, the object being for the transportation of soldiers South. Would it not be well for the Sumter and McRae to repair to Memphis?

A special dispatch to the New Orleans *Picayune*, from Richmond on the 15th inst., says the ground that the policy of the Government at all times should be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instance of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country.

By the following it will be seen that the Secretary of War has pursued the same course inreference to a recommendation of the Engineer's Department for the admission, duty free, of 250 tons of gas cooking coal, and seventy-five tons of cannel coal, imported for the use of the Military Academy: "The Secretary of War cannot countenance this importation of coal, by approving of the recommendation. A better article of coal of all kinds can be secured in this country than can be brought from Europe, and it is due to the great industrial interests of the country that the Government should foster and encourage its own resources, instead of those of foreign countries."

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* gives further particulars of the battle at Boonville. The Federal troops landed, and opened a heavy cannonade against the rebels, who retreated and dispersed into the adjoining woods, whence, hidden by the branches of the trees, they opened a brisk fire on our troops. Gen. Lyon then ordered a hasty retreat to the boats, and the rebels, encouraged by this movement, rallied, and followed the troops into a wheat field. Gen. Lyon here halted and faced the troops about, and bringing the whole force of artillery to bear, opened a murderous fire on the rebels, three hundred of whom were killed, and the balance fled in all directions, leaving their arms on the field. Gen Lyon then moved forward and took Booneville.

Gen. Price was taken with a violent diarrhœa at the beginning of the battle. He was taken to a steamer and carried to his residence in Chaqueton.

Gov. Jackson viewed the battle from a distant hill, and fled for parts unknown after the defeat of his forces. There is great rejoicing among the Union men here. The stars and stripes were hoisted on the Capitol, guns fired, and the Star Spangled Banner played by the regimental bands. Scouting parties will be sent out in all directions to-morrow, to cut off the retreat of the rebels.

The steamer J. O. Swan has arrived with two cannon and ammunition, which have been planted near Col. Boernstein's headquarters.

John Fitzpatrick, one of the most violent secessionists in the State, took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government in presence of all the officers here to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Accounts, of an entirely reliable character, received this morning from Pooleesville, dated 9 o'clock last night, state that Colonel Stone is still there, and not at Leesburg, as heretofore frequently reported. Yesterday afternoon the enemy attempted to make a crossing at Goose Creek. Having arrived opposite Edwards' Ferry, in force, estimated by officers in command of the guard there at from 500 to 900 men, they made use of a ferry boat which they had withdrawn from the Potomac river. Col Stone had given orders, as he himself communicates, that if any attempt was made to move the boat, fire should be opened on it. In compliance with these orders Lieut. Hasbrouck fired from his twelve pounder field howitzer a spherical case shot, which burst directly in range and covered the boat with a shower of bullets and fragments. The effect was excellent; the horse of a mounted officer leaped overboard, and the boat was rapidly drawn back to shore. The enemy then formed along the crest of the bank and commenced firing, but a few well directed case shot dispersed them and sent them flying toward Leesburg.

Among other mere rumors which have found their way into the press, is that the Orleans took the enemy's masked battery at Vienna.—Equally untrue is the report that the Federal troops have taken quiet possession of Fairfax Court House. There is official authority for this denial.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Some time ago an application was made to the Secretary of War to obtain the admission, duty free, of linen drilling imported for the use of the United States Military Academy, and was refused, on the ground that the policy of the Government at all times should be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instance of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country.

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